



**NEW
ENGLAND
EDITION**

The Way to a Settlement With the Soviet Union

The Worker

See Page 6 for article by Eugene Dennis; other stories on Soviet Anniversary appear in Magazine

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WHY TRUMAN GOT THE VOTES

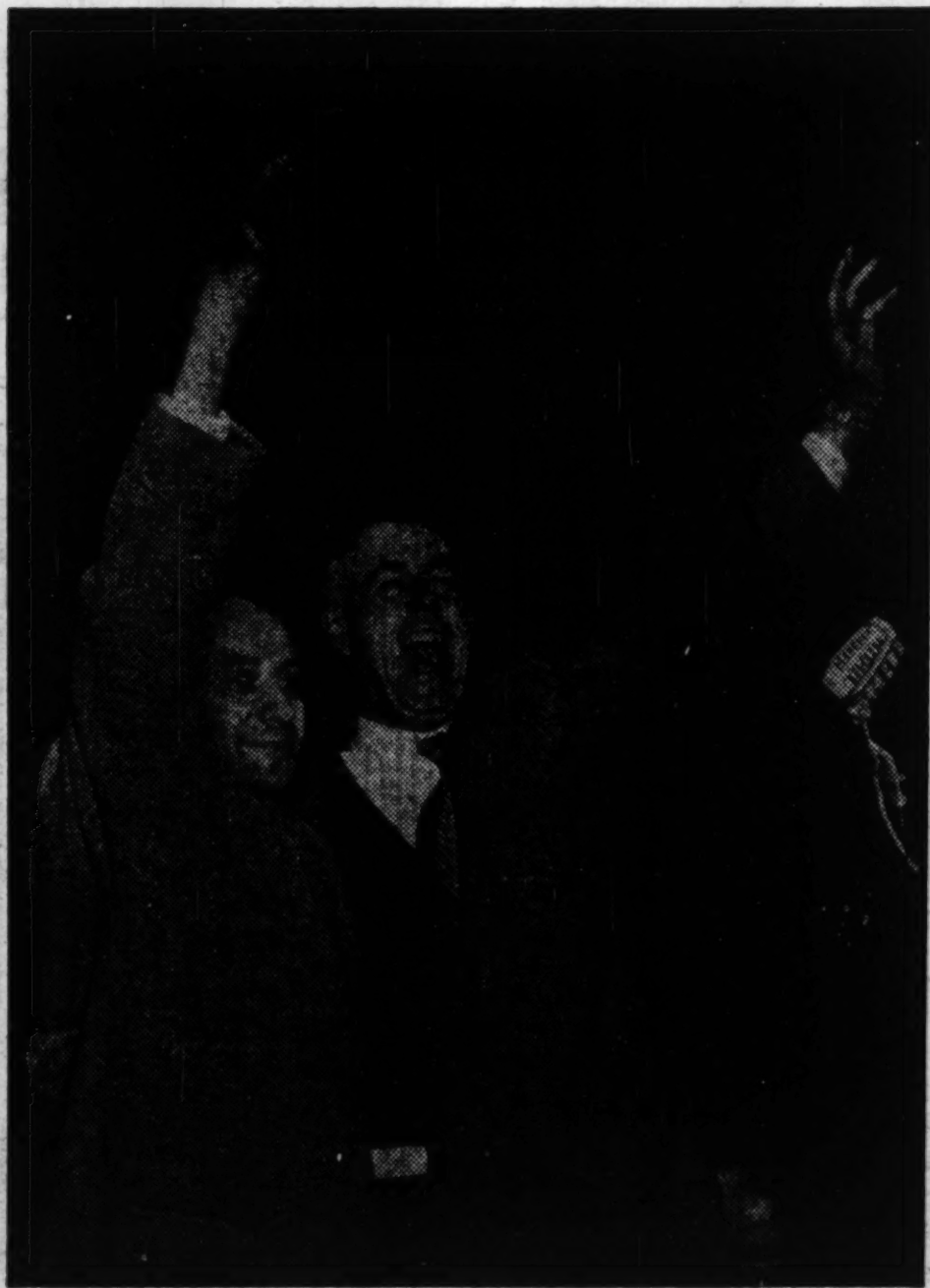
Only a Fight to End Cold War Can Bring What Voters Want

AN EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION results which have returned President Truman to the White House, and which gave the boot to the notorious 80th Congress dominated by the GOP, prove that the Left-sounding speeches which Truman copied from Roosevelt and Henry Wallace found a profound response among the electorate.

Reactionary wiseacres who had arrogantly announced that the 1946 victory of the GOP marked the "end of the New Deal" sentiment in the U.S.A., proved to be utterly wrong. The American people are not swinging to the Right. On the contrary, they showed that they want peace, greater social security, and more democracy. They felt they could get this by voting for Truman. We believe this to be a mistake.

They voted for Truman because he took advantage of their vivid fear that Dewey spelled Hooverism, naked reaction and another 1929 crash. Truman got their support by echoing their own conviction that the 80th Congress, which wrecked price control, was the "worst in the nation's history." Truman won support when he announced—even though he did not carry out—the Vinson peace mission to Moscow while Dewey was talking ominously of the "showdown" which spelled atomic war. Truman and Dewey carefully cooperated in keeping out of



Smiling, Henry A. Wallace, with his arm around Rep. Vito Marcantonio, as they view the huge "lucky corner" election eve meeting which brought out a huge crowd.

the election the basic problems of foreign policy. But Dewey hailed the Taft-Hartley Law and praised the 80th Congress. The voters heard Truman echo their own belief that the GOP "spy scares" were a "red herring" to divert attention from the profiteers. They agreed with him even though Truman's appointees are enforcing the Taft-Hartley Law with a vengeance, and he himself helped kill price control and launched the "loyalty" witch-hunts and frame-up trials against the Communist Party.

In short, Truman won the election by a hypocritical copying of the speeches of Franklin Roosevelt and by imitating as much as he dared the charges of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace whose campaign forced into the elections the vital issues which neither of the candidates of the old parties had intended to discuss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL vote and the state votes show what the voters want. They kicked out the red-baiters McDowell and Vail, members of the Un-American Committee. They re-elected the fighter for peace Marcantonio and gave the Communist candidate in Brooklyn, Simon W. Gerson, the biggest vote for a Communist recorded in that borough. They kicked out labor-hating Senator Ball in

(Continued on Page 6)

Dean Speaks At Boston Next Week

BOSTON.—Red-scare or no red-scare, New Englanders will have a chance to hear the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, later this month.

The original American tour of the English churchman was cancelled two months ago when the State Dept. refused to issue a visa to the Dean. The State Dept. termed the prelate "dangerous"; he had said a few complimentary words about the Soviet Union and its people.

Harvard's Prof. Ralph Barton Perry promptly took the lead in organizing an "Ad Hoc Committee of Welcome" for the Dean. Originally he was to have toured under the auspices of the American-Soviet Friendship Council. The State Dept. doesn't approve of American-Soviet friendship.

With the new sponsorship of prominent educators, civil and religious leaders, the State Dept. finally broke down. Under his tentative schedule, the Dean will speak in Boston on Nov. 16.

Note to the Herald: Your Slip Is Showing

WORCESTER, Mass. — Harry Truman didn't have such a good time of it here.

The Democratic-with-a-capital-D candidate rolled into Union Station to throw a pitch at local voters. Speaking from a raised platform, Truman gazed out into the audience and saw—"We Want Wallace."

Says the Boston Herald: "The men (Wallace supporters) entered the crowd just as the President's special train was leaving the station. Fists flew, the signs were ripped to shreds..."

The Worcester Gazette carries a picture of Truman speaking at the station. Smack in the middle of the audience, under Truman's nose, are two of the several Wallace signs.

Note to the Herald: Did Truman's train leave without him?

6-Man Football

Six-man football now played by approximately 1,700 small high schools in the nation, was originated by Stephen Epler in Chester, Neb. The first game was played Sept. 26, 1934.

Lynn Progressives Lose to Atom Scare

LYNN, Mass.—Progressives lost some ground in last week's election of UE-CIO Local 201, one of the largest locals in the Electrical Workers. Results were hard to evaluate in a confused election fought largely over personality issues. Bill Emery, supported by a red-baiting faction within the local, was elected president. Recording Secretary Bob Goodwin, a Communist, lost out in his bid for reelection. Goodwin was the only candidate in the election who stressed real issues.

Almost all the men elected supported international president Albert Fitzgerald at the last UE convention. Some, however, split with the leadership on its progressive foreign policy stand.

In general, Progressive candidates lost out heavily in the West Lynn plant. Union activity at this plant has been at the lowest level of any plant within the local. Progressives were handicapped by the lack of real unity; no progressive slate, as such, ran. Most candidates ran as individuals.

Goodwin, well known among the workers as a Communist leader, carried the turbine division and

N.E. Worker Needs Funds, Subscriptions

Maybe you don't know it, but you own a newspaper.

The New England Worker is a people's newspaper; it's yours. Because it's yours, it isn't supported by the money of the textile bosses and bankers who run New England. It can get its money only from you.

To improve this New England edition, we need whatever money you can spare. Please send your contribution, and your criticism and suggestions, to the New England Worker, Room 546, 80 Boylston St., Boston Mass.

Subscriptions may be mailed to the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

Pickets Greet Truman in Hub

BOSTON.—More than seventy-five Civil Rights Congress pickets called Pres. Truman's campaign bluff at the president's election rally here.

Carrying placards and distributing thousands of leaflets, the pickets challenged Truman's phony speeches on civil rights with a demand that he take real action on "a number of gross violations of civil liberties which are taking place today."

"We expect deeds, not words, Mr. President!" read the leaflets. Pickets called on Truman to end the illegal indictments of Communist leaders, the unconstitutional jailing without bail of Denver and Los Angeles Communists, the deportation of trade union leaders, and the oppression of the Negro people.

CRC PETITIONS GO TO SHOP WORKERS

BOSTON.—The Civil Rights Congress drive for the defense of twelve indicted Communist leaders turned its main fire towards trade union rank-and-file last week.

Led by Jim Marino of UE-CIO and Paul Emerson of the AFL-Carpenters, the CRC's Labor Committee mailed hundreds of letters to trade union leaders urging them to carry petitions in defense of the twelve to workers in the shops.

Reminding trade unionists that the attack on Communists is spearheading the attack on labor, the letter calls on unionists to fight back in the same spirit with which the battle against the anti-labor referendum was carried on.

Shoe Bosses Pushing For Wage Reduction

By Leo Soft

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Hot on the heels of a major textile crisis, tens of thousands of New England's shoe workers braced themselves last week for a bitter struggle with the shoe bosses. A statement released in this city by an attorney for the Shoe Manufacturers

CP ON AIR IN QUINCY, FALL RIVER

BOSTON.—The CP's campaign to bring the facts to the people by use of local radio programs got a new boost this week with the scheduling of a program on Quincy's Station WJDA.

With newspapers deliberately distorting the facts on the phony "force and violence" indictments of twelve Communist leaders, the "free" radio—which costs plenty—is becoming one of the major points of contact between the Party and the people.

The Quincy program is scheduled for Sunday, Nov. 7, at 9:45 a. m. WJDA broadcasts at 1300 kilocycles. Eugene Dennis will present the case of the indicted twelve by transcription.

Meanwhile, the Party's regular Fall River program continues. Broadcasts originate every Sunday at 1:30 p. m. over WSEAR, at 1480 kilocycles. The station is sometimes received in Boston.

Boston Communists Honor Ann Burlak

BOSTON.—Hundreds of Ann Burlak's friends and comrades will honor the nationally known textile organizer and Communist leader at a buffet supper marking her 21st anniversary in the CP on Saturday Nov. 13.

The supper, sponsored by the Roxbury-Dorchester branches of the Party, will be held at Boston's Ritz Plaza Hall, 218 Huntington Ave. It begins promptly at 8 p. m. Phil Frankfeld will lead the entertainment. Tickets are \$1.

At the Bookshop:

The following best-selling items are now available at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston, Mass. The Bookshop accepts mail orders.

My Glorious Brothers, Howard Fast, \$2.75; The Year of Stalingrad, Alexander Werth, 98 cents; Negro Liberation, Harry Haywood, \$2.25; A Treasury of Jewish Folklore, Nathaniel Ausubel, \$4.

Among the pamphlets: What's Behind the Berlin Crisis, Clark, 5 cents; The State Dept. and the Cold War, Pritt, 40 cents; Woman Against Myth, 10 cents; The Palmer Raids, Dunn, 30 cents.

Letters Show Radio Pays

BOSTON.—Letters are still arriving in the Communist Party office here as a result of last month's radio broadcasts on the frame-up indictments and the CP Election Platform.

To date not a single letter has been unfavorable. Brockton, Lawrence, Somerville, Reading, and Providence, R. I., are among cities heard from. One traveling salesman from Ohio, passing through town, caught the broadcast and requested more information.

"Please send more information," was the universal request. Straight to the point was the following: "Your recent broadcast over station WMEX has changed my view on your party. Please send literature."

One worker employed a 3-cent stamp for reply.

Board of Trade, organization of the shoe bosses, left no doubt of what Big Capital has in store for the men and women who man the shoe plants.

Attorney Walter Espovich laid it straight on the line: "Shoe workers must expect a drastic reduction in wages."

The formula being used by the shoe bosses in this latest attempt to gouge more super-profits out of the backs of New England's workers bears a deadly similarity to that employed by the textile manufacturers.

First, the bosses complain that the profits they are making aren't high enough to suit them. (In most cases, the profits are the highest in history.) Then they complain about "high operating costs in New England"; this is their way of saying that they think wages are too high. Then the bosses point to the South, explaining that "operating costs" are lower there.

This last maneuver is supposed to make workers jump through the hoop; if you don't accept a cut in pay, say the bosses, then we'll move South and leave you to starve.

Two shops here, Kessler and Charles, have actually moved, laying off 3375 workers. With most of the shoe plants, however, the "moving South" line is simply a club to hold workers' heads while contract negotiations are going on. In Boston, Lynn, and this city, contracts expire Dec. 31.

With the shock of the Textron mill's migration to the South still fresh in workers' minds, the shoe bosses hope to ram across not only a pay cut, but also substantial decreases in paid vacation time and in insurance payments. The statement released by the Board of Trade lists several methods by which workers can "aid the situation by bearing some of the brunt of the squeeze."

Key to the present situation, and to the future of the shoe industry in this area, will be the course of action taken by the CIO's United Shoe Workers, bargaining agent for almost all the workers. A regional conference called by the USW for Nov. 20 at Manchester, N. H., may be decisive.

Progressives within the union

are demanding that the conference concern itself with new contracts to be negotiated. Rather than submitting to the bosses, the course taken for the most part by Emil Rieve's TWUA in the textile industry, the progressives demand that the shoe union fight back.

Fighting back involves more than presenting a series of militant demands to the bosses. Eventually, to remove the club of the South from bargaining sessions, progressives demand that the USW buckle down to the job of organizing the unorganized southern workers. Anti-Negro discrimination in the South provides the bosses with a pool of slave labor to be used against northern workers.

To secure wage increases and to protect gains already won, the wage differential between areas must be ended. A national minimum wage of a dollar an hour, advocated by the Progressive Party, would go a long way toward doing this.

Even within the northern area, wage differentials exist in the shoe industry. Reactionary and do-nothing union leaders in certain areas have consistently settled for lower wage rates. This puts the pressure on workers in neighboring areas who are likely to lose their jobs as shoe plants move to regions with lower wage rates.

With New England's industrial crisis growing more acute daily, Communists emphasize that the only permanent solution to the problem will be the taking away of the mills and plants from capitalist owners. Shoe and textile workers in New England are now fighting for their very lives against a handful of capitalists whose only interest is making more money.

Communists suggest that the mills be run for the workers' benefit.

It Takes Figuring

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (UP).—It requires 2,000,000,000 mathematical calculations to "translate" X-ray pictures of hemoglobin (the red coloring matter of blood) into diagrams showing the substance's atomic structure, Prof. J. D. Bernal of London said in a speech here.

New England Roundup . . .

Fight against Jimcrow at Roxbury's Timothy Smith Dept. Store still going on. . . Store denied job to Negro girl, spoke of enormous waiting list. . . White girl was hired next week, has one-day's paycheck to show it. . . Picket lines cutting down store's sales. . .

Textron hearings at Boston exposing the "charitable trusts" rackets. . . To avoid taxes, owners "give" mills to charity organizations, which are tax free. . .

Boston city membership meeting of CP at Ritz Plaza Monday, Nov. 8, 8 p. m. . . Report by DO Mammy Blum on "Results of the Elections and the Job Ahead." . . All should attend. . .

Progressive casts of shows in town did yeoman service, appearing at Wallace and CRC functions. . . Most notable, "Finian's Rainbow" and "Charleston 1822." . . The parties were first-rate. . .

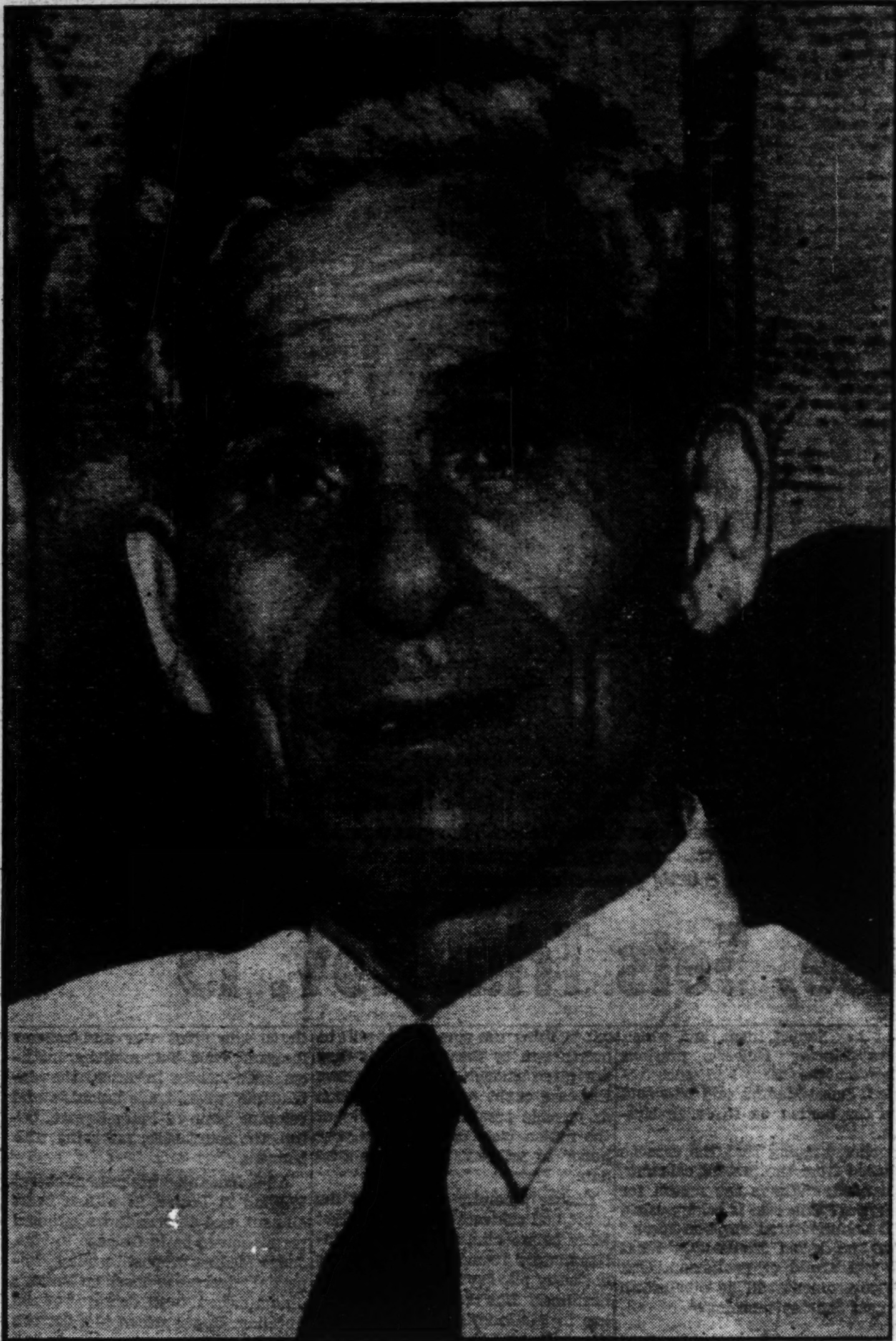
Wallace youth group, YPM, going at full speed. . . Pre-election torchlight parade was really something. . . Sponsor a weekly youth dance on Saturdays. . . Always present in great numbers at Progressive demonstrations. . .

Boston Democrats still wondering how pro-Wallace leaflets got inside pro-Truman comic books handed out by the Demos at their Roxbury rally. . . We wonder too. . .

Big social evening being planned for Dec. 18. . . Boston Communist Party sponsoring a citywide dance on that date. . . Details as to time and place will be carried here later. . .

There are Communists in northern New England, but sometimes we doubt if. . . How about sending in some news reports, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont? . . The New England Worker is yours. . .

Worker 30 Years for Ford, Father of 10 'Laid Off', Gyped of Jobless Insurance



ON FORD SCRAP HEAP: Philip Caruso got two things from King Henry II—a gold button for 30 years of service and loyalty to the company and a boot into the scrap heap because he couldn't keep pace with the murderous speed-up in the Rouge plant. Ending the speed-up and restoring Caruso to his job with back pay, is a real issue for the UAW Ford Local 600 members.

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The big boss at the Ford Rouge Motor Building said to Philip Caruso as he pinned the gold button on his work shirt, "we are awarding you this button for your 30 years of service and loyalty to the company."

Two weeks later Philip Caruso was laid off by the Ford Motor Co. because he could not make the stepped up production.

Then the Ford Motor Co. marked him as a "voluntary quit" which means that he gets no unemployment compensation.

We went to see this victim of the Ford Motor Company's "human engineering" policy which today is sweeping the "old hands" out of its plants because they cannot keep pace with the murderous speedup ordered stepped up by ex-FBIer John S. Bugas, director of the company's industrial relations.



CARUSO TOLD US that he went to work for Ford back in 1915, but his seniority classification was marked 1918. He has raised 10 children. The house he lives in now on Harding Ave. has a \$3,000 mortgage due, which if not paid up will mean his losing the house.

His story of being laid off was this: For months the foreman in the department, 167, Motor Building had been riding him. The job he worked on was a hard one and Harry Moses, the foreman told him shortly before Caruso was laid off, "I don't care if you die, you gotta make production."

Caruso worked on a job of making nickel parts. But with the new model much of the nickel work was abandoned. Therefore less men were needed. The foreman had to offer him another job, so he selected one of lifting heavy stock, which Caruso told him he could not do. Caruso was sent to Labor Relations which for many of the old hands means the last stop before they are laid off and out on Miller Road.

He was told to go home and "we will call for you." When the union took up his case the company declared he was a "voluntary quit" and he could not make production on the jobs offered.

CARUSO IS A BROKEN man physically. In 1943 he was in a bad accident in the plant when he slipped on a slick floor and hurt his spine, making his legs practically useless for almost two years. He sought compensation and after many months the Department of Labor Commissioners ordered the Ford Motor Co. to either pay Caruso \$18 a week or put him back to work. They put Caruso back to work and two months later laid him off. Back to the Labor Commissioners he went and again they ordered the company to either pay him \$18 a week because the condition of the floor was the cause of his accident, or take him back to work. The company took him back and again they laid him off. Three additional times this happened. Without unemployment compensation and no job, Caruso will have to begin immediately the search for a job. He is 65 years old and penniless. A doctor who examined him last week said that a cursory exam showed him to have a number of serious things wrong, one of which might be cyanide poisoning.

Caruso is only one of many who are now being ousted from the Rouge Ford plant under the orders of the "human engineering" administration. Medical records of many of these men who wear the gold button given them by Ford for 25 and 30 years of service and loyalty, are being scanned and they are taken off their jobs and either offered less wages or a job that because of age and physical inability they cannot do. As in the case of Caruso, they are told to go home and the company that has millions of dollars in assets gypes them out of unemployment compensation.

There is also another reason why the company wants to get rid of the oldtimers. They are the men who built the union back in the thirties. They made the fight against speedup, the big issue in getting workers to organize.

THESE OLDTIMERS were the men who demanded and got put in the first contract the clause, that the shop steward will have a say on setting production.

In 1946 the union top bargaining committee gave that up in order to get an 18c wage boost. Today the oldtimers like Caruso cannot leave the plant and find new jobs. Out of 2,000 workers hired in the B. Building last year, 1,700 quit because of speedup. Most of them were World War II veterans.

China's Liberation Armies Close in for Kill

By Henry F. Sims

The "clean sweep" victories of China's Liberation Army under Gen. Lin Piao in Manchuria have not only shaken the corrupt fascist government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Truman Doctrine, but have brought jubilation to all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

It is wrong to say that the victories in Manchuria are the turning point in the Chinese civil war, for the turning point had been reached when the Liberation Army under Gen. Liu Po-cheng, the famous one-eyed general, crossed the Yellow River in August, 1947, turned the table on Chiang, seized the initiative and went on the offensive.

It is more appropriate to say that the victories in Manchuria now are the "close-in-for-the-kill" of the war of liberation in China. Chiang has long since lost the initiative and the ability to win the war against the people. The decision that faces China today is when and how quickly the People's Liberation Army can finish off Chiang and his Nan-

king government.

WHAT CHIANG lost in Manchuria are:

1—Eighty percent of his American-trained and American equipped armies, including the New First, New Sixth and New Seventh Armies, which were trained personally by Gen. Joseph Stilwell in India for the war against Japan;

2—Several hundred million dollars worth of American equipment, considerably more than Truman gave Chiang in the entire past year;

3—The richest and most highly industrialized section of China.

Chiang's catastrophe is shown by the fact that his armies in Manchuria were not destroyed in battle; they just crumbled, laid down their arms and surrendered en masse together with all of their American

equipment. The Liberation Army not only did not have to consume their own equipment captured from Chiang in previous engagements, but obtained enormous amounts of new equipment.

Nor are they required to spend much time in regrouping as ordinarily takes place after combat, but can march right ahead for the next goals, which are generally conceded to be Peiping and Tientsin.

TO THE NORTH of Nanking, Chiang now has but two lines of defense: the Peiping-Tientsin-Pao-tung triangle and Hsuehchow, which is about 200 miles north of Nanking and its last center of resistance.

The Liberation Army in North China has already outnumbered and outmaneuvered Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chiang's Commander-in-Chief in North China. Only a miracle can help Fu to hold his line when the Manchurian Liberation Army begins to pour through the Great Wall.

There is even a possibility that Fu himself may follow the example of Kuomintang generals in Manchuria and lay down his arms before the might of the people's forces.

Chiang is now concentrating approximately 300,000 troops to defend Hsuehchow. But his top commander there, Gen. Chiu Ching-chuang, commander of the Kuomintang 5th Army which is the core and heart of Chiang's troops in that area, admitted that his army has already suffered 80 percent casualties in previous engagements with the Liberation Army. He has been forced to replace his army with inexperienced troops.

Furthermore, Chiu admitted to Henry Leiberhan of the New York Times that the morale of the troops under his command is exceedingly bad and that while he needs soldiers for his second line, all he has there now is "air."

THAT CHIANG would stake his fate on the defense of Hsuehchow is

universally taken for granted. But behind Hsuehchow and to the west of it lies the swift-moving and skilled army of Liu Po-cheng, who has been quiet since he captured alive the head of Chiang's Gestapo, General Kang Tse, last July. What Gen. Liu will do must be haunting Chiang and his high command night after night, for Liu can cross the Yangtze into South China, or knife through the back door of Hsuehchow, or even launch a direct attack against Nanking.

Such is the gloomy military perspective for the corrupt, fascist dictator of China. Equally dark and desperate is his economic and political situation.

The victory of the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation should bring home to every American the lesson of bankruptcy of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan and add faith and confidence to the forces of democracy in our own struggle here at home.



THE INDICTED LEADERS of the Communist Party leaving Foley Square courthouse. Left to right, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Gus Hall, John Williamson, Carl Winter, Irving Potash, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Jack Stachel. William Z. Foster was not present because of illness and Gilbert Green had received the court's permission to return to Chicago to vote. —The Worker Photo by Peter

Judge Cool to Defense, Sets Trial Nov. 15

The case of the 12 Communist leaders—likened by defense counsel to "the trials of Jesus, Galileo, Joan of Arc and the old Massachusetts witch-craft persecutions"—is scheduled to begin Nov. 15, in Federal Court.

Justice Howard R. Medina set that date after rejecting defense arguments for further postponement. Attorneys for the defendants bled the atmosphere of hysteria manufactured against Communists as a principal reason for the proposed postponement, but the judge "saw" no hysteria.

Defense Counsel Harry Sacher demanded reasons for the prosecution's unprecedented haste. It is well-known that anti-trust suits, for example, instituted by the federal courts allow the corporations relatively limitless time. Sacher argued that this is a case of transcendent historic importance, "a veritable 20th century heresy trial."

This declaration came in response to Judge Medina's evident intentions to speed the trial as "just another criminal case."

★
THE LAWYERS pointed out that "Marxism-Leninism is a scientific world-view embracing the totality of nature and society." They argued earnestly that they needed time for adequate preparation. This must, of necessity, involve testimony drawn from "the vast body of Marxist Leninist writings," from "innumerable meetings, conferences, discussions had by the defendants and Communist Party on these matters."

Hence they submitted a brief for rehearing on the question of a bill of particulars which the govern-

ment has denied them, and which Judge Murray Hulbert, previous judge on the case, had once rejected. Judge Medina said he would pass the motion on to Judge Hulbert.

Sacher, arguing that the case be removed from the present calendar, demanded: "What's the reason for the speed? This case is being pushed with manufactured airplane speed." Then he asked ironically, "What are you afraid of gentlemen, that the government will be overthrown by next Sunday morning?"

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THE ATMOSPHERE in which the case is being tried can be gauged from the following episode: Judge Medina expressed doubt that an atmosphere of hysteria existed. A few moments afterward Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohey shout-

ed: "I think the government will be overthrown by these people if they are given enough time. I believe the case ought to be tried as soon as possible because the security of the nation rests on it. I urge your honor to set Nov. 15 for the trial date."

Sacher promptly replied that the court had evidence of hysteria right there before him, in McGohey's inflammatory remarks. McGohey was obviously playing for the newspaper headlines. But the judge saw nothing in McGohey's remarks worthy of rebuke, and shortly afterward set the trial date for Nov. 15.

While the lawyers argued and the defendants stood before the judge, 1,500 pickets outside the courtroom cried that the case be dropped and that governmental attention be focused where it belonged—upon

those who "plot war and scheme fascism." Gold Star mothers, mothers with babies in arms, the defendants' wives, trade unionists and veterans jammed Foley Square, before the courthouse, marching with banners.

All defendants were present except William Z. Foster, ill with a heart ailment, and Gilbert Green, granted permission to be in Chicago to vote. Judge Medina proposed sending "impartial" doctors to check on Foster's illness even though defense counsel Abraham Unger presented a doctor's certificate.

Judge Medina finally ruled that he would hear further argument for an extensive adjournment Monday, Nov. 8. "But unless I am convinced to the contrary" he said, "the trial will start on the date I set, Monday, Nov. 15."

Europeans See Aid to '12' as Self-defense

By Max Gordon

When a thousand Londoners gathered last week before the American Embassy in Britain to express anger against the persecution of America's 12 Communist leaders, they signaled the fact that once again a judicial frame-up in the U.S. courts is stirring the European peoples to indignant protest.

Each decade in modern history has had its American "Dreyfus Case." Some 30 years ago, the workers and other plain folk of Europe gathered in great mass meetings and demonstrations to save Tom Mooney from a vile frame-up.

In the 1920s, the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti aroused them. In the '30s, it was the frame-up against the Scottsboro boys. Today, it is the effort to jail the 12 Communist leaders and to outlaw the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

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THERE ARE some significant differences in the present case. "In defending the liberty of the American Communist leaders, we

are defending the liberty of the French working class," Jacques Duclos, outstanding French Communist leader told a press conference in Paris last week.

Duclos had called the press conference, attended by virtually all of the leading French newspapers, to break through the "conspiracy of silence" surrounding the case in his country.

His words emphasized the fact that European concern with the persecution against the Communist leaders of America did not spring only from general considerations of international solidarity among those who strive for freedom.

It arose, too, from the knowledge that the crashing of democracy in America would have like results in the bourgeois satellite nations of western Europe.

"We consider support of the American Communists a simple matter of self-defense," Duclos told the Parisian journalists after briefing them on the case, "France is now so little independent that if this case succeeds in the United States, they will try to charge our party with the same absurd accusations."

In Paris and in London, large mass meetings have already been held to protest against the persecution of the American Communist leaders. The Paris meeting, called by several noted French intellectuals, was addressed by a prominent Socialist political figure and by a Radical Socialist, as well as by Communists. Five thousand attended.

★
HUNDREDS of well-known figures in the cultural and intellectual life of France have signed a manifesto attacking the trial here. Many more are yet to sign.

In London, in addition to a mass meeting and the demonstration before the American embassy, war-

veterans last week laid a wreath at the foot of a Roosevelt monument in a ceremony which "mourned" the death of American liberty. Many working-class meetings in other parts of the continent passed resolutions protesting against the persecutions here.

George Bernard Shaw has been joined by Martin Anderson Nexø, grand old man of European literature, and by J. B. S. Haldane, world-famous British scientist, in condemning the effort to imprison the Communist leaders.

Roosevelt, wrote Nexø in his eloquent protest, was "the last great descendant of that past America which was considered by the common people the world over as a liberator."

The illustrious Danish writer here touched upon one of the historic facets of the case of the 12 Communist leaders. European fighters for liberty against the tyranny of feudal dynasties have for decades drawn their inspiration from America.

THE REVOLUTION, the doctrines

of Jefferson and Lincoln, were the soil in which many European liberation movements were nurtured.

The Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and similar cases shook European faith in our democracy though this faith was too deeply rooted to be entirely killed.

Under FDR, there was a revival of the earlier faith. But today, the trickery of the Marshall Plan, the bloody Truman Doctrine, the flirtation with Franco, the close relations with former Nazi intriguers, and above all, the persecutions in America are crushing completely the European people's concept of America as a land of liberty.

"And now trials are in full motion not against Nazism and its criminals," wrote Nexø in the bitter tones of a European who knew the horrors of fascism, "but against forces which opposed them, that is, in the first place Communists, those who first and foremost staked their lives to put an end to Nazism, to beat it down."

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250 Union Heads Back Case of '12'

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WHY TRUMAN GOT THE VOTES

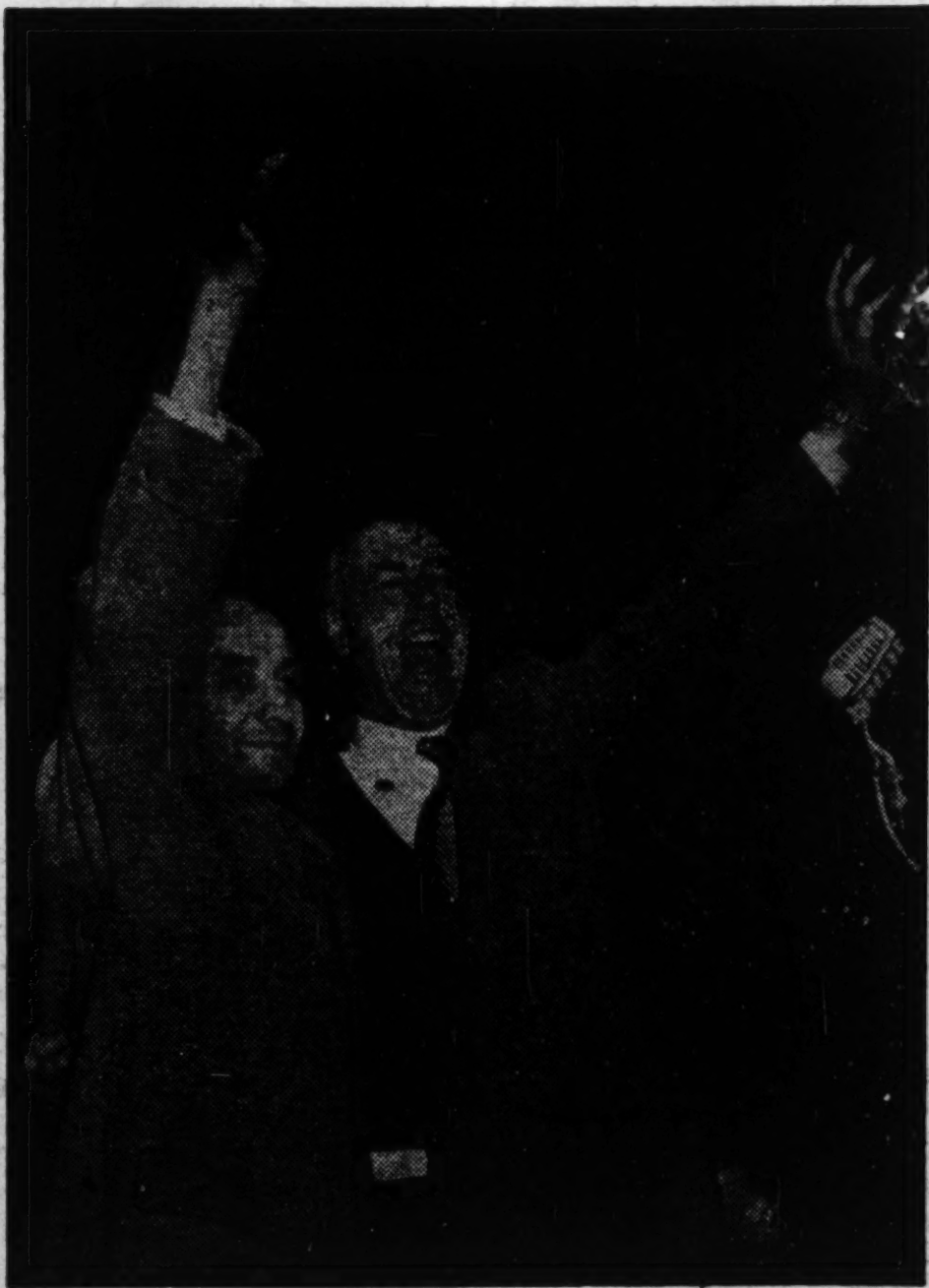
Only a Fight to End Cold War Can Bring What Voters Want

AN EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION results which have returned President Truman to the White House, and which gave the boot to the notorious 80th Congress dominated by the GOP, prove that the Left-sounding speeches which Truman copied from Roosevelt and Henry Wallace found a profound response among the electorate.

Reactionary wiseacres who had arrogantly announced that the 1946 victory of the GOP marked the "end of the New Deal" sentiment in the U.S.A., proved to be utterly wrong. The American people are not swinging to the Right. On the contrary, they showed that they want peace, greater social security, and more democracy. They felt they could get this by voting for Truman. We believe this to be a mistake.

They voted for Truman because he took advantage of their vivid fear that Dewey spelled Hooverism, naked reaction and another 1929 crash. Truman got their support by echoing their own conviction that the 80th Congress, which wrecked price control, was the "worst in the nation's history." Truman won support when he announced—even though he did not carry out—the Vinson peace mission to Moscow while Dewey was talking ominously of the "showdown" which spelled atomic war. Truman and Dewey carefully cooperated in keeping out of



—The Worker Photo by Peter

Smiling, Henry A. Wallace, with his arm around Rep. Vito Marcantonio, as they view the huge "lucky corner" election eve meeting which brought out a huge crowd.

the election the basic problems of foreign policy. But Dewey hailed the Taft-Hartley Law and praised the 80th Congress. The voters heard Truman echo their own belief that the GOP "spy scares" were a "red herring" to divert attention from the profiteers. They agreed with him. Although Truman's appointees are enforcing the Taft-Hartley Law with a vengeance, and he himself helped kill price control and launched the "loyalty" witch-hunts and frame-up trials against the Communist Party.

In short, Truman won the election by a hypocritical copying of the speeches of Franklin Roosevelt and by imitating as much as he dared the charges of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace whose campaign forced into the elections the vital issues which neither of the candidates of the old parties had intended to discuss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL vote and the state votes show what the voters want. They kicked out the red-baiters McDowell and Vail, members of the Un-American Committee. They re-elected the fighter for peace Marcantonio and gave the Communist candidate in Brooklyn, Simon W. Gerson, the biggest vote for a Communist recorded in that borough. They kicked out labor-hating Senator Ball in

(Continued on Page 6)

Defense of 'The 12' Receives Support From 250 Unionists

DETROIT.—Two hundred and fifty leading Michigan trade unionists have already signed up with the Civil Rights Congress sponsored Trade Union Committee to drop the federal thought-control case against the 12 top Communists.

Sixty-three of the signers are local, department building and bargaining committee officers of Ford Local 600, UAW. Old-timers at Ford are especially sensitive to the need to stop government prosecution of persons for their beliefs, inasmuch as the Communist Party, CIO and UAW shared the honor of "conspiracy" indictments in 1941 when the company was trying desperately to halt the growing union.

Many trade unionists realize that the anti-Communist prosecution will surely be repeated on a union level if the government makes its "case" stick against the 12. For instance in Flint, cradle of the militant UAW organizing drive, one worker reports that 20 men in his department alone gladly signed the CRC petition.

The Michigan Civil Rights Congress reported that over 50 trade union locals had heard CRC speakers on the anti-Communist frame-up. Many of the leaders of these locals have agreed to sign an ad which will be published in UAW local papers.

More than a score of nationality and fraternal organizations have also been visited in behalf of the CRC campaign against the indictments. Speakers report a warm response.

A series of house parties has raised considerable funds for the all-important defense. At one, \$213 was raised through the novel idea of holding a miniature "carnival" upstairs, downstairs and in the basement, with side shows, fortune telling, competitions, food booths.

The idea of chain phone calls is catching hold: Each friend convinces 10 others to write President Truman to drop the indictments.

The goal has been set to collect 5,000 additional signatures and finish the \$10,000 Michigan defense fund drive by Nov. 13.

On that date Carl Winter, one of the indicted 12, will return to this city to honor James E. Jackson, Jr., at a testimonial dinner at Yemans Hall, 3014 Yemans. Winter, Mich.

Leaflets at Hudson Exposes War Drive

DETROIT.—"If peace broke out, what excuse could they drum up for taking \$8 a week withholding tax from our pay checks?"

That's the \$416-a-year question posed by the Progressive Party club at Hudson Motor Car Co. in a recent leaflet.

The leaflet blasts the "war for profits" drive the rebuilding of German industries, the sending of tanks to China "to maintain the corrupt Chiang in power instead of building homes for American veterans," the freeing of brutal Nazi murderers and the deals with France, "Hitler's Spanish buddy."

igan Communist Party chairman, is expected to give a first-hand account of developments in the trial.

Vandals Attack Negro's Home But Cops Stall

DETROIT.—The newly-bought \$8,900 home of J. Edwards, Negro worker, on 4,000 Vermont was showered with rocks Wednesday, Oct. 27. Thirteen windows were smashed. The front porch was ripped apart and the walls of the house smeared with crude white-painted crosses.

Allen Saylor, Progressive Party state chairman, and Coleman Young, the P. P.'s Labor Secretary, visited the 12 Street police station to demand action on this vicious vandalism.

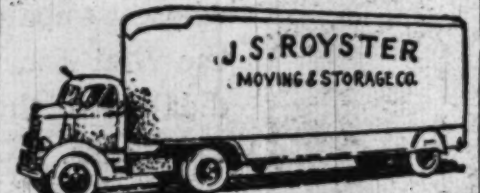
They were informed that it was better to do nothing on the issue as that only "stirs up the neighborhood. Saylor and Young asked that police investigate a trail of paint dripping that led from Edwards house to the house next door.

No agreement for any type of action by the police could be gotten by the Progressive Party leaders.

The Progressive Party leaders announced that their organization in the 13th Congressional District would take over the job of putting in the windows, repairing the porch and assisting the family in every way.

Boycott GM Lunches When Prices Soar

FLINT.—Food prices went up 25-50 percent recently in the cafeteria operated in the old Fisher Body building here. Wage raises were given as the reason—but the cafeteria workers only received a seven percent increase.



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Elect Candidates Backed by Wallaceites

DETROIT, Mich.—With many contests still undecided, Michigan results in the election already revealed that the labor and progressive vote had ousted two pro-Taft-Hartley congressmen, defeated Republican Governor Kim Sigler and elected at least 8 CIO members to the state legislature.

The result of the vote on the fascist-like thought control Callahan Act was still in doubt. Gov.-Elect G. Mennen Williams, Democrat, who defeated Sigler, is committed to the policy "that the indiscriminate application of such acts as the Callahan Act, only give aid and comfort to those forces we want to curb."

A smashing victory for the Wallace-backed congressman, George Sadowski was recorded in Detroit's first district when he defeated the notorious red-baiter Rudolph Tenerowitz. Sadowski led by 6 to 1.

Tracy Doll, CIO county leader recently purged from leadership in the Wayne CIO Council by Philip Murray was assured of victory for a seat in the state legislature. He was backed by the Wallace Progressive Party. Seven other CIO men were carried into office also by the sweep against the GOP.

Pat Walsh, supported by the Progressive Party was assured of victory in 4th state senatorial race in Detroit. Gerald K. O'Brien, son of the liberal judge Patrick H. O'Brien, was elected Wayne County prosecutor, defeating the anti-Negro Republican incumbent James McNally. The Progressive Party ran no candidate for this office. In the decisive Wayne County a complete sweep was made by the Democrats, ousting the Republicans from a number of offices.

★
—STILL UNDECIDED was the contest in the 12th congressional district (upper Penn) where Gene Saari, CIO leader backed by the Progressive Party was trailing Republican incumbent John Bennet.

Also undecided was the race between Rep. Blackney, Republican of Flint and George Stevens, Democrat. The Progressive Party did not run a congressional candidate here either.

In the U.S. senatorial race, Senator Homer Ferguson was leading Democrat Frank Hook by 30,000 votes at time of writing. The vote for President was still being counted with Truman trailing by a small margin.

The Wallace vote was almost completely unrecorded with only machine votes being tabulated showing 27,000 votes for Wallace. No report was available on the Progressive Party state ticket which did not have a gubernatorial candidate.

★
TWO ANTI-TAFT-HARTLEY candidates were elected to Congress, Louis Rabaut in the 14th congressional dist. and George O'Brien in the 13th district. Rabaut defeated the rabid labor hater, Harold Youngblood, and O'Brien defeated the oil manufacturer, Howard Coffin.

Significant in the Michigan voting trend was the desire of the workers and sections of the rural population to avoid another Hoover depression, therefore their vote for

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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Editor: Nat Ganley
Circulation Manager: Mabel Mitchell
Business Manager: Phil Halper.

SCOTTY SEZ...

NEWS ITEM: "Henry Ford left behind him an estate valued at seventy million dollars." This includes the Rouge plant and other property; not including the city of Dearborn.

Or Tommy Thompson.

SPEEDY THOMPSON, president of Local 600, thinks speedup is no issue out there and just one the Communists are beating the drums about. After all if speedup ended "one of the principal reasons for our union would be removed." This is delightful logic although you can't help wondering...

Does he recommend a hangover in order to enjoy liquor?

This is the queer logic he uses although don't misunderstand. Building a union is not the same as buying liquor. We build a union against the boss and bring our case to the public.

Those who buy liquor usually keep a case to themselves.

It is inevitable that fatigued workers will put so much pressure on Thompson that he will come out soon with a forthright statement condemning speed-up.

In support of the Grand River block system.

AFL Union Sees Bloody Strike Era

AKRON, O.—Officials of the International Chemical Workers Union have sent out a communication to all locals describing the National Labor Relations Board as "a strikebreaking agency."

This AFL affiliate was one of those who rushed on the bandwagon to sign the Taft-Hartley affidavit and calculated that by the use of the anti-labor law the union would be able to increase its membership by raids and back-door agreements.

Louis S. Belsin, general counsel for the Chemical Workers, declared that unless the Taft-Hartley Act is amended by Congress "given a period of unemployment, there will be enacted on the American labor front a series of bloody strikes which will exceed anything known by the labor movement in the last century."

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Auto Workers Everywhere Are Fed Up with Speed Up

Act at Pontiac, Willys, Spicer, K-F, Hudson

DETROIT. — The groundswell movement of auto workers against speed-up is beginning to spread from the Ford River Rouge plant to the other sections of the auto industry.

The 80 percent vote at Pontiac to strike against speed-up and penalties is now before the UAW GM Department.

At the Willow Run Kaiser-Frazer plant, speed-up in Dept. 110, "Sub-Assembly Balloon Jigs," boomeranged back in the company's face. The company disciplined four men for failing to make the speedup standards and the other men in the plant refused to be upgraded to these disputed jobs.

Even Frank J. Cotter, the Reutherite president of Kaiser-Frazer Local 142, UAW, who has been denouncing on-the-job actions by the workers, was forced to concede:

"We won a grievance on this same job several months ago and, in this case, the company is openly violating the answer to this grievance."

Cotter and the other Reutherite local officers have been demanding that all grievances be taken strictly through the stacked grievance procedure. But after conceding the company double-cross, Cotter said: "We are also asking you to continue to work at your regular jobs and not allow anyone to attempt to pull you out on strike."

In Toledo, James D. Mooney, chairman of the board of Willys-Overland, proudly announced increased speed-up in the plant sanctioned by UAW vice-president Richard Gosser. Said Mooney:

"We have had a 10 percent increase in productivity, due to an improved attitude on the part of our employees."

This was brought about by the notorious "Gosser Plan," which tied wage increases to productivity (read speed-up). The Willys-Overland unit in UAW Region 2-B was the only group to approve this "Gosser Plan."

At the Spicer Corp., in Toledo, the company was preparing to launch a speed-up program of its own.

According to shop talk, Walt Murphy, Reuther's International representative, is spreading the idea that 3,000 workers in Spicer have to produce what 4,000 accomplished "if we

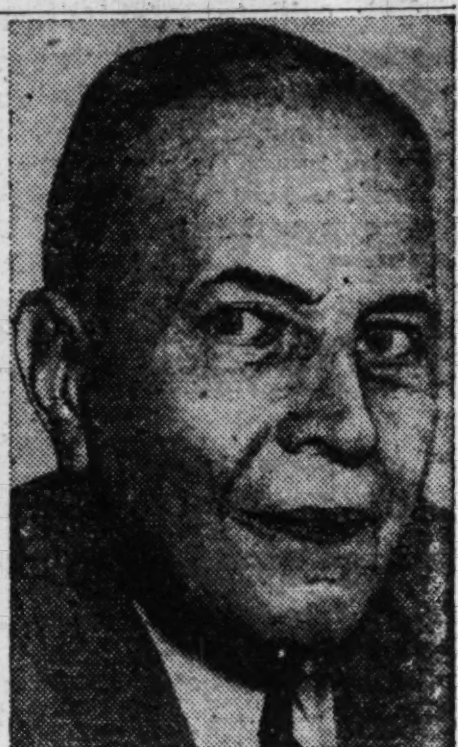
K-F Goons in Knife Threat

WILLOW RUN.—Seven students were passing out the 1948 Communist Party election platform at the Kaiser-Frazer plant here. An organized group of company hoodlums rushed from the plant gates and one of them drew a knife, threatening leaflet-passers, unless they turned over the material.

A Negro UAW member immediately came to the aid of the distributors and mobilized a group of workers to protect them. The goons took off.

The next morning 35 students were at the gate distributing literature. This time the company police pushed them back about 100 feet from the gate. Still thousands of pieces of literature were distributed at 6.15 a.m.

A warrant is now out for the knife wielder. The Negro unionist and his buddies told the students that they would be willing to identify him.



ROBERT DENHAM, Truman-appointed NLRB head, Republican and ex-Wall Street lawyer, whose rulings favor scabs over strikers.

are to keep the company out of the red." One thousand men are now walking the streets looking for work.

How smaller companies are affected by the speed-up drive is indicated by the Grey Iron Foundry in Detroit under contract with Local 835, UAW. The foundry operates on a three-day work week and gets out as much production as they formerly did under the 40-hour week.

In the Hudson plant's District 15 a woman steward developed a new idea in the fight on speed-up. She noticed the foreman working on production in an effort to set a new high production record on the job. She asked the foreman if he was demoted back to production. He said: "I'm instructing these girls, which, for your information, is part of the foreman's job." The steward told the girls in the department: "Show more respect for your foreman's instructions. When he instructs you, drop all your work and watch him."

The ungrateful foreman walked away and let the girls get out their work without his able assistance.

Flint Workers Bear Brunt of 'GM's Contract'

FLINT.—The contract between General Motors Corp. and the UAW-CIO is familiarly referred to here as "GM's contract." The company is taking more and more advantage of clauses giving it sole control of speed and quotas of production, and penalties are slapped freely on the workers to expose the union's weakened condition.

One skilled worker who had given 25 years of his life to GM's Buick plant was transferred to production at a lower wage rate. Just for hesitating when asked if he could do the work, he was fired for refusing a job. Naturally he was canned just before his vacation pay was due. The case went to the umpire over three months ago and hasn't been heard of since.

Another worker, a metal finisher, tells how he files welds on the Fisher Body line. The file is heavy, and formerly it was possible to rest between bodies. Nowadays the bodies come by so fast that he can't even bring his arms down. The union steward shrugs, says there's nothing he can do—and this is the home of the sit-down!

In Buick's new Dynaflo Trans-mission plant, two guys went to the toilet together, then both committed the terrible crime of washing their hands. The company caught them, gave both reprimands. The general foreman tore up the reprimand for one of the men and gave the other a two weeks' layoff, although their cases were exactly alike. United union actions on the job have halted this phony disciplining in some other GM plants.

WELL, BROTHER MAZEY, IS T-H STILL 'HELPFUL'?

HOW compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act was sold to the last UAW convention in Atlantic City Nov. 10, 1947:

"... and what little we have left of the National Labor Relations Board (in the Taft-Hartley Act) that can HELP PROTECT OUR MEMBERSHIP, help PROTECT OUR UNION'S SECURITY CLAUSES, help DEFEND the people who are unjustly discharged—what little machinery we still have left they are unwilling to use, because they are not willing to sign these affidavits."

(Speech of Emil Mazey, now UAW Sec'y-Treas.)

HOW the UAW described Mazey's Taft-Hartley "benefits" in a UAW-PAO leaflet just prior to the Nov. 2 election:

Here's what Taft-Hartley has done already—Cost 100,000 UAW-CIO members in Briggs, Chrysler, Packard, Motor Products and other plants \$15,000,000 in lost wages. ... Cost the ITU \$8,000,000 to date ... Restored government by injunction. ... Encouraged employers to use both NLRB and the courts to stall and wear down unions. ... The T-H Act makes it legal for an employer to hire scabs, allow scabs to replace strikers ... etc., etc.

Flint Strikers Survive 'Trial by Fire'

By Helen Simon

FLINT.—The Flint Trolley Coach Co. through the Flint Journal hinted that a \$200,000 fire in its car barn on Oct. 23 was started by the striking union.

This incipient frame-up is the most recent and rawest attempt to break the CIO Transport Workers' solid strike which has gone on since Sept. 17. Violent red-baiting failed. The state's Bonine-Tripp anti-labor law was broken in the courts. And this labor town would have nothing to do with the Taft-Hartley methods of stakebreaking.

Here are the facts: The fire started about 3:45 p.m. in the garage on Saginaw St. The outside doors were locked. The windows were closed. No strikers were inside. Only three of the company's supervisory employees were there.

The picketers first noticed the smoke. They hammered on the locked doors, warning those inside. Two of the three company men rushed past available fire extinguishers and hurried out. A third picked up an extinguisher but was driven from the garage itself (inside a second door) by the smoke. During the entire course of the

strike, union men had only entered the car barn accompanied by a TWU steward to pick up pay checks. None had been inside on Saturday, and none had ever been permitted beyond that second locked door leading to the garage where the fire began.

"If it was sabotage," declared Carl Lemmons, president of the TWU Local, "it was from the company's side. We can account for all our men."

Among items destroyed by the fire, according to company spokesmen, were the maintenance records.

Some of the strikers regard this as suspiciously convenient, for one major grievance is that bus drivers involved even in slight accidents are charged for the repair bills. In at least two cases, men had their vacation or bonuses docked only to discover that the garage had no record of having made the designated repairs. The strikers think another angle may be that the company had padded its maintenance expenditures and feared exposure. As one picket put it:

"The bosses are so crooked they have to screw their socks on."

Nat GANLEY

Union Red-Baiting and Company Speed-Up Are Birds of a Feather

HERE'S a tale of two cities, of red-baiting and speedup, that shows a vivid contrast.

Leo Smith, pres. CIO Steel Workers Local 1624 in Iron River, Michigan, is a consistent fighter against speedup and other grievances. Therefore, when Floyd Hill, Phil Murray's hatchetman in the area, tried to red-bait Smith, the iron miners kicked Hill right in his you-know-what.



Out in Allis Chalmers Local 248, UAW, in Wisconsin, Reuther's red-baiters engage in wholesale union purges. The more "reds" they expel, the worse the speedup in the plant becomes.

One doesn't have to be a college professor to understand that red-baiting goes hand in hand with speedup. Speedup is as closely related to red-baiting as bananas to eggs and as intestinal worms are to both of these delicacies.

HERE'S WHAT HAPPENED in Iron River:

Floyd Hill, Murray's representative, had charges brought against Leo Smith under the Steel Workers constitution which bars "Communists" from holding union office. This clause, first invented by Adolph Hitler, can also be found in the UAW constitution.

Hill had the full cooperation of an FBI agent in this internal union "red hunt."

The trial committee elected by the miners voted 5 to 0 in favor of their local president Leo Smith. Three of the 5 said: "Smith is the best trade unionist in town." The vote of the other two showed they felt the same way.

When the problem came to the local membership meeting the following decisions were carried by a vote of 35 to 4:

To uphold the Trial Committee, to fine the two stoges who signed the charges \$10 apiece, to demand that Floyd Hill publicly apologize to Smith, to reimburse Smith \$25, his lost time due to this prosecution, to demand that Phil Murray remove Hill from the area and finally to send these decisions to all Steel Locals in Dist. 33, in Wisc., Minn., and the U.P.

What a contrast with Allis Chalmers!

In the Allis Local 248 the Reuther local prexy is Joe Glynn, who scabbed during the last strike. He denies this, but the Allis workers have seen his work tickets in the plant. Another character in the new local leadership is Leon Verne. This guy was expelled by Local 243 for his scab work during the strike, for signing back-to-work ads in the Milwaukee newspapers. But the Reutherites reinstated him with honors.

The International can take over a local union for a period of 60 days in an emergency. So says the UAW constitution. But Reuther destroyed the local autonomy of local 248 with an international administrator for seven months.

The Reutherites took the former local 248 officers to court to enforce submission to this International dictatorship. The Reutherites solemnly promised the court they would take no action against the progressives who had assisted them. On this basis the Progressives submitted to the Reuther administrator.

Then the Reutherites double-crossed. They rigged up a phony trial procedure which ended with the expulsion of Harold Christoffel, the embattled former prexy of the local, all former officers and shop committee members.

Christoffel got the blows from two directions: The Hartley Congressional Committee is framed-up jail sentence and the knifing by the Reutherites in his own local.

AND WHAT A trial they got from Reuther! A couple of the trial committee members (the "impartial" jury) signed the charges (as prosecutors). Later they scratched their names out, when they realized it was too raw. In some cases the charges were signed after the trial committee was elected. That's the same principle as deciding to hang you first, and then figuring out later why you should be hanged!

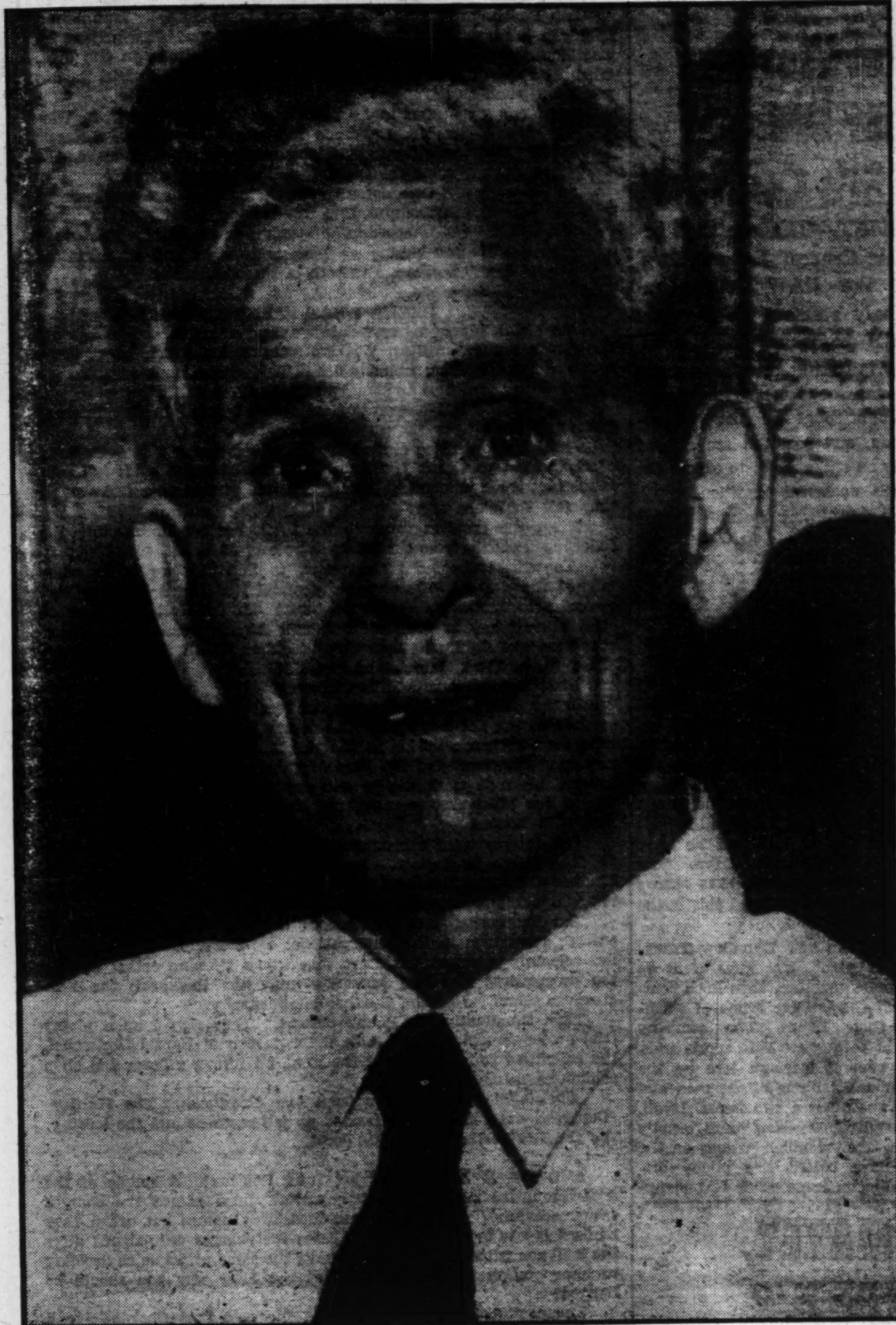
The capitalist press was then fed the yarn that Christoffel and the former local 248 officers were charged with "financial irregularities." The evidence: A \$1,500 shortage in the accounts of former Regional Director Joe Mattson, who is now a payroll stooge for Walter P. Reuther. That no tie-in could be made between Mattson's financial shortage and local 248 affairs was seen in the failure of the bonding company, which made good the shortage, to proceed against any of the local 248 members.

NO WONDER that the UAW only has about 2,000 members out of 10,000 Allis Chalmers employees, that there's a big turn over of workers because of rotten job conditions, that while other UAW plants won 13 cent raises, the Allis Chalmers workers got a lousy 8 percent. handout from the company, which the UAW had nothing to do with getting.

Whether it's in Michigan's Upper Peninsula or in Wisconsin the red-baiters are the Company's chief agents in covering up speed-up and helping to put it over.

And out in Dearborn, Tommy Thompson, pres. Ford Local 600 UAW, has deserted the Iron River highway of progress and is traveling down the Allis Chalmers crooked road. He also answered speedup with red-baiting.

Worked 30 Years for Ford--But Father of 10 Is Laid Off, Gypped of Jobless Insurance



ON FORD SCRAP HEAP: Philip Caruso got two things from King Henry II—a gold button for 30 years of service and loyalty to the company and a boot into the scrap heap because he couldn't keep pace with the murderous speed-up in the Rouge plant. Ending the speed-up and restoring Caruso to his job with back pay, is a real issue for the UAW Ford Local 600 members.

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The big boss at the Ford Rouge Motor Building said to Philip Caruso as he pinned the gold button on his work shirt, "we are awarding you this button for your 30 years of service and loyalty to the company."

Two weeks later Philip Caruso was laid off by the Ford Motor Co. because he could not make the stepped up production.

Then the Ford Motor Co. marked him as a "voluntary quit" which means that he gets no unemployment compensation.

We went to see this victim of the Ford Motor Company's "human engineering" policy which today is sweeping the "old hands" out of its plants because they cannot keep pace with the murderous speedup ordered stepped up by ex-FBIer John S. Bugas, director of the company's industrial relations.



CARUSO TOLD US that he went to work for Ford back in 1915, but his seniority classification was marked 1918. He has raised 10 children. The house he lives in now on Harding Ave. has a \$3,000 mortgage due, which if not paid up will mean his losing the house.

His story of being laid off was this: For months the foreman in the department, 167, Motor Building had been riding him. The job he worked on was a hard one and Harry Moses, the foreman told him shortly before Caruso was laid off, "I don't care if you die, you gotta make production."

Caruso worked on a job of making nickel parts. But with the new model much of the nickel work was abandoned. Therefore less men were needed. The foreman had to offer him another job, so he selected one of lifting heavy stock, which Caruso told him he could not do. Caruso was sent to Labor Relations which for many of the old hands means the last stop before they are laid off and out on Miller Road.

He was told to go home and "we will call for you." When the union took up his case the company declared he was a "voluntary quit" and he could not make production on the jobs offered.

CARUSO IS A BROKEN man physically. In 1943 he was in a bad accident in the plant when he slipped on a slick floor and hurt his spine, making his legs practically useless for almost two years.

He sought compensation and after many months the Department of Labor Commissioners ordered the Ford Motor Co. to either pay Caruso \$18 a week or put him back to work. They put Caruso back to work and two months later laid him off. Back to the Labor Commissioners he went and again they ordered the company to either pay him \$18 a week because the condition of the floor was the cause of his accident, or take him back to work. The company took him back and again they laid him off. Three additional times this happened.

Without unemployment compensation and no job, Caruso will have to begin immediately the search for a job. He is 65 years old and penniless. A doctor who examined him last week said that a cursory exam showed him to have a number of serious things wrong, one of which might be cyanide poisoning.

Caruso is only one of many who are now being ousted from the Rouge Ford plant under the orders of the "human engineering" administration. Medical records of many of these men who wear the gold button given them by Ford for 25 and 30 years of service and loyalty, are being scanned and they are taken off their jobs and either offered less wages or a job that because of age and physical inability they cannot do. As in the case of Caruso, they are told to go home and the company that has millions of dollars in assets gype them out of unemployment compensation.

There is also another reason why the company wants to get rid of the oldtimers. They are the men who built the union back in the thirties. They made the fight against speedup, the big issue in getting workers to organize.

THESE OLDTIMERS were the men who demanded and got put in the first contract the clause, that the shop steward will have a say on setting production.

In 1946 the union top bargaining committee gave that up in order to get an 18c wage boost. Today the oldtimers like Caruso cannot leave the plant and find new jobs. Out of 2,000 workers hired in the B Building last year, 1,700 quit because of speedup. Most of them were World War II veterans.

China's Liberation Armies Close in for Victory

By Henry F. Sims

The "clean sweep" victories of China's Liberation Army under Gen. Lin Piao in Manchuria have not only shaken the corrupt fascist government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Truman Doctrine, but have brought jubilation to all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

It is wrong to say that the victories in Manchuria are the turning point in the Chinese civil war, for the turning point had been reached when the Liberation Army under Gen. Liu Po-cheng, the famous one-eyed general, crossed the Yellow River in August, 1947, turned the table on Chiang, seized the initiative and went on the offensive.

It is more appropriate to say that the victories in Manchuria are the "close-in-for-the-kill" of the war of liberation in China. Chiang has long since lost the initiative and the ability to win the war against the people. The decision that faces China today is when and how quickly the People's Liberation Army can finish off Chiang and his Nan-

king government.

WHAT CHIANG lost in Manchuria are:

1—Eighty percent of his American-trained and American equipped armies, including the New First, New Sixth and New Seventh Armies, which were trained personally by Gen. Joseph Stilwell in India for the war against Japan;

2—Several hundred million dollars worth of American equipment, considerably more than Truman gave Chiang in the entire past year;

3—The richest and most highly industrialized section of China.

Chiang's catastrophe is shown by the fact that his armies in Manchuria were not destroyed in battle; they just crumbled, laid down their arms and surrendered en masse to the People's Liberation Army.

The Liberation Army not only did not have to consume their own equipment captured from Chiang in previous engagements, but obtained enormous amounts of new equipment.

Nor are they required to spend much time in regrouping as ordinarily takes place after combat, but can march right ahead for the next goals, which are generally conceded to be Peiping and Tientsin.

TO THE NORTH of Nanking, Chiang now has but two lines of defense: the Peiping-Tientsin-Pao-tung triangle and Hsuehchow, which is about 200 miles north of Nanking and its last center of resistance.

The Liberation Army in North China has already outnumbered and outmaneuvered Gen. Fu Tso-yl, Chiang's Commander-in-Chief in North China. Only a miracle can help Fu to hold his line when the Manchurian Liberation Army be-

There is even a possibility that Fu himself may follow the example of Kuomintang generals in Manchuria and lay down his arms before the might of the people's forces.

Chiang is now concentrating approximately 300,000 troops to defend Hsuehchow. But his top commander there, Gen. Chiu Ching-chuang, commander of the Kuomintang 5th Army which is the core and heart of Chiang's troops in that area, admitted that his army has already suffered 80 percent casualties in previous engagements with the Liberation Army. He has been forced to replace his army with inexperienced troops.

Furthermore, Chiu admitted to Henry Leberman of the New York Times that the morale of the troops under his command is exceedingly bad and that while he needs soldiers for his second line, all he has there now is "air."

THAT CHIANG would stake his fate on the defense of Hsuehchow is

universally taken for granted. But behind Hsuehchow and to the west of it lies the swift-moving and skilled army of Liu Po-cheng, who has been quiet since he captured alive the head of Chiang's Gestapo, General Kang Tse, last July. What Gen. Liu will do must be haunting Chiang and his high command night after night, for Liu can cross the Yangtze into South China, or knife through the back door of Hsuehchow, or even launch a direct attack against Nanking.

Such is the gloomy military perspective for the corrupt, fascist dictator of China. Equally dark and desperate in his economic and political situation.

The victory of the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation should bring home to every American the lesson of bankruptcy of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan and add faith and confidence to the forces of democracy in our own struggle here at home.

Carl Bolton Had Bannon's Backing In Former Case

DETROIT.—Carl Bolton, ex-convict and well known right winger in the auto workers, accused of the Reuther shooting, was voted \$1,500 by Ford Highland Park Local 400, UAW, to help his defense in an earlier case. This decision was made prior to the Reuther shooting.

The few members attending this meeting voted the donation to Bolton after it was strongly supported by Ken Bannon, Reuther's appointee as UAW Ford Director. The reason advanced for the donation was: "They're trying to get Bolton for his union activity."

This fact, suppressed by Police Commissioner Harry Toy and Prosecutor James McNally, was verified by Local 400 UAW members who attended the local meeting. It was also verified by Ben Garrison, former Local 400 leader, associated with Bolton in the Reuther caucus in an interview with the Michigan Worker.

The \$1,500 was never turned over to Bolton by Walter Mizerowski, Bannon's successor as Local 400 president, because the workers in the plant had expressed widespread indignation at the decision.

The chief witnesses against Bolton on the charge "of shooting Reuther" are Joseph Kaliszewski and John Pantella, both jail parolees and now waiting new sentences for attempted robbery.

On the Saturday prior to the Reuther shooting Bolton, Kaliszewski and Pantella, according to these witnesses, took an auto ride where the Reuther shooting was planned.

Kaliszewski said: "Bolton told me that in the future that there would be another one. Ken Bannon's name came up. He was supposed to get it the same way that Reuther got it."

Pantello also said that Bolton mentioned "taking care of Ken Bannon in the same way" that Reuther got it.

And sometimes before this alleged conversation took place Ken Bannon was urging Local 400 UAW to donate \$1,500 to Bolton's defense in an earlier case!

Ben Garrison said: "That's exactly what happened."

Garrison is now the owner of the Zanis Cafeteria, West Lafayette, near 14th Street. He was noted for his red-baiting speeches in UAW conventions.

Garrison told the Michigan Worker:

"Carl Bolton came to my res-

taurant about 10.05 p. m. on the night of the shooting. It definitely was not later than 10:10 p.m. He didn't look troubled or ruffled. He was dressed the same as usual. Bolton told me he had been downtown 'shooting pool' and that he was on his way to see a friend in the Downriver area." Garrison also said that his wife "was there with me while Bolton was in the restaurant."

We asked Garrison about the police contention that Bolton could have shot Reuther and still arrived in his restaurant by 10:10 p.m. Reuther was shot April 20 shortly after 9:40 p.m. when he returned home.

"The ride from Reuther's home to my restaurant might be made by a speeding car in the alleged time," said Garrison, "providing there were no cops and traffic lights to stop you. Remember the first slow block stop system was in effect at that time on Grand River."

We asked Garrison how Bolton first got his job at Ford's.

"He got it the same as others with prison records," replied Garrison, "under the Harry Bennett system of flooding Ford's payroll with jail parolees. Bennett hired him."

The Bennett tieup with Carl Bolton has also been suppressed in the kept press stories on the Reuther shooting. Police Commissioner Toy and Prosecutor McNally have never seen fit to call in Bennett for questioning in the case. They were too busy creating a widespread witch-hunt against progressive and Communist UAW members on the shooting.

Garrison also answered Reuther's statement that he "hardly knew Bolton." He said: "Carl Bolton has been on many expeditions into Reuther's office and Reuther knows him very well."

Garrison repeated Bolton's contention that the charge looks like: "Pre-election politics by James McNally."

The campaign of the local kept press to palm Bolton off as a "left-winger" has now been quietly buried, particularly after Bolton's convict pals turned state's evidence against him.

LETTER CONTEST

Ford Writers Hit Speed-up



(The best letter from a Ford worker on speed-up will win \$25 in this friendly contest. The Michigan Worker will also print the best cartoons sent in by Ford workers on speed-up. Send to: Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1).

LIGHT PRESSES 'HEAVY'

To the Editor:

In the press steel building operators are putting out 3750 pieces in Department 194. The production standard is supposed to be 3540. We are light press operators who are doing this job and we get a nickel less an hour than heavy press operators who do the same amount of production.

We took this up with our committeeman, Joe Mason, asking him to do something about the speedup because some months ago, I don't remember the exact date, we were doing 2200 and now we are doing 3750. Mason told us that if he puts in a beef he may get a layoff. We're waiting for a department meeting and we'll do something both about speedup and Mason.

Light Press Operator.

BEATING 'DRUMS'

To the Editor:

Tommy Thompson says file grievances on speedup. Well here's one I am filing with him. One year ago in No. 1. Core room in Production Foundry, on the block job, we were turning out 340 to 380 cores an hour. We had 21 men turning out these 380 cores an hour. Now 17 men are turning out 450 cores an hour. So, brother Thompson, how about beating your drum on that one and not your gums in Ford Facts.

Foundry Worker.

Progressive Protests Force Ecorse Theatre To Quit Jimcrowing

ECORSE.—Another victory against Jimcrow and discrimination was scored here when the manager of the Harbor Theatre on Jefferson Ave. agreed to discontinue his policy of segregation. This decision was reached after a delegation of leading citizens headed by Frank Angel and Percy Llewellyn, Progressive Party candidates in the recent election, demanded that the manager cease this illegal and undemocratic practice.

Other members of the delegation were: John Warman of the American Legion, Elsie Calloway of the Housewives League, Mr. Malloy of the NAACP and Edith Robey of the Young Progressives of America.

This campaign was launched by who are pledged to break discrimi-

the Young Progressives of Ecorse nation in all public places in the Down River community. The last campaign successfully terminated was the case of discrimination at the Loveland's drugstore on the corner of Ballott and Jefferson Ave. A court injunction forced Mr. Loveland to serve Negroes at his soda fountain.

The Progressive Party and the Young Progressives invited all citizens this week to join their campaign to end the unequal policies and practices in the restaurants and other public places in Wayne County.

Briggs Negro Workers Fight \$10 Hamburger

DETROIT.—Discrimination against Negroes by the lunch room across from the Meldrum Briggs plant was presented to the Prosecuting Attorney's office during this past week.

Sherwood Daniels, Briggs Worker, led off the fight when W. Monk, lunch room owner, refused service to Negro workers. After the police were called in, the waitress handed the plates to the Negro workers and poured about a quarter of a box of salt on each serving.

The prosecutor told Daniels that it wasn't much use taking the case into court as it was Monk's first offense. Monk was sitting alongside

the prosecutor and Daniels when the statement was made that "it wouldn't be much use." Monk promised there and then that he "would serve colored." He also said "I have always served colored."

When the workers left the prosecutor's office, they headed back to the plant and got there just at lunch time. Since Daniels had said he "would serve colored," the UAW members decided they would test Monk's sincerity.

Into the "Meldrum Bar" they went again. This time when a Negro UAW worker came up to the cash register, this was his bill.

Pie cost \$10.85; coffee was \$5; hamburger was \$10; fleet of pickered was \$10.

That's how Monk "serves colored." Well Monk will find out this week how Negro and white workers at the Briggs Meldrum plant can fight on such an issue. The fight is on.

Vet Post Aids Defense of '12'

ANN ARBOR.—The American Veterans Committee post here which recently condemned the AVC's National Planning Committee's expulsion order of John Gates, Daily Worker editor, this last week voted \$25 to aid in Gates' defense and the 11 other National CP leaders under indictment.

A strong resolution to Attorney General Clark and President Truman demanding the dropping of the indictments was passed.

Elections also took place at the meeting and Ed Yillen was nominated for Recording Secretary. Before accepting the nomination he told the veterans meeting that he wanted them to know he was a member of the Communist Party. The veterans elected Yillen unanimously to the post.

A few supporters of the AVCP some weeks ago, with the aid of the Michigan Daily, campus newspaper, sought to start a witch-hunt when the veterans in the AVC post condemned Gates' expulsion.

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PRESENT 'AWAKE AND SING'

DETROIT.—Detroiters interested in the progressive theatre were



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pleasantly surprised this week to hear of a return engagement of Clifford Odets' play Awake and Sing.

The play presented 12 years ago, will be shown again by the Contemporary Theater at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening, Nov. 12, 13 and 14.

A number of the Contemporary Theater's original cast will again appear in roles depicting the trials and tribulations of a middle class Jewish family in New York City.

Also the theater has a mobile section which puts on topical skits and variety numbers at church, union and lodge affairs. Bookings may be made by calling Contemporary Theater, TY 8-5520.

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NLRB Rulings Spur Nov. 20 Auto Confab

DETROIT.—The drive launched against the Taft-Hartley Board's ban on mass picketing is arousing keen interest in the National Auto Workers Conference to be held here Nov. 20. Walter Reuther was called upon this past week by the Progressive Party of Michigan labor sections to repudiate the ban on mass picketing offered by the NLRB. The conference on Nov. 20 called by the national Auto Workers for Wallace Committee was expected to discuss the details of the anti-Taft-Hartley drive and to decide on the second phase "of our struggle for peace, democracy, security, under the leadership of the Progressive Party."

The conference follows the Oct. 17 sessions when 845 auto workers, members of the UAW-CIO, gathered here from 34 cities and seven states, whose local union membership equaled 500,000.

Robert Travis, who heads the auto workers Progressive Party movement, declared he had received many calls, "many of them from supporters of Reuther," urging him to initiate some immediate action that would express the united determination of auto workers to fight back against the Taft-Hartley Board's crushing "frontal assault on labor."

The Board's recent ruling ban against mass picketing—the only successful means of winning strikes, deny the right to vote in plant elections to strikers while granting it to scabs, deny the right to pay strike benefits, hit at the union hiring hall and give companies the right permanently to replace strikers with scabs.

Frank Danowski, president Plymouth Local 51, James Cichocki, president, Briggs Local 742, Percy Llewellyn, past president Ford Local 600 and Tracy Doll, past president Hudson Local 154—all UAW-CIO—exposed the NLRB rulings in a radio broadcast last Sunday. Immediately following a talk by UAW President Walter Reuther booming Truman later Sunday, another broadcast blasted T-H, loyalty orders and other attacks on labor. Participants were Harold Shapiro of CIO Fur and Leather Workers Mort Furay of



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CIO Public Workers, Irving Richter and Travis of the Progressive Party, Bill Johnson of Ford Local 600 and Dave Mates of CIO Electrical Workers.

Travis declared on the NLRB rulings: "UAW members all over the country are alarmed, angered and made fighting mad by this greatest of all betrayals by President Truman, who appointed the entire five-man NLR Board which unanimously made the ruling against picketing. I feel confident that every

UAW group department, shop meeting and local meeting that wants to halt this new assault will send delegates to the Nov. 20 conference. They can contact us at 421 Reid Bldg., Detroit, phone Wo. 5-0697 for further information.

The Michigan Civil Rights Congress also wired Truman denouncing the NLRB rulings as "the most dastardly attack against freedom of speech and assembly in recent years." The wire was signed by Jack Raskin, CRC executive secretary.

Probes Turn Up Shakedowns by Michigan Republicans, Demos

DETROIT.—On the same floor of the Federal Building here Republican and Democratic leaders are under investigation for shaking down various groups and individuals for campaign slush funds. At one end of the corridor, the Republican National Committee-

man, Arthur Summerfield, awaited his turn to tell a Federal Grand Jury instituted by U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark, how it was that every auto dealer in Michigan had to put \$1 in the GOP kitty every time he sold a car.

At the other end a Congressional Committee was asking postmasters to tell how John R. Franco, who used to be an usher in Father Coughlin's Shrine of the Little Flower and is now State Democratic Party chairman, got two percent of their salaries for the Democratic Party campaign coffers.

The Federal Grand Jury has al-

Angel Blasts Handout To G. L. Steel Co.

ECORSE.—Frank Angel, taxpayer and leader of the Downriver Progressive Party, went to court this past Monday seeking an injunction against a 20 percent tax handout to the Great Lakes Steel Corp.

Just four days prior to the elections the Michigan Tax Commission, at the request of Great Lakes Corp., and Mayor Voisine, cut the company's tax valuation 20 percent from \$59,000,000 to \$27,000,000. Under this cut the city loses about \$200,000 a year in taxes.

ready indicted five auto dealers. The story is that nearly \$44,000,000 in state sales taxes is lacking because every type of industry in the state "was not properly assessed."

With a Republican state administration in power it is no coincidence that while every dealer chipped in \$1 on every car sold, sales taxes were not being paid.

The Republican dominated State Supreme Court two months ago ordered the back sales taxes paid. The dealers hollered "double-cross."

The charge being levelled is violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

At the hearing before the Congressional Committee, 14 Democratic appointees as postmasters testified that at the recent National Convention of U. S. Postmasters it was tacitly agreed that two percent of their annual salaries would go as a campaign contribution.

John Franco, Democratic Party State chairman, working on this supposition, called close to 100 postmasters and reminded them that if it hadn't been for the Democrats they wouldn't have had a raise last July.

The Congressional Committee called on the Department of Justice to examine the evidence and bring

charges. It had already uncovered the fact that Franco telephoned the postmasters in some cases directly to the postoffice. This is a violation of the Hatch Act. To others he sent a letter, marked on the outside with a rubber stamp, stating: "Not to be opened on federal government property."

Franco, declared the committee, will not be subpoenaed.

MICHIGAN

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

FORD FACTS

THE Rouge News, company blurb sheet, writes: "For the most outstanding job in the field of employee and industrial relations the 'Human Relations Medal' for 1948 has been awarded to Henry Ford II." [Now turn to Page 1 of this paper and read about the company's human relations.]

The Veterans office in Ford local has been crowded in with another department. Its office now houses a jewelry store. The thousands of veterans can now buy themselves a little gee-gaw since Tommy Thompson seems to think that's more important than solving veterans' problems.

The Mugwump Caucus (they claim they are neither right nor left wing, just a third force against Communism) had a meeting a week or so ago where Thompson is reported to have said that the Reutherites will support the Thompson Ticket come next local elections, and the Mugwumps therefore will have to support Reutherites. As an example, he said, the Motor Building will have to back Jimmy O'Rourke, its present president. The howls of anguish were something to hear.

This Thompson love feast with Reuther gave birth last week to two more jobs for the Thompson boys. Dewey McGhee and Bothmarito will replace Gene Prato and Harry Foster on Ford Director Ken Bannan's staff. Foster already got his walking appers, on the back of which it says he "quit." Imagine Foster quitting pork chops.

Thompson spoke two weeks ago at a Production Foundry meeting where he sang his song, "There ain't no speedup, boys, it's all in the Michigan Worker's imagination." The workers as they walked out had a good retort: "That guy ought to go back to work and he'll find out."

Why didn't Averill, the fearless Fosdick who edits Ford Facts, run the story about the paper skeleton that was hung up by a rope in one of the departments of the Motor Building. Vicious minded anti-Negro elements then would go and ask a Negro to talk down the line with them and as they got close to the skeleton hanging high up, some other character would let the rope go and the skeleton which was painted black on one side and white on the other, would be dangling from the rope. This department recently had an election for committeeman where the principal slogan of the right wing was "defeat the n-----s."

A Negro worker, Leonard Lauderdale, was a candidate for the committeeman's job.

The main rightwinger around that area is Walter Bell, who passed this incitement to lynching off with the crack: "Oh, it's a Halloween gag."

While we are fingering Negro haters, Mayor Hubbard of Dearborn pulled his nightshirt up recently and revealed that his opposition to multiple housing in Dearborn is because it will bring a racial issue into Dearborn. Hubbard didn't refuse the support of Negro Ford workers when he last ran for Mayor. It should be remembered next year when he comes sucking around for support.

In a reactionary-ridden dept. of a certain Detroit auto plant, a worker collected \$11 for the case of 12 indicted Communist leaders. He folded up the list, gave it to his fellow workers, told them to take it to the washroom and read the appeal: "If you agree, return it to me with a donation." They did.

FLINT TAXES AID POOR GM— IGNORE VETS' BAD HOUSING

FLINT.—The Flint City Commission appropriates thousands to help out "poor" General Motors Copr., but Negro and white veterans are still living her in "temporary" tar paper barracks.

The houses are vermin-infested. They are so flimsy that cold air and rain leak through doors, windows, roofs, walls. That's why it costs the average family \$35 a month for fuel oil alone. The \$35 is over and above the \$28 monthly rent and the average \$14 monthly electric bill.

Rutted mud paths connect the barracks and in the spring the whole area is thoroughly flooded. No playground facilities have been provided. The city authorities do not even cut down asthma and hay fever-breeding weeds as they do in wealthier residential districts or around GM's

industrial property where the paving is also up to snuff.

All this goes on while the city fathers fork out \$50,000 to enlarge the local airfield—for no other apparent purpose than to serve GM, facilitating the air shipment of motor parts.

This method of spending city funds for the benefit of GM and GM alone is a slap in the face to the veterans who have organized to demand improvements. Vets' delegations have appeared regularly at City Commission meetings, representing all ex-servicemen's organizations. To date they have won a promise to spend the city's measly surplus of \$4,000 on the housing projects and to seek federal help.

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WHY TRUMAN GOT THE VOTES

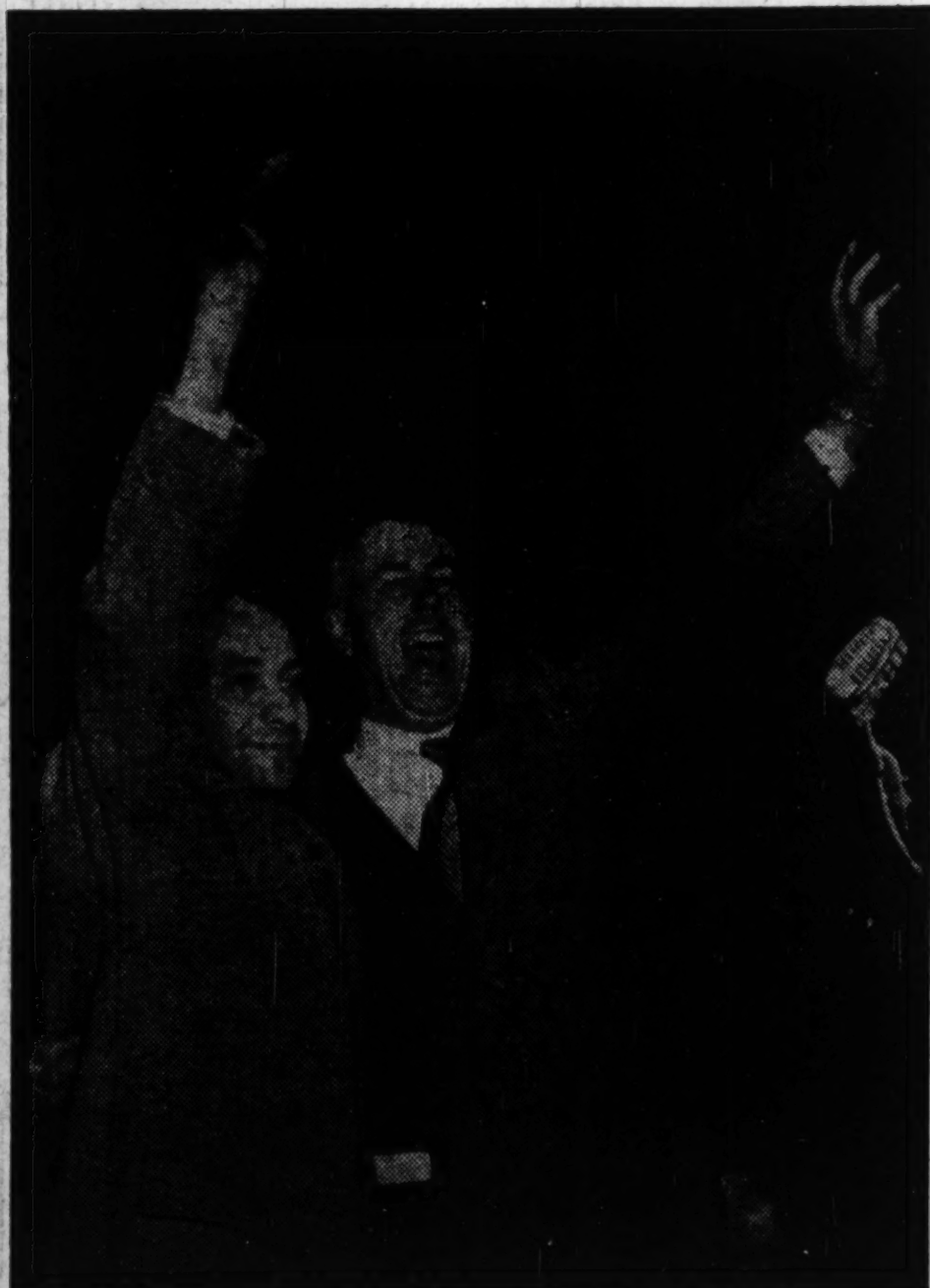
Only a Fight to End Cold War Can Bring What Voters Want

AN EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION results which have returned President Truman to the White House, and which gave the boot to the notorious 80th Congress dominated by the GOP, prove that the Left-sounding speeches which Truman copied from Roosevelt and Henry Wallace found a profound response among the electorate.

Reactionary wiseacres who had arrogantly announced that the 1946 victory of the GOP marked the "end of the New Deal" sentiment in the U.S.A., proved to be utterly wrong. The American people are not swinging to the Right. On the contrary, they showed that they want peace, greater social security, and more democracy. They felt they could get this by voting for Truman. We believe this to be a mistake.

They voted for Truman because he took advantage of their vivid fear that Dewey spelled Hooverism, naked reaction and another 1929 crash. Truman got their support by echoing their own conviction that the 80th Congress, which wrecked price control, was the "worst in the nation's history." Truman won support when he announced—even though he did not carry out—the Vinson peace mission to Moscow while Dewey was talking ominously of the "showdown" which spelled atomic war. Truman and Dewey carefully cooperated in keeping out of



Smiling, Henry A. Wallace, with his arm around Rep. Vito Marcantonio, as they view the huge "lucky corner" election eve meeting which brought out a huge crowd.

the election the basic problems of foreign policy. But Dewey hailed the Taft-Hartley Law and praised the 80th Congress. The voters heard Truman echo their own belief that the GOP "spy scares" were a "red herring" to divert attention from the profiteers. They agreed with him even though Truman's appointees are enforcing the Taft-Hartley Law with a vengeance, and he himself helped kill price control and launched the "loyalty" witch-hunts and frame-up trials against the Communist Party.

In short, Truman won the election by a hypocritical copying of the speeches of Franklin Roosevelt and by imitating as much as he dared the charges of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace whose campaign forced into the elections the vital issues which neither of the candidates of the old parties had intended to discuss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL vote and the state votes show what the voters want. They kicked out the red-baiters McDowell and Vail, members of the Un-American Committee. They re-elected the fighter for peace Marcantonio and gave the Communist candidate in Brooklyn, Simon W. Gerson, the biggest vote for a Communist recorded in that borough. They kicked out labor-hating Senator Ball in

(Continued on Page 6)



SIGNAL CORPS EXHIBIT presented to Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., shows visitors how the corps radar contacted the moon. Visitors can see in motion electronic reactions that simulate the actual moon contact, reproducing original signal and echo.

Miners Rebuff Raiding T-H Complying Union

BESSEMER, Ala.—Ore miners at three mines of the Woodward Iron Co. here this week delivered a resounding rebuff to raiding efforts of an AFL "affidavit signing" union. Workers voted 485 to 93 against International Chemical Workers Union, AFL.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO has a contract with the company and the overwhelming "no" vote in the NLRB election leaves the men represented by this union.

The raiding union opened all stops in a red-baiting campaign against the Mine-Mill union and even had a group of workers who had been expelled from the union demand of the House Un-American Committee that they investigate the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

In the face of the raiding attack, union members over Red Mountain rallied behind the union that they fought to build. Officers of other locals signed an appeal to the Woodward workers to stick by their union. The union itself waged a fighting campaign that exposed the union-busting efforts of the Chemical Workers, AFL.

One of their leaflets presented an "Affidavit" for the Chemical Workers to sign. The "affidavit" included such pledges as: "We pledge to stop raiding legitimate unions who are trying to better the wages and conditions of the workers."

"We pledge to reform our ways and to quit stooging for Taft and Hartley. In other words—we pledge to stop being a Taft-Hartley scab union!"

Steelowners Fatter

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Portsmouth Steel is prospering here, it was revealed through announcement of an extra bonus of 25 cents a share to the mill owners.

Ask Conviction Of Slayers of Negro Voter

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced it would assist in the prosecution of the murderers of Isiah Nixon, 28-year-old Negro of Alston, Ga., who was slain by two white brothers on Sept. 8 because he had voted in the Democratic primary election.

The case is scheduled for presentation to the Montgomery County Grand Jury during the first week of November. Retained by Nixon's young widow, the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches has employed W. A. Dampier of Dublin, Ga., to assist the state in the prosecution of M. A. Johnson, charged with firing the fatal shot, and his brother, Johnnie Johnson, charged with being an accessory to the murder. Mrs. Nixon also authorized the NAACP to raise funds for the prosecution and for the maintenance of herself and her children.

The NAACP has also been retained to handle the case of D. V. Carter, president of the Montgomery County, Ga., NAACP branch,

whose left wrist was broken when he was assaulted and beaten for carrying Negroes to the polls in his automobile on the day of the same election. In a letter to Mr. A. Abbot Rosen, Chief of the Civil Rights Section of the FBI, NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Franklin H. Williams, wrote: "We request an immediate investigation by your office of this incident, and, if as a result thereof you find a federal violation has been committed, prosecution of the parties guilty of this assault."

The case has also been called to the attention of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Sign Dayton Pact

DAYTON, O.—Workers of the Dayton Rubber Co., on strike since Oct. 10, have accepted a wage increase of nine cents per hour and two cents for the settlement of inequities. Fourteen hundred workers are employed at the plant.

Homesick in China

CLEVELAND, O.—An unhappy note has been sounded by a Cleveland, Lieut. Robert G. Shackleton, who has been assigned to the fascist army of Chang Kai-shek. A report from China described the lieutenant as wishing that he could "see the World Series" instead of participating in the war.

The South in Struggle

How Southern Press Has Distorted Issues of War or Peace

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

MEMPHIS doesn't boast a street car named Desire as does New Orleans, but unusual things happen on the trolley buses of this Mississippi port city. Recently I was seated on one of these buses when someone beside me said, "I guess we can get along all right can't we, young man?" I looked up. A very dignified and benign gentleman had lowered his considerable bulk into the vacant seat beside me. "Sure," I said, to be friendly, "and if we do fight, we'll fight fair."

"Oh, no," He threw up his fat hands in a "heaven forbid" gesture. "We'll save our fight for Russia."

Before I could answer that choice bit he whipped out a printed folder and thrust it into my hand with a righteous air. "I want you to read that, brother," he said, "and heed that little message."

I turned the folder over in my hands. It was a printed program for the Sunday services at one of the Memphis churches. On the back was printed a short sermon on brotherhood and "love thy neighbor." I glanced at the opening sentence.

"You know, young man," my seat mate interrupted, "in my considered opinion there's only one thing for us to do. We must send our air fleets over Russia right now and wipe 'em out with atomic bombs."

MY STARTLED eyes swung from the sermon he had thrust on me to his face. He sat there with the same selfrighteous expression with which he had undertaken his missionary work on me.

I gestured with the folder. "Is that what this says?" I asked.

A puzzled expression broke the benign smirk on his face. "Why, no... that's religion."

"Does what you just said gibe with this?" Again I indicated the printed sermon.

By now he was squirming a bit on the seat. "Young man," he said, "you ask very embarrassing questions."

I folded the sermon carefully and stared at him. His ruddy face was getting redder. "It's the only way to keep Stalin from destroying us," he said defensively.

"How do you think Stalin is going to destroy us?" I asked.

"He'll wipe us out with atomic bombs as soon as he gets them," he declared. "We must beat him to it."

"Suppose," I said, "that the Soviet Union had bases in Canada and in Mexico and kept large fleets of heavy bombers there. Suppose that they had atomic bombs to use in those planes, and suppose that they announced a doctrine of fighting capitalism all over the world. Would you be worried?"

His face was aglow. "Exactly, young man... and I am worried."

"But wait," I said. "The Soviet Union doesn't have such bases. It is the United States which has air bases ringed around the border of the Soviet Union. It is our heavy bomber fleets that are concentrated there and we are the ones who are waving the atomic bomb around recklessly. It's our Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan that have declared war on Communism all over the world. Wouldn't you say that the threat of war comes from all of this?"

He blinked his eyes at me. "Young man," he said coolly, "everyone knows that we are a peace-loving nation and we threaten war on no one. We abhor war. The whole world knows that America would never start a war."

"What about your insistence that we should suddenly and without warning drop atomic bombs on Russian cities, wiping out helpless women and children. What would you call that but war?"

HE OPENED HIS mouth and then closed it again. He reached over and took the printed folder from me and shoved it into his pocket. "Young man," he said, "you ask very embarrassing questions."

I waited as we rode on toward the Mississippi River. Finally he said, "You don't seem to pay too much attention to what the newspapers and radios say."

"I don't let a bunch of wild headlines stampede me," I said.

"You don't think Russia is aiming to conquer the world like Hitler wanted to do?" he asked very quietly.

We talked of American armed forces scattered all over the world, of air and naval bases webbing the globe, and of a navy larger than the combined navies of the rest of the world. We talked of Wall Street bankers and brass hats at the helm of government.

When we arrived at my companion's corner he arose and looked down at me. "Young man," he said, "I believe someone has been distorting the facts in the newspapers."

How Alabama Small Farmers Fought Slaveholders

By Sylvia Hall

In the northern hills of Alabama lies Winston County, monument of proof that there never was a "solid South" backing the slaveholders during the Civil War. The revolt of the small hill farmers against the slaveholders is a fact which the Southern Bourbons today do not dare mention.

The full story of what happened in this country isn't known. It is not to be found in the official records of Alabama nor in the history books. Deliberate distortions by several Dixiecrat-minded historians, absence of this information in many books plus the disparity between facts and legends that have grown out of that period account for this.

What happened in this small county will not be left alone nor forgotten. Every few years a national magazine will write to the State Archives and ask, "Did Win-

ston County really secede from Alabama?"

A SEARCH of the records in the Archives and History Department failed to reveal definitely if Winston County did secede. However, there are records to indicate that leaders of Winston voiced opposition to secession and wrote to the State government stating that they had declared themselves "neutral."

On December 24, 1860, the people of Winston County traveled on muddy roads, in the bitter cold to elect a representative to the State Legislature, a man who would go into Montgomery in the next few days and speak for them against

secession. C. C. Sheets, their candidate won by a 6 to 1 majority.

An anti-slavery, anti-secession man himself, he well represented those who had sent him there.

After returning from the Montgomery meeting, Sheets toured the county and told his constituents about the session. Angered by what had happened there, the people decided that they would meet and decide what course to take. A mass meeting was planned for July 4, Independence Day.

Dressed in their Sunday best, many walking and others traveling by ox-carts, wagons, and steel rimmed buggies, 2,000 people appeared at Looney's Tavern, near Double Springs.

One of the first speeches at the gathering was typical of the sentiment of the entire crowd: "If they secede from the union, let's secede from the state. That's good rea-

sonin'. If Alabama can secede from the Union, then by all that's holy, we can secede from Alabama. Let's call this territory the Free State of Winston." We can fight if we have to, but let's fight for the Stars and Stripes and the United States. That's what I'm planning on doing."

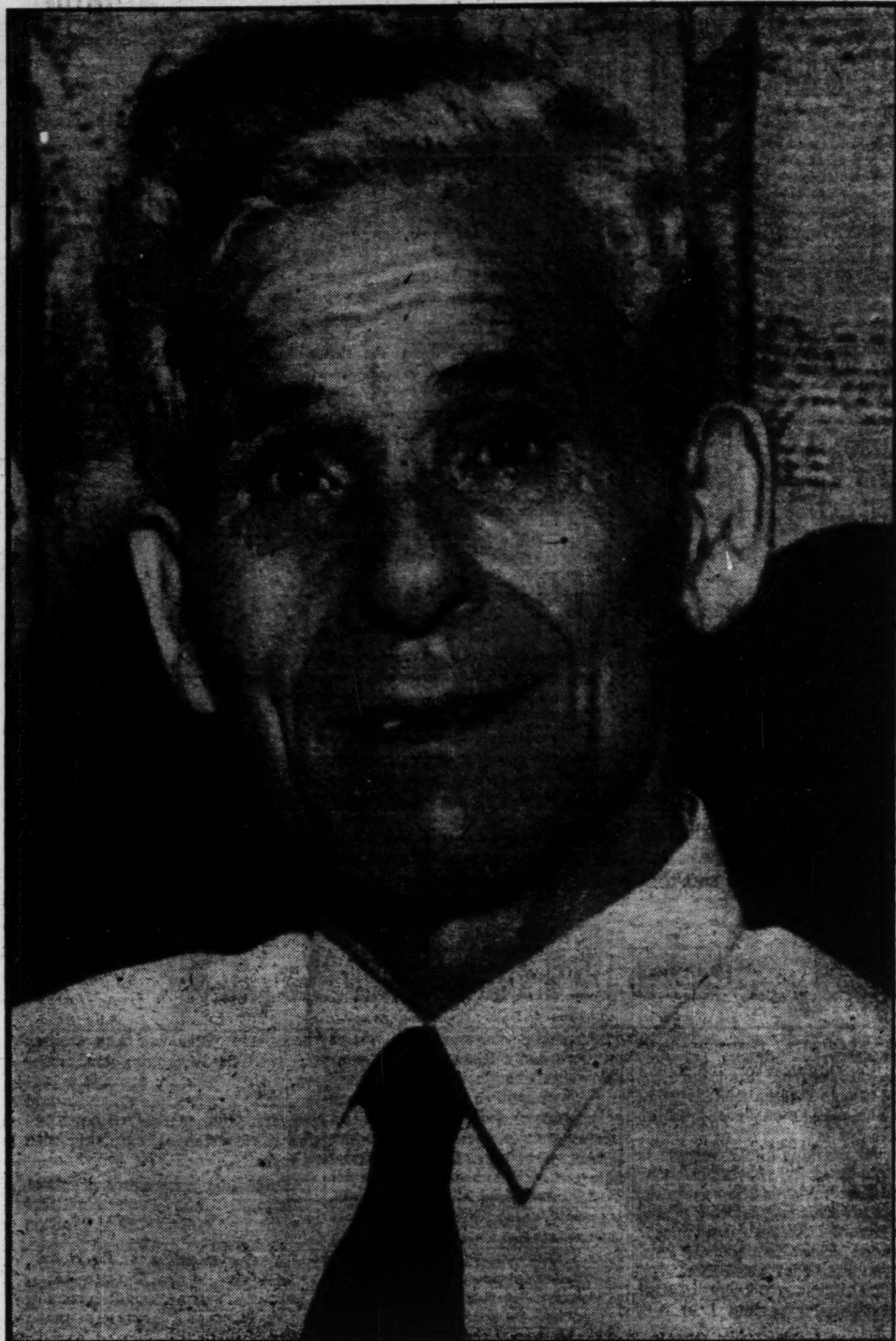
THE CROWD went wild after this speech, cheering and applauding and congratulating the speaker.

Then agreeing that the "Big politicians" wanted to secede from the Union and wanted to start another nation in the South, a resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. This resolution called for a "secession within secession" and immediately Winston considered itself out of the State and Confederacy. It became the "Free State of Winston." Copies of this resolution were sent to the U. S. government and the State officials.

Winston County was soon to be called by a Confederate general "harbors of the disaffected, Tories and deserters." Men who did not want to be conscripted were sheltered there and many deserters were hidden in the mountains of Winston. When Confederate recruiting officers made appearances near Winston they were met with gunfire and bayonets.

SOON the Free State of Winston, at first "neutral" territory, began to send hundreds of men to the Union army. Sheets, taking responsibility for organizing Union cavalries, was arrested by Confederates, jailed for treason and was kept there until the war was over. He had long before been expelled from the State Legislature for being "disloyal to the Confederate."

Worked 30 Years for Ford--But Father of 10 Is Laid Off, Gypped of Jobless Insurance



ON FORD SCRAP HEAP: Philip Caruso got two things from King Henry II—a gold button for 30 years of service and loyalty to the company and a boot into the scrap heap because he couldn't keep pace with the murderous speed-up in the Rouge plant. Ending the speed-up and restoring Caruso to his job with back pay, is a real issue for the UAW Ford Local 600 members.

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The big boss at the Ford Rouge Motor Building said to Philip Caruso as he pinned the gold button on his work shirt, "we are awarding you this button for your 30 years of service and loyalty to the company."

Two weeks later Philip Caruso was laid off by the Ford Motor Co. because he could not make the stepped up production.

Then the Ford Motor Co. marked him as a "voluntary quit" which means that he gets no unemployment compensation.

We went to see this victim of the Ford Motor Company's "human engineering" policy which today is sweeping the "old hands" out of its plants because they cannot keep pace with the murderous speedup ordered stepped up by ex-FBIer John S. Bugas, director of the company's industrial relations.



CARUSO TOLD US that he went to work for Ford back in 1915, but his seniority classification was marked 1918. He has raised 10 children. The house he lives in now on Harding Ave. has a \$3,000 mortgage due, which if not paid up will mean his losing the house.

His story of being laid off was this: For months the foreman in the department, 167, Motor Building had been riding him. The job he worked on was a hard one and Harry Moses, the foreman told him shortly before Caruso was laid off, "I don't care if you die, you gotta make production."

Caruso worked on a job of making nickel parts. But with the new model much of the nickel work was abandoned. Therefore less men were needed. The foreman had to offer him another job, so he selected one of lifting heavy stock, which Caruso told him he could not do. Caruso was sent to Labor Relations which for many of the old hands means the last stop before they are laid off and out on Miller Road.

He was told to go home and "we will call for you." When the union took up his case the company declared he was a "voluntary quit" and he could not make production on the jobs offered.

CARUSO IS A BROKEN man physically. In 1943 he was in a bad accident in the plant when he slipped on a slick floor and hurt his spine, making his legs practically useless for almost two years.

He sought compensation and after many months the Department of Labor Commissioners ordered the Ford Motor Co. to either pay Caruso \$18 a week or put him back to work. They put Caruso back to work and two months later laid him off. Back to the Labor Commissioners he went and again they ordered the company to either pay him \$18 a week because the condition of the floor was the cause of his accident, or take him back to work. The company took him back and again they laid him off. Three additional times this happened. Without unemployment compensation and no job, Caruso will have to begin immediately the search for a job. He is 65 years old and penniless. A doctor who examined him last week said that a cursory exam showed him to have a number of serious things wrong, one of which might be cyanide poisoning.

Caruso is only one of many who are now being ousted from the Rouge Ford plant under the orders of the "human engineering" administration. Medical records of many of these men who wear the gold button given them by Ford for 25 and 30 years of service and loyalty, are being scanned and they are taken off their jobs and either offered less wages or a job that because of age and physical inability they cannot do. As in the case of Caruso, they are told to go home and the company that has millions of dollars in assets gypps them out of unemployment compensation.

There is also another reason why the company wants to get rid of the oldtimers. They are the men who built the union back in the thirties. They made the fight against speedup, the big issue in getting workers to organize.

THESE OLDTIMERS were the men who demanded and got put in the first contract the clause, that the shop steward will have a say on setting production.

In 1946 the union top bargaining committee gave that up in order to get an 18c wage boost. Today the oldtimers like Caruso cannot leave the plant and find new jobs. Out of 2,000 workers hired in the B Building last year, 1,700 quit because of speedup. Most of them were World War II veterans.

China's Liberation Armies Close in for Victory

By Henry F. Sims

The "clean sweep" victories of China's Liberation Army under Gen. Lin Piao in Manchuria have not only shaken the corrupt fascist government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Truman Doctrine, but have brought jubilation to all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

It is wrong to say that the victories in Manchuria are the turning point in the Chinese civil war, for the turning point had been reached when the Liberation Army under Gen. Liu Po-cheng, the famous one-eyed general, crossed the Yellow River in August, 1947, turned the table on Chiang, seized the initiative and went on the offensive.

It is more appropriate to say that the victories in Manchuria now are the "close-in-for-the-kill" of the war of liberation in China. Chiang has long since lost the initiative and the ability to win the war against the people. The decision that faces China today is when and how quickly the People's Liberation Army can finish off Chiang and his Nan-

king government.

WHAT CHIANG lost in Manchuria are:

1—Eighty percent of his American-trained and American equipped armies, including the New First, New Sixth and New Seventh Armies, which were trained personally by Gen. Joseph Stilwell in India for the war against Japan;

2—Several hundred million dollars worth of American equipment, considerably more than Truman gave Chiang in the entire past year;

3—The richest and most highly industrialized section of China.

Chiang's catastrophe is shown by the fact that his armies in Manchuria were not destroyed in battle; they just crumbled, laid down their arms and surrendered en masse together with all of their American

equipment. The Liberation Army not only did not have to consume their own equipment captured from Chiang in previous engagements, but obtained enormous amounts of new equipment.

Nor are they required to spend much time in regrouping as ordinarily takes place after combat, but can march right ahead for the next goals, which are generally conceded to be Peiping and Tientsin.

TO THE NORTH of Nanking, Chiang now has but two lines of defense: the Peiping-Tientsin-Pao-tung triangle and Hsuehchow, which is about 200 miles north of Nanking and its last center of resistance.

The Liberation Army in North China has already outnumbered and outmaneuvered Gen. Fu Tso-yl, Chiang's Commander-in-Chief in North China. Only a miracle can help Fu to hold his line when the Manchurian Liberation Army begins to pour through the Great Wall

There is even a possibility that Fu himself may follow the example of Kuomintang-generals in Manchuria and lay down his arms before the might of the people's forces.

Chiang is now concentrating approximately 300,000 troops to defend Hsuehchow. But his top commander there, Gen. Chiu Ching-chuang, commander of the Kuomintang 5th Army which is the core and heart of Chiang's troops in that area, admitted that his army has already suffered 80 percent casualties in previous engagements with the Liberation Army. He has been forced to replace his army with inexperienced troops.

Furthermore, Chiu admitted to Henry Lefflerman of the New York Times that the morale of the troops under his command is exceedingly bad and that while he needs soldiers for his second line, all he has there now is "air."

THAT CHIANG would stake his fate on the defense of Hsuehchow is

universally taken for granted. But behind Hsuehchow and to the west of it lies the swift-moving and skilled army of Liu Po-cheng, who has been quiet since he captured alive the head of Chiang's Gestapo, General Kang Tse, last July. What Gen. Liu will do must be haunting Chiang and his high command night after night, for Liu can cross the Yangtze into South China, or knife through the back door of Hsuehchow, or even launch a direct attack against Nanking.

Such is the gloomy military perspective for the corrupt, fascist dictator of China. Equally dark and desperate is his economic and political situation.

The victory of the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation should bring home to every American the lesson of bankruptcy of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan and add faith and confidence to the forces of democracy in our own struggle here at home.



THE INDICTED LEADERS of the Communist Party leaving Foley Square courthouse. Left to right, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Gus Hall, John Williamson, Carl Winter, Irving

Potash, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Jack Stachel. William Z. Foster was not present because of illness and Gilbert Green had received the court's permission to return to Chicago to vote. —The Worker Photo by Peter

Judge Cool to Defense, Sets Trial Nov. 15

The case of the 12 Communist leaders—likened by defense counsel to “the trials of Jesus, Galileo, Joan of Arc and the old Massachusetts witchcraft persecutions”—is scheduled to begin Nov. 15, in Federal Court.

Justice Howard R. Medina set that date after rejecting defense arguments for further postponement. Attorneys for the defendants cited the atmosphere of hysteria manufactured against Communists as a principal reason for the proposed postponement, but the judge saw “no hysteria.”

Defense Counsel Harry Sacher demanded reasons for the prosecution's unprecedented haste. It is well-known that anti-trust suits, for example, instituted by the federal courts allow the corporations relatively limitless time. Sacher argued that this is a case of transcendent historic importance, “a veritable 20th century heresy trial.”

This declaration came in response to Judge Medina's evident intentions to speed the trial as “just another criminal case.”

★
THE LAWYERS pointed out that “Marxism-Leninism is a scientific world-view embracing the totality of nature and society.” They argued earnestly that they needed time for adequate preparation. This must, of necessity, involve testimony drawn from “the vast body of Marxist Leninist writings,” from “innumerable meetings, conferences, discussions had by the defendants and Communist Party on these matters.”

Hence they submitted a brief for rehearing on the question of a bill of particulars which the govern-

ment has denied them, and which Judge Murray Hulbert, previous judge on the case, had once rejected. Judge Medina said he would pass the motion on to Judge Hulbert.

Sacher, arguing that the case be removed from the present calendar, demanded: “What's the reason for the speed? This case is being pushed with manufactured airplane speed.” Then he asked ironically, “What are you afraid of gentlemen, that the government will be overthrown by next Sunday morning?”

★
THE ATMOSPHERE in which the case is being tried can be gauged from the following episode: Judge Medina expressed doubt that an atmosphere of hysteria existed. A few moments afterward Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohey shout-

ed: “I think the government will be overthrown by these people if they are given enough time. I believe the case ought to be tried as soon as possible because the security of the nation rests on it. I urge your honor to set Nov. 15 for the trial date.”

Sacher promptly replied that the court had evidence of hysteria right there before him, in McGohey's inflammatory remarks. McGohey was obviously playing for the newspaper headlines. But the judge saw nothing in McGohey's remarks worthy of rebuke, and shortly afterward set the trial date for Nov. 15.

While the lawyers argued and the defendants stood before the judge, 1,500 pickets outside the courtroom cried that the case be dropped and that governmental attention be focused where it belonged—upon

those who “plot war and scheme fascism.” Gold Star mothers, mothers with babies in arms, the defendants' wives, trade unionists and veterans jammed Foley Square, before the courthouse, marching with banners.

All defendants were present except William Z. Foster, ill with a heart ailment, and Gilbert Green, granted permission to be in Chicago to vote. Judge Medina proposed sending “impartial” doctors to check on Foster's illness even though defense-counsel Abraham Unger presented a doctor's certificate.

Judge Medina finally ruled that he would hear further argument for an extensive adjournment Monday, Nov. 8. “But unless I am convinced to the contrary” he said, “the trial will start on the date I set, Monday, Nov. 15.”

Europeans See Aid to '12' as Self-defense

By Max Gordon

When a thousand Londoners gathered last week before the American Embassy in Britain to express anger against the persecution of America's 12 Communist leaders, they signaled the fact that once again a judicial frame-up in the U.S. courts is stirring the European peoples to indignant protest.

Each decade in modern history has had its American “Dreyfus case.” Some 30 years ago, the workers and other plain folk of Europe gathered in great mass meetings and demonstrations to save Tom Mooney from a vile frame-up.

In the 1920s, the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti aroused them. In the '30s, it was the frame-up against the Scottsboro boys. Today, it is the effort to jail the 12 Communist leaders and to outlaw the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

★
THERE ARE some significant differences in the present case. “In defending the liberty of the American Communist leaders, we

are defending the liberty of the French working class,” Jacques Duclos, outstanding French Communist leader told a press conference in Paris last week.

Duclos had called the press conference, attended by virtually all of the leading French newspapers, to break through the “conspiracy of silence” surrounding the case in his country.

His words emphasized the fact that European concern with the persecution against the Communist leaders of America did not spring only from general considerations of international solidarity among those who strive for freedom.

It arose, too, from the knowledge that the crashing of democracy in America would have like results in the bourgeois satellite nations of western Europe.

“We consider support of the American Communists a simple matter of self-defense,” Duclos told the Parisian journalists after briefing them on the case, “France is now so little independent that if this case succeeds in the United States, they will try to charge our party with the same absurd accusations.”

In Paris and in London, large mass meetings have already been held to protest against the persecution of the American Communist leaders. The Paris meeting, called by several noted French intellectuals, was addressed by a prominent Socialist political figure and by a Radical Socialist, as well as by Communists. Five thousand attended.

★
HUNDREDS of well-known figures in the cultural and intellectual life of France have signed a manifesto attacking the trial here. Many more are yet to sign.

In London, in addition to a mass meeting and the demonstration before the American embassy, war

veterans last week laid a wreath at the foot of a Roosevelt monument in a ceremony which “mourned” the death of American liberty. Many working-class meetings in other parts of the continent passed resolutions protesting against the persecutions here.

George Bernard Shaw has been joined by Martin Anderson Nexo, grand old man of European literature, and by J. B. S. Haldane, world-famous British scientist, in condemning the effort to imprison the Communist leaders.

Roosevelt, wrote Nexo in his eloquent protest, was “the last great descendant of that past America which was considered by the common people the world over as a liberator.”

The illustrious Danish writer here touched upon one of the historic facets of the case of the 12 Communist leaders. European fighters for liberty against the tyranny of feudal dynasties have for decades drawn their inspiration from America. THE REVOLUTION, the doctrines

of Jefferson and Lincoln, were the soil in which many European liberation movements were nurtured.

The Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and similar cases shook European faith in our democracy though this faith was too deeply rooted to be entirely killed.

Under FDR, there was a revival of the earlier faith. But today, the trickery of the Marshall Plan, the bloody Truman Doctrine, the flirtation with Franco, the close relations with former Nazi intriguers, and above all, the persecutions in America are crushing completely the European people's concept of America as a land of liberty.

“And now trials are in full motion not against Nazism and its criminals,” wrote Nexo in the bitter tones of a European who knew the horrors of fascism, “but against forces which opposed them, that is, in the first place Communists, those who first and foremost staked their lives to put an end to Nazism, to beat it down.”



**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

The Way to a Settlement With the Soviet Union

See Page 10 for article by Eugene Dennis; other stories on Soviet Anniversary appear in Magazine

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WHY TRUMAN GOT THE VOTES

Only a Fight to End Cold War Can Bring What Voters Want

AN EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION results which have returned President Truman to the White House, and which gave the boot to the notorious 80th Congress dominated by the GOP, prove that the Left-sounding speeches which Truman copied from Roosevelt and Henry Wallace found a profound response among the electorate.

Reactionary wiseacres who had arrogantly announced that the 1946 victory of the GOP marked the "end of the New Deal" sentiment in the U.S.A., proved to be utterly wrong. The American people are not swinging to the Right. On the contrary, they showed that they want peace, greater social security, and more democracy. They felt they could get this by voting for Truman. We believe this to be a mistake.

They voted for Truman because he took advantage of their vivid fear that Dewey spelled Hooverism, naked reaction, and another 1929 crash. Truman got their support by echoing their own conviction that the 80th Congress, which wrecked price control, was the "worst in the nation's history." Truman won support when he announced—even though he did not carry out—the Vinson peace mission to Moscow while Dewey was talking ominously of the "showdown" which spelled atomic war. Truman and Dewey carefully cooperated in keeping out of



Smiling, Henry A. Wallace, with his arm around Rep. Vito Marcantonio, as they view the huge "lucky corner" election eve meeting which brought out a huge crowd.

the election the basic problems of foreign policy. But Dewey hailed the Taft-Hartley Law and praised the 80th Congress. The voters heard Truman echo their own belief that the GOP "spy scares" were a "red herring" to divert attention from the profiteers. They agreed with him even though Truman's appointees are enforcing the Taft-Hartley Law with a vengeance, and he himself helped kill price control and launched the "loyalty" witch-hunts and frame-up trials against the Communist Party.

In short, Truman won the election by a hypocritical copying of the speeches of Franklin Roosevelt and by imitating as much as he dared the charges of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace whose campaign forced into the elections the vital issues which neither of the candidates of the old parties had intended to discuss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL vote and the state votes show what the voters want. They kicked out the red-baiters McDowell and Vail, members of the Un-American Committee. They re-elected the fighter for peace Marcantonio and gave the Communist candidate in Brooklyn, Simon W. Gerson, the biggest vote for a Communist recorded in that borough. They kicked out labor-hating Senator Ball in

(Continued on Page 10)

Progressives Hail T-H Axmen's Defeat

Three New Jersey Taft-Hartley Congressmen were defeated and re-counts will probably be demanded to contest the hair-breadth election of two others in Tuesday's stunning upset of the "sure-shot" Republican Party.

The vote reduces the state's Taft-Hartley congressional representation to nine, with five Democratic Congressmen pledged to repeal of the anti-labor law. If recounts in the tight 8th and 12th districts result in reversal the score will be seven to seven.

Defeated were Republican candidates Anthony Giuliano in the 10th district, Albert C. Jones in the 4th

New Jersey Communists drew a large increase over their 1946 vote, sparse early returns showed. In Union County, Rober Ensel, Communist candidate for freeholder, received 2,218 votes. Ensel drew 800 votes in 1946.

district and Frank L. Sundstrom, incumbent, in the 11th.

Giuliano's defeat in the 10th district was hailed as symbolic of the anti-NAM sentiment that materialized the decisive "silent vote" to sweep back the Republican tide. Giuliano was nominated to succeed Rep. Fred Hartley, Republican co-author of the anti-labor law who had decided not to risk running again. The Independent Progressive Party ran no candidate in the 10th district. In the 4th it had withdrawn its candidate, Addie L. Weber, president of the state Federation of Teachers.

Defeat of Jones in the 4th district was attributed mainly to widespread revulsion against the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge scandal, engineered by the Burlington County board of freeholders of which Jones was a member. Burlington county went Democratic for the first time in decades.

In the 8th district, where Demo-

crat Harry Joelson is demanding a recount after being nosed out by 150 votes, the Independent Progressive Party's candidate, Abram Waks, had been withdrawn before the election.

HENRY WALLACE and the Progressives drew a small vote in all New Jersey counties. The great "silent" vote, apparently undecided until late in the campaign but swung by Truman's radical cam-

paigned promises, reduced the IPP totals to about 40,000 in the state as shown by incomplete returns.

But with the smoke of the campaign clearing away Progressives were preparing to consolidate their party machinery for an expected growth in coming municipal, county and state elections.

Morton Bloom, state IPP campaign director, said: "The Progressive Party and Henry Wallace's (Continued on Page 19)

A Statement That STANDS

One week before Election Day, Sid Stein, chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party, wrote for his "As Jersey Goes" column in The Worker:

"It is decisive to point out on Election Day that this Progressive Party is here to stay. New Jersey will have three rounds of elections in the coming year. In February there will be the school board elections. In May there will be city commission elections in a number of major cities. And next November there will be the assembly and gubernatorial elections. These circumstances will make New Jersey a very important

testing ground for the ability of the Progressives to build and extend their organization as a permanent political party, prepared to wrest control of local and state office from the old parties. . . .

"It should be remembered that the Progressive Party has the important quality of being not only an electoral machinery but also a fighting crusade against war and fascism, for labor and the Negro people, and that this struggle will go on Nov. 3 and after."

One Year Later-- No Trenton 'Riot'

TRENTON, N. J.—There were red faces among the Republicrats over the pre-election weekend. For once, a big-business spokesman was caught with his platform down.

It happened when John E. Curry, white-haired dignitary who was running for Freeholder on the Democratic slate, happened upon a Communist Party streetcorner meeting where his opponent, Manuel Cantor, was talking about his stand on current issues.

When Curry was discovered, listening carefully across the street, Cantor promptly challenged him to an open debate, offering him the use of the Communist loudspeaker.

Curry ducked into a doorway. Later, plinned on his stand on

Cantor's suggestion for a hospital for the totally disabled, Curry said: "Yes, yes, anything for the people."

The Communist rally, held in crowded East Trenton, drew applause from workers clustered around the party's election "platform"—a converted jeep.

It was an orderly meeting, dramatic proof that the mob which a year ago attacked a Communist meeting featuring Gerhart Eisler, was deliberately planned and incited by city officials.

The CP election rally, held on the anniversary of the notorious Eisler affair, featured talks by Cantor, local union official Ezra Counts, and state CP secretary, Larry Mahan.

'...BUT THE KING IS NAKED!'

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Robert W. Johnson, president of Johnson & Johnson and traditional arbiter of this city's upper-class opinions, came off second best in a tussle with New Brunswick's clergy over a condemnation of capitalism.

The J & J tycoon came down to an inter-church luncheon with blood in his eye, sharply rebuking the World Conference of Churches for criticizing the private profit system at its Amsterdam convention.

But clergyman after clergyman took the floor to put Johnson in his place. Sentiment was summed up by the Rev. Louis Balint of the First Hungarian Reformed Church, who read the following excerpt from tes-

timony of Tycoon Frederick Townsend Martin before a congressional committee:

"We are not politicians or public thinkers; we are the rich; we own America; we got it God knows how, but we intend to keep it if we can by throwing all the tremendous weight of our support, our influence, our money, our political connections, our purchased senators, our hungry congressmen, our public-speaking demagogues into the scale against any legislation, any political platform, any presidential campaign that threatens the integrity of our estate."

Aw, Gee

HOBOKEN.—Even scabs have grievances when they deal with an anti-labor outfit like Bethlehem Steel.

Seventeen scab draftsmen proved that last week when they filed suit in Federal Court for \$13,617 they claim Bethlehem's Hoboken Shipyard Division owes them.

The aggrieved 17 assert they were given written assurance of their regular salaries by the yard management if they tried to break through CIO Shipowners Union picket lines during the 1947 strike at the yard.

They tried. They tried every day from June 26, 1947, when the strike began (they had received the corporation's inducement the day before the strike, they say) right up to Aug. 26, when they finally made it.

Shortly after that the company settled with the union.

But, say the 17, it never settled with the scabs.

Grant Strikers Back Pappas, Nix Penny Raise

NEWARK.—The men with the picket signs walking up and down in front of the three Grant lunchrooms on Market St. here can't quite figure how a union representative can represent them and make a practice of nightclubbing with their lady boss.

That's what they say is behind the refusal of Herman Doppelt, AFL Cocks and Counterman's state organizer, to sanction the Local 399 strike at the three Grant eating-places owned by Mrs. Helen Jacowitz.

And they'll tell you that's why the Grant lunchroom windows display

tremendous blow-ups of a Newark Evening News story announcing that John Pappas has been "removed" as business agent of Local 399.

Every one of Grant's 100-odd regular workers is out on strike in spite of statements by Doppelt and Miguel Garriga, Cocks and Counterman's international vice-president, attacking the walkout as "illegal and fraudulent."

John Pappas and the cooks, countermen, dishwashers and bus-boys at Grant's don't see anything "fraudulent and illegal" about striking against wages that range from 64 cents to 77 and 88 cents an hour for 90 percent of the Grant workers.

They point out that the strike, sanctioned by a vote of the regular membership meeting of Local 399, was precipitated by Doppelt himself when he decreed the Grant workers would have to take a one-cent wage

increase or considered themselves fired.

TWO INJUNCTIONS — sought jointly by the Grant management and the AFL Cocks and Countermen's joint board—have been fired at the workers in a move to strip Local 399 of its offices and property.

But the rest of the local's 800 membership are sticking solidly with the Grant men and their local officers. The joint board never even tried to enforce its first move of ap-

pointing Doppelt as trustee of the Local to replace Pappas. At any rate, Doppelt never showed up to take over the local office at 258 Washington Street.

"He knew better," the men on the picket line grin.

Instead, the joint board sent in Garriga from New York to seize the local's records. The members greeted him more cordially than they would have received Doppelt.

They tossed peanuts to him when he showed up.

Up'n'Down Jersey

REMEMBER Gov. Driscoll's whiz-bang "Connecticut Plan" for bringing milk prices down? How it was hailed by state CIO prexy Carl Holderman and other rightwingers as a solution to New Jersey's outrageous milk-price situation? How The Worker—on the other hand—promptly exposed it as phony and tagged it the "Con Plan"? Well, this department has just received word that up Connecticut way—where the "plan" originates—citizens of that state are in the midst of terrific demonstrations . . . against the high price of milk in Connecticut! More on this in an early issue. . . .

AND WHILE YOU'RE REMEMBERING—remember the big pre-election stories a few weeks ago about how food prices were due to toboggan any minute now? The New Brunswick Daily Home News, for example, headlined it this way:

New Jersey Food Prices Fall; Hope Seen for Downward Trend

TRENTON, Oct. 20 — For the second consecutive month, the average retail price of 82 essen-

The facts behind the headline were that the N. J. state department of agriculture had announced a drop in food prices from August to September of 0.13 percent . . . that's .0013. . . . It means if your food bill for the month of August was \$100—in September it had "dropped" to \$99.87. . . . Eat hearty!

POST-ELECTION NOTES.—Major Republican newspapers in New Jersey, finally embarrassed beyond even their limits by Parrell Thomas' shenanigans, hinted out loud they would have been much happier if the Un-American Congressman had been stood on his head Nov. 2. . . . But the GOP national committee donated \$1,500—nearly half of Thomas' DECLARED contributions—to his campaign expenditures.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, OR LOWER DEPTHS DEPT.—Sometimes you can get a pretty clear pitch on the kind of minds that are running our country's foreign policy just by reading the society notes. Over in the swankier sections of Ridgewood, for example, Major-General Frank A. Keating will get his final decree of divorce next month. Keating, former Deputy Military Governor of the American zone in Germany, testified at the divorce proceedings that his wife's "drunkenness and verbal abuse of his superior officers" had "hindered his military career." Fact is that Mrs. Keating is very ill and has been under treatment at a Maryland mental institution. But after next month the General will be free—his superiors will suffer no more embarrassment and his own shining military career will proceed "unhindered." Nice?

Camden Schools Break Bias Law

CAMDEN.—Anti-Jimcrow provisions of the new state constitution are being violated here by the Camden Board of Education. In a four to three vote, the board decided at its last meeting to permit more than 25 white school children to retain transfers out of their own school districts so that they may continue to go to "white" schools.

Under the board's new order, white children attending the Bon-sall school will continue as students there until June 30, 1949.

Re-districting boundaries adopted by the board to conform with the anti-discrimination clauses of the state constitution would have placed at least 25 white children as students at the Jimcrow Summer school.

Parents of the white pupils assigned to the Summer school are said to have protested to Mayor Brunner and transfers were arranged by the board at the beginning of the September term.

The 4-3 vote to permit the white children to retain their transfers

CAMDEN.—School buses which carried 8th Ward children to Camden city high schools have been discontinued by the Camden board of education.

Negroes form the largest single 8th ward population group.

Extra buses have been assigned by the board to children in Fairview, home neighborhood Mayor George Brunner.

There are no Negro families in Fairview.

was engineered by Dr. Leon Neulen, superintendent of schools.

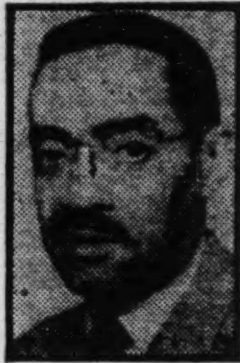
Voting against the motion were Benjamin Malatico, Harry Janice and Albert Flournoy. Malatico was appointed to the board while executive secretary of the South Jersey CIO Council. Flournoy is the only Negro member of the board.

It's Like This

By Elwood M. Dean

I remember an occasion about 14 years ago. I had not long been a Communist. A series of circumstances had resulted in my being given certain leadership responsibilities in the Young Communist League. I was frankly scared stiff when asked to assume the post.

But when I learned a few weeks later that the district organizer of the YCL was being transferred to another district and would be replaced by a comrade whom I had never seen nor heard of, I really got scared. What would this new fellow be like? Would he understand that I was just a beginner? Would he recommend that I be "bounced" because of inexperience? I am sure I didn't accomplish a thing during those days of uncertainty.



Then the fateful day came. The new D.O. showed up. He was older than our previous leader. His hair was thinning. His voice was crisp. I looked him over, as he did me. Well, I figured, this settles it. And it did. He evidently felt that I was worth the risk. No question about it—this fellow was prepared to help all of us fit the post to which we had been elected. And he did.

MUCH water has flown under the bridge. Now I know enough about the Communist Party not to be "scared" when there are changes in leadership.

When I read the National Committee's letter of request for Sid Stein to be released from New Jersey to go into the national leadership of our Party, I felt proud. Our D.O., our own Sid, was being recommended by the national leadership for promotion. That I liked.

Of course we'll miss the guy. But don't we all like to share an exhilarating and magnificent experience with those we love? Well, we'll be sharing the wonderful "experience" that is Sid Stein with the entire membership of the Communist Party U. S. A. And I'll tell you why he's such a wonderful "experience."

Sid "breathes" confidence. He inhales it from the voluminous works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and others who so nobly charted the course of the working class and evaluated the struggles of the people down through capitalism. He permeates this confidence through those with whom he comes into contact. He fills us with some of his own confidence. And we're much the better for it. Whenever we think we "can't," Sid shows us how we can. Result? We usually do.

I shall never forget how Sid guided us through the difficult days of the October 1947 Trenton Incident. His contributions to our strategy played a major part in rallying many non-Communists to our side. Progress scored a victory.

Sid has an iron political will. His unflinching determination brushes aside all tendencies to "water down" decisions. That quality was never more needed than now when we American Communists are arrayed in battle against the world's most reactionary imperialists.

I feel that we in New Jersey can feel proud that our district has such a capable comrade as Sid to share with the entire Party.

CONTRARY to my experience of fourteen years ago, the new D.O. is a comrade I know well, and respect. Martha Stone has given twenty years of her still young life to the Party. She'd probably have a bit of difficulty to remember being much of anything but a professional revolutionary.

We have no comrade in New Jersey whose experience in Party organization, trade union work and mass organization exceeds Martha's. She has participated in numerous struggles which equipped her to understand the moods and aspirations of the masses. She is a mother, and like Mother Bloor, shows that full-time revolutionary activity and motherhood are not mutually exclusive.

Martha, together with the other comrades in state leadership, will lead our New Jersey Party to ever greater victories, through the momentous struggles that lie ahead. The big lesson in our state personnel changes is that our Party is collective. It builds forces as we go. Collective leadership and activity are two of the guarantees of victory. This is the confidence we have. And that's why we'll win.

James Harmon's Widow Tags GOP 'Rights' Fraud

CAMDEN.—Last-ditch efforts of Republican politicians to cash in on Democratic Party betrayals of civil rights were blasted here by Mrs. Constance Harmon, widow of the 29-year old Negro construction worker whose mysterious death at Lakeland County Hospital last March stirred Camden into a special Grand Jury investigation.

Now secretary of the Camden chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, Mrs. Harmon issued a dramatic rebuke to Robert Burk Johnson, former NAACP attorney who sponsored an Election Eve "civil rights" rally for the Republicans.

"I am the widow of James Harmon," Mrs. Harmon wrote in a widely distributed open letter. "Do you remember that name, Mr. Johnson? My husband was killed by criminal neglect—or worse—at Lakeland County Hospital. He committed no crime. But for three weeks, from the time he was taken by Camden police until the day before he died, no one of his family was permitted to see him.

"The hospital authorities made



MRS. JAMES HARMON

out a false death certificate of heart failure. But the truth, brought out by an autopsy, is that my husband died of blood poisoning from a wound in his left eye. He did not have that wound when he was taken by police to Lakeland Hospital.

"My children might have their father alive today if there was a

Lang Death Bullet Still a 'Mystery'

NEWARK.—Sixteen days after the police murder of 17-year-old Milton Lang, ballistics specialists working out of the Essex County prosecutor's office had not yet begun to examine the death bullet to determine who killed the homeless Negro youth. Lang was shot in the back by one of four Newark policemen late Sunday night, Oct. 17.

He died the next night at City Hospital.

Capt. Joseph Coccozza, county ballistics chief, told The Worker he "hadn't even touched the bullet yet."

That was Election Day. "We've been too busy to look into it," Coccozza said. "Everybody's been all tied up in the elections."

The ballistics official said he "couldn't even tell what calibre bullet it was."

Prosecutor Minard's office secretary said the prosecutor was unavailable for comment on demands for a grand jury investigation and indictment of the guilty police officer.

Chasing young Lang the night of Oct. 17 were Lt. Bernard and Patrolmen Albertocki, Cilinciona and Schorn. One of them killed him with a single bullet.

The Negro youth, a homeless ward of the state board of children's guardians, was asleep in the doorway of the Marks Pickle Works, 51 Avon Avenue, when he was aroused by the cops. He started to run and was shot in the back.

Police later rigged a charge of "breaking and entering" against the dead boy. Homicide detective Boland last week told The Worker the department was conducting a "routine check of the case."

"It was justifiable homicide, anyway," Boland said.

Both The Worker and the New Jersey Herald-News, a leading Negro newspaper, front-paged a demand by Essex County Communist chairman Elwood Dean last week for investigation and indictment of the police murderer.

"The shooting of 17-year-old Milton Lang indicates an attitude on the part of Newark police which makes life quite cheap," Dean wrote prosecutor Minard. "Police brutality has long been a plague on our community and it has taken an overbalanced toll in the Negro community."

single Negro doctor or nurse at Lakeland. What have the Republicans done about that—or the Democrats, for that matter? The Civil Rights Congress, various trade unions, the NAACP, the Progressive Party, the Communist Party and many individuals devoted to fair play, fought for justice in the death of my husband last March—not the day before election. They are fighting for an end to Lakeland's criminal jim-crow set-up. But no Republican or Democrat politician ever lifted a finger in the 'Harmon case'—except to try to hush it up.

"What is any Republican or Democrat politician doing to bring to justice the three Camden policemen who almost beat Magnus Tinsley to death? A Grand Jury indicted them for atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill. You were supposed to be handling the case for the NAACP. But after you were appointed to your third assistant prosecutor's job, you somehow seemed to lose interest. More than two years after that terrible beating, there

GM MEN BOYCOTT POLL AS WITKUS IS BARRED

By GM Joe

LINDEN.—John Connolly, red-baiting protege of Reutherite UAW international representative George Cranmore, is officially the new Body Shop district committeeman of GM Local 595—but he doesn't feel too comfortable about it.

Connolly won the nickname of "Mississippi John" when he was elected with a total of 59 votes out of the Body Shop's 250 workers. Only 85 voted in the entire shop to fill the vacancy left by Anthony J. Taddeo, who entered the armed forces. The shop's last election showed 205 voting.

Behind the dismal turnout was a

boycott of the special shop election after Frank Witkus, Progressive Party leader, was ruled off the ballot by Cranmore in spite of a petition of 100 workers asking that Witkus' name appear in the election.

Thirty-nine Body Shop men signed their names to a statement advocating the boycott.

Witkus, Progressive Party candidate for freeholder in Hudson County, was barred without trial under Article 10, Section 8 of the UAW Constitutions, aimed at "subversives." Basis for the exclusion, Cranmore said, was Witkus' refusal to sign a Taft-Hartley affidavit.

Martha Stone Elected State CP Chairman

NEWARK.—Bold promotion of Communist Party leaders in New Jersey was announced by the Communist state committee last week as the result of the elevation of Sid Stein, former state chairman, to the post of assistant national union director of the party.

Martha Stone, former state labor secretary, was elected by the state committee to replace Stein as chairman. In a letter to Communist Party clubs Lawrence Mahan, secretary of the state organization, said:

"Our collective leadership in the state makes somewhat easier the difficult job of replacing Sid Stein as state chairman. The unanimous choice of the state committee to fill this job is Comrade Martha Stone. She has been a leader in our state for two decades, has been outstanding in loyalty and consistency of work and she has a fighting spirit and enthusiasm which communicates itself to all of us."

The committee's action followed a request by the national committee for release of Stein to fill the new national post. Henry Winston, national organization secretary, said in a letter to the state committee:

"It is our feeling that the comrades in New Jersey will understand the caliber of person needed in this field of work, especially at this moment when we have so many complex



MARTHA STONE

SID STEIN

is still no jury verdict and Wilkie, Saunders and Shapiro are still on the Camden police force."

Mrs. Harmon disclosed her intention to vote for Progressive congressional candidate Philip Van Gelder, Progressive freeholder candidate Herman Curtis and Communist freeholder candidate Evelyn Ziminski as "the only way we can use our votes for civil rights in Camden all year round—and not just before Election Day."

problems to solve. It is our judgment that Comrade Sid Stein is the person who can best fulfill this responsibility. It is our thinking in making this request that the New Jersey comrades collectively will be able to find within their own district the necessary personnel and collective strength to guide the work of the New Jersey District."

Joseph Fischer, for many years Hudson County organizer, was chosen by the committee to replace Miss Stone as labor secretary. Charles Nusser, former state education director, will take Fischer's place. Passaic County organizer Alfred Eisenberg was elected education director and Emil Ascher will replace Eisenberg in Passaic.

ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 2) leadership will be needed now more than ever in the fight to make good Harry Truman's campaign promises for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, civil rights, housing, price control and recognition of Israel—as well as to carry the people's fight for peace."

THE SAME NOTE was struck by James McLeish, president of the Newark CIO Council and head of the New Jersey Labor Committee for Wallace, who said: "Regardless of Truman's intentions, we intend to fight for unity of the entire labor movement to compel action on the promises that elected him."

Camden Slugger Cop's Father Hangs Himself

CAMDEN.—William Wilkie, 80-year-old father of Police Sgt. John V. Wilkie, committed suicide by hanging himself in the garage of his home on Old Black Horse Pike, Cross Keys.

Sgt. Wilkie is still on active duty in spite of a grand jury indictment of atrocious assault and battery and intent to kill Magnus Tinsley, Atlantic City Negro, in a brutal beating more than two years ago. State police said the elder Wilkie had been brooding over "family problems."



THE INDICTED LEADERS of the Communist Party leaving Foley Square courthouse. Left to right, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Gus Hall, John Williamson, Carl Winter, Irving

Potash, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Jack Stachel. William Z. Foster was not present because of illness and Gilbert Green had received the court's permission to return to Chicago to vote. —The Worker Photo by Peter

Judge Cool to Defense, Sets Trial Nov. 15

The case of the 12 Communist leaders—likened by defense counsel to "the trials of Jesus, Galileo, Joan of Arc and the old Massachusetts witchcraft persecutions"—is scheduled to begin Nov. 15, in Federal Court.

Justice Howard R. Medina set that date after rejecting defense arguments for further postponement. Attorneys for the defendants cited the atmosphere of hysteria manufactured against Communists as a principal reason for the proposed postponement, but the judge "saw" no hysteria.

Defense Counsel Harry Sacher demanded reasons for the prosecution's unprecedented haste. It is well-known that anti-trust suits, for example, instituted by the federal courts allow the corporations relatively limitless time. Sacher argued that this is a case of transcendent historic importance, "a veritable 20th century heresy trial."

This declaration came in response to Judge Medina's evident intentions to speed the trial as "just another criminal case."

★
THE LAWYERS pointed out that "Marxism-Leninism is a scientific world-view embracing the totality of nature and society." They argued earnestly that they needed time for adequate preparation. This must, of necessity, involve testimony drawn from "the vast body of Marxist Leninist writings," from "innumerable meetings, conferences, discussions had by the defendants and Communist Party on these matters."

Hence they submitted a brief for rehearing on the question of a bill of particulars which the govern-

ment has denied them, and which Judge Murray Hulbert, previous judge on the case, had once rejected. Judge Medina said he would pass the motion on to Judge Hulbert.

Sacher, arguing that the case be removed from the present calendar, demanded: "What's the reason for the speed? This case is being pushed with manufactured airplane speed." Then he asked ironically, "What are you afraid of gentlemen, that the government will be overthrown by next Sunday morning?"

★
THE ATMOSPHERE in which the case is being tried can be gauged from the following episode: Judge Medina expressed doubt that an atmosphere of hysteria existed. A few moments afterward Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohey shout-

ed: "I think the government will be overthrown by these people if they are given enough time. I believe the case ought to be tried as soon as possible because the security of the nation rests on it. I urge your honor to set Nov. 15 for the trial date."

Sacher promptly replied that the court had evidence of hysteria right there before him, in McGohey's inflammatory remarks. McGohey was obviously playing for the newspaper headlines. But the judge saw nothing in McGohey's remarks worthy of rebuke, and shortly afterward set the trial date for Nov. 15.

While the lawyers argued and the defendants stood before the judge, 1,500 pickets outside the courtroom cried that the case be dropped and that governmental attention be focused where it belonged—upon

those who "plot war and scheme fascism." Gold Star mothers, mothers with babies in arms, the defendants' wives, trade unionists and veterans jammed Foley Square, before the courthouse, marching with banners.

All defendants were present except William Z. Foster, ill with a heart ailment, and Gilbert Green, granted permission to be in Chicago to vote. Judge Medina proposed sending "impartial" doctors to check on Foster's illness even though defense counsel Abraham Unger presented a doctor's certificate.

Judge Medina finally ruled that he would hear further argument for an extensive adjournment Monday, Nov. 8. "But unless I am convinced to the contrary" he said, "the trial will start on the date I set, Monday, Nov. 15."

Europeans See Aid to '12' as Self-defense

By Max Gordon

When a thousand Londoners gathered last week before the American Embassy in Britain to express anger against the persecution of America's 12 Communist leaders, they signalized the fact that once again a judicial frame-up in the U.S. courts is stirring the European peoples to indignant protest.

Each decade in modern history has had its American "Dreyfus Case." Some 30 years ago, the workers and other plain folk of Europe gathered in great mass meetings and demonstrations to save Tom Mooney from a vile frame-up.

In the 1920s, the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti aroused them. In the '30s, it was the frame-up against the Scottsboro boys. Today, it is the effort to jail the 12 Communist leaders and to outlaw the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

★
THERE ARE some significant differences in the present case. "In defending the liberty of the American Communist leaders, we

are defending the liberty of the French working class," Jacques Duclos, outstanding French Communist leader told a press conference in Paris last week.

Duclos had called the press conference, attended by virtually all of the leading French newspapers, to break through the "conspiracy of silence" surrounding the case in his country.

His words emphasized the fact that European concern with the persecution against the Communist leaders of America did not spring only from general considerations of international solidarity among those who strive for freedom.

It arose, too, from the knowledge that the crashing of democracy in America would have like results in the bourgeois satellite nations of western Europe.

"We consider support of the American Communists a simple matter of self-defense," Duclos told the Parisian journalists after briefing them on the case, "France is now so little independent that if this case succeeds in the United States, they will try to charge our party with the same absurd accusations."

In Paris and in London, large mass meetings have already been held to protest against the persecution of the American Communist leaders. The Paris meeting, called by several noted French intellectuals, was addressed by a prominent Socialist political figure and by a Radical Socialist, as well as by Communists. Five thousand attended.

★
HUNDREDS of well-known figures in the cultural and intellectual life of France have signed a manifesto attacking the trial here. Many more are yet to sign.

In London, in addition to a mass meeting and the demonstration before the American embassy, war

veterans last week laid a wreath at the foot of a Roosevelt monument in a ceremony which "mourned" the death of American liberty. Many working-class meetings in other parts of the continent passed resolutions protesting against the persecutions here.

George Bernard Shaw has been joined by Martin Anderson Nexö, grand old man of European literature, and by J. B. S. Haldane, world-famous British scientist, in condemning the effort to imprison the Communist leaders.

Roosevelt, wrote Nexö, in his eloquent protest, was "the last great descendant of that past America which was considered by the common people the world over as a liberator."

The illustrious Danish writer here touched upon one of the historic facets of the case of the 12 Communist leaders. European fighters for liberty against the tyranny of feudal dynasties have for decades drawn their inspiration from America.

THE REVOLUTION, the doctrines

of Jefferson and Lincoln, were the soil in which many European liberation movements were nurtured.

The Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and similar cases shook European faith in our democracy though this faith was too deeply rooted to be entirely killed.

Under FDR, there was a revival of the earlier faith. But today, the trickery of the Marshall Plan, the bloody Truman Doctrine, the flirtation with Franco, the close relations with former Nazi intriguers, and above all, the persecutions in America are crushing completely the European people's concept of America as a land of liberty.

"And now trials are in full motion not against Nazism and its criminals," wrote Nexö in the bitter tones of a European who knew the horrors of fascism, "but against forces which opposed them, that is, in the first place Communists, those who first and foremost staked their lives to put an end to Nazism, to beat it down."



The Worker

The Way to a Settlement With the Soviet Union

See Page 6 for article by Eugene Dennis; other stories on Soviet Anniversary appear in Magazine

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WHY TRUMAN GOT THE VOTES

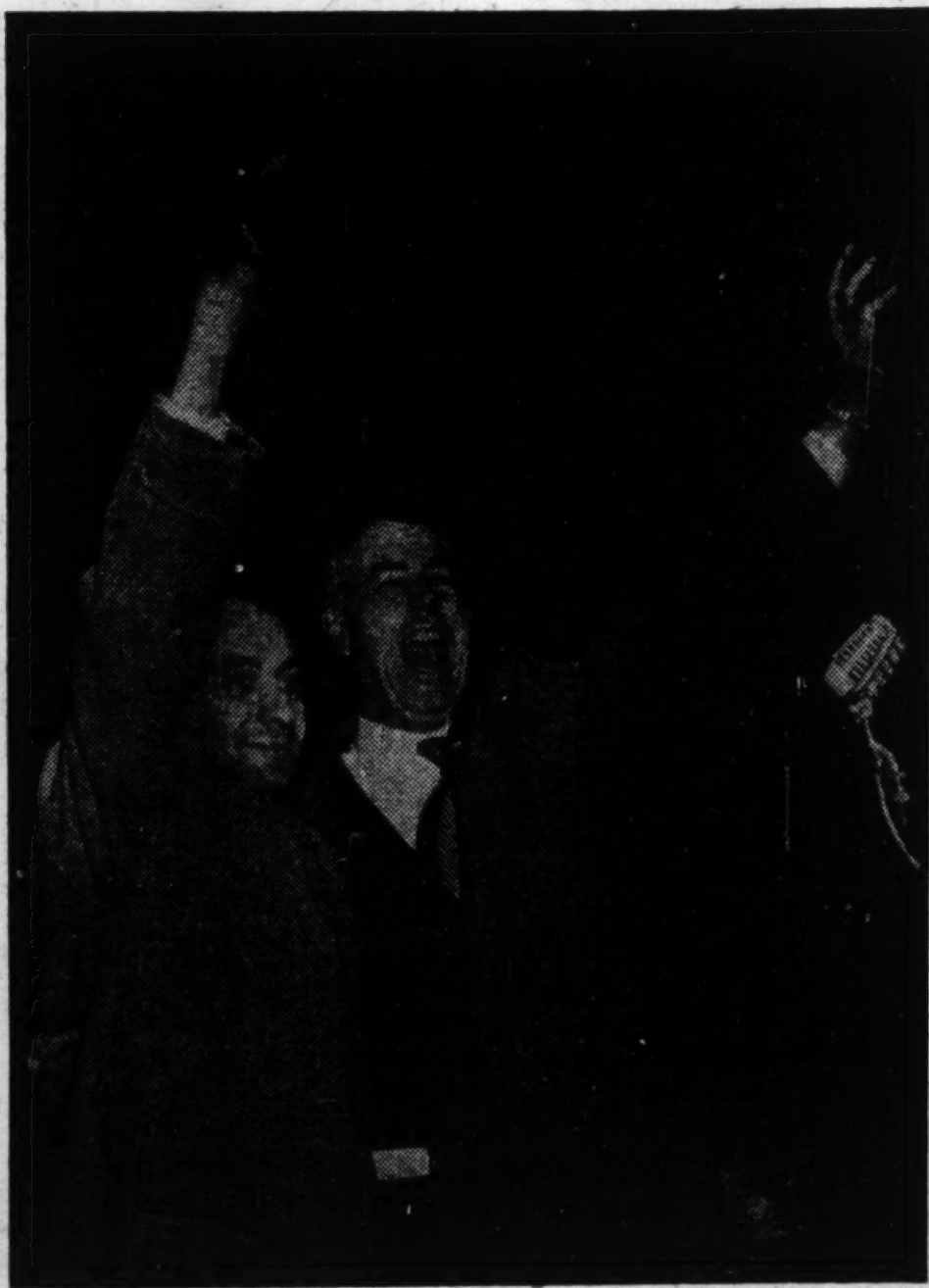
Only a Fight to End Cold War Can Bring What Voters Want

AN EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION results which have returned President Truman to the White House, and which gave the boot to the notorious 80th Congress dominated by the GOP, prove that the Left-sounding speeches which Truman copied from Roosevelt and Henry Wallace found a profound response among the electorate.

Reactionary wiseacres who had arrogantly announced that the 1946 victory of the GOP marked the "end of the New Deal" sentiment in the U.S.A., proved to be utterly wrong. The American people are not swinging to the Right. On the contrary, they showed that they want peace, greater social security, and more democracy. They felt they could get this by voting for Truman. We believe this to be a mistake.

They voted for Truman because he took advantage of their vivid fear that Dewey spelled Hooverism, naked reaction and another 1929 crash. Truman got their support by echoing their own conviction that the 80th Congress, which wrecked price control, was the "worst in the nation's history." Truman won support when he announced—even though he did not carry out—the Vinson peace mission to Moscow while Dewey was talking ominously of the "showdown" which spelled atomic war. Truman and Dewey carefully cooperated in keeping out of



Smiling, Henry A. Wallace, with his arm around Rep. Vito Marcantonio, as they view the huge "lucky corner" election eve meeting which brought out a huge crowd.

the election the basic problems of foreign policy. But Dewey hailed the Taft-Hartley Law and praised the 80th Congress. The voters heard Truman echo their own belief that the GOP "spy scares" were a "red herring" to divert attention from the profiteers. They agreed with him even though Truman's appointees are enforcing the Taft-Hartley Law with a vengeance, and he himself helped kill price control and launched the "loyalty" witch-hunts and frame-up trials against the Communist Party.

In short, Truman won the election by a hypocritical copying of the speeches of Franklin Roosevelt and by imitating as much as he dared the charges of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace whose campaign forced into the elections the vital issues which neither of the candidates of the old parties had intended to discuss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL vote and the state votes show what the voters want. They kicked out the red-baiters McDowell and Vail, members of the Un-American Committee. They re-elected the fighter for peace Marcantonio and gave the Communist candidate in Brooklyn, Simon W. Gerson, the biggest vote for a Communist recorded in that borough. They kicked out labor-hating Senator Ball in

(Continued on Page 6)

Independent Vote Ousts T-H Backers

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

COLUMBUS, O.—A startled Democratic organization, which had abandoned all hope of victory in the November election, was still blinking with astonishment over the sweep of the party in the important Buckeye state.

It was clear that where the organization had failed, the independent voters, both urban and rural, voted the Democrats into victory.

Briefly, the reasons seemed to be this:

- Disgust over the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, especially over the failure to check mounting prices.
- Fear that a Dewey victory would mean another Hoover depression.
- Concern on the part of farmers that prices would not hold up under a Republican administration.
- Determination by organized labor to punish those who had enacted the Taft-Hartley Act.

★ WHILE THE VOTE for Henry Wallace in Ohio probably would not rise much over two percent of the total cast, it was evident that many Wallace supporters, fearing that their ballots would not be counted, switched at the last minute to President Truman.

A check of twelve precincts in Cleveland showed that a high percentage of ballots were invalidated.

There were 20 to 30 votes thrown out in each of these precincts and in most cases it was plain that the intent of the voter was to mark his ballot for Wallace.

Although the count was close in many districts and may be disputed, it seemed that the Democratic Congress increased from four to as high as 12 or 13.

One of the Republican Congressmen who went down to defeat was George H. Bender, Congressman-at-Large, who was beaten by former Congressman Stephen M. Young, who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, sneered at organized labor throughout his campaign and asserted that labor could not determine the outcome of the election.

★ OTHER REPUBLICAN Congressmen going down to defeat were also supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Governor Thomas Herbert, who called on the National Guard to break the Univis strike in Dayton, was loser to former Gov. Frank Lausche. While neither Lausche nor Herbert commanded any formal support from a large number of unions, the rank and file of shop workers took the opportunity to punish the strikebreaking governor.

There were indications that Lausche might have a Democratic majority in the state legislature. In populous Cuyahoga county (Cleveland) the Democratic landslide swept out the Republican majority delegation to the general assembly.

★ LAUSCHE'S VICTORY, however, could not be credited to the Democratic organization which has long been at odds with the former governor.

The man primarily responsible for the Ohio ballot muddle, Republican Secretary of State Edward Hummel, was retired by the voters. Hummel's ruling and an Ohio State Supreme Court decision resulted in neither the name nor the Progressive Party appearing on the ballot, and forced Progressives to mark 25 x's before the names of the electors.

Officials of the Progressive Party were far from disheartened.

They pointed out that one of their main objectives was to defeat every Republican candidate for Congress and in this they met with considerable success. The Progressive campaign was instrumental in bringing out the huge vote.



EISLER

Eisler and Pirinsky in Ohio Tour

CLEVELAND, O.—Gerhart Eisler, famed German anti-fascist, and George Pirinsky, secretary of the American Slav Congress, will be the principal speakers this Sunday, Nov. 7, at rallies in Cleveland and Akron protesting the indictment and trial of the twelve national leaders of the Communist Party in New York.

Eisler is the man the U. S. government claims it wants to deport while at the same time federal officials move to place him in prison in this country.

The Cleveland meeting, under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress, will be at 3 p.m. in the ballroom of the public auditorium. Admission is 40 cents with tax included.

The Akron meeting will be at 7:30 p.m. at I North Arlington St. Admission is 50 cents with tax included.

POSTAL WORKERS' DEFENSE CAMPAIGN IN HIGH GEAR

CLEVELAND, O.—Circulation of petitions in behalf of twenty-seven local postal workers accused by federal officials of disloyalty is underway here with the joint sponsorship of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Cleveland local of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Twenty of the accused are Negroes.

The hearing by thought control board members was adjourned here after only four cases were presented, but it is believed that the prosecution, calculated to destroy the Postal Alliance and punish those who have opposed discrimination, will be resumed now that the election is over.

This may be true, too, of the effort by the United States District Attorney, Don Miller, to bring local Communists before the grand jury and produce membership lists.

Republicans were quick to capitalize on the attack on the postal workers but the sincerity of their approach was brought out in a sharp discussion within the NAACP. Several prominent Republicans contended that only a "fair trial" should be sought.

They were over-ruled, however, by the majority who insisted that the organization go on record demanding that President Truman withdraw his executive order setting up the loyalty inquisition system.

The NAACP also determined to develop a mass campaign in behalf of the postal workers and to raise money for a special fund to be devoted to the defense of the accused.

Clarence Mitchell, national labor secretary of the NAACP, who came to Cleveland to assist with preparations for the defense, revealed that similar purges have been started by the government in six other cities.

Evict Scores In Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O.—There is a steady stream of evictions from the Laurel Homes housing project here on the grounds that the residents are "making too much money."

Actually, with inflated prices the wage-earners in the government project are harder pressed than ever before with bank accounts drained to meet food bills.

Approximately 40 families a month, both Negro and white, are being evicted and their departure from the homes means that they are forced to seek shelter in high-priced slums that are both a health and a fire hazard.

One of the chief worries of the evicted families is the effect the move will have on their children. Government surveys have shown that juvenile delinquency is considerably reduced among families living in housing projects.

Study Rubber Wage Demand

AKRON, O.—Mobilization of the entire membership below will be needed in the United Rubber Workers, CIO, to insure that the leadership will not come forward with a wholly inadequate wage increase program.

Forces around L. S. Buckmaster, president of the union, are emboldened by the surrender of the convention opposition. As a study of the corporation earnings was being made, there were suggestions flowing from the international that it might be "wise" for the union to try and put over a cost of living formula such as that accepted by the United Automobile Workers with the General Motors Corp.

Some board members also advocate concentration of price roll back rather than wage boosts.

Intensify the Building Of the People's Party!

By Gus Hall

BECAUSE of an engagement the federal government insisted that I fulfill in New York City, it is not possible for me at this time to give a completely detailed analysis of the elections in Ohio.

The election did confirm what was generally known by those familiar with the voting process, and that was that through the use of a fraudulent ballot it was impossible for the people to express the full measure of support that exists in Ohio for Henry A. Wallace and the Progressive Party.

The reactionaries of the Republican and Democratic parties may feel that they were very clever with their ballot tampering. However, they have only succeeded in arousing a determination on the part of Ohioans that we must secure a free ballot in our state.

The eyes of many who voted for Truman and Dewey were opened to the anti-Democratic methods of the machine politicians when they stepped into the booths to receive their ballots.

Because of silence on the part of the commercial press, these voters for the most part assumed that the Progressive Party would be on the ballot. This made the fraud even more startling when it was viewed for the first time.

It proves again that capitalism in the United States, forced to lean more and more toward rule by force and deceit, only opens the eyes of more and more persons.

The Progressive Party of Ohio has completed its first election struggle. There should be an objective analysis of mistakes and good methods employed.

But there is no point in wasting too much time on reviewing and speculation.

There will be a matter of only a few months before most of the municipalities in Ohio will have local elections.

Now is the time to prepare for these elections. Now is the time to raise the issues in the wards and neighborhoods.

The Progressive Party cannot afford to wait to see who decides to file as candidates. Mass struggle in behalf of the people will produce vigorous, capable leaders who are directly responsible to the Progressive Party and free from obligation to the hacks who front for the Democratic and Republican parties.

Murray Ending Steel Autonomy

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Philip Murray, boss man of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, is bringing an end to district elections in Ohio and setting up a system in the union whereby the membership will be denied the right to govern their own affairs.

The denial of autonomy, which existed under the old Steel Workers Organizing Committee, is being re-established through the edict of Murray who has no confidence in the ability of his payroll leeches to maintain themselves in office through the democratic process.

The first hint of the Murray program of dictatorial rule came in Steubenville when Paul Rusen, district director, asserted that he had been informed by the international office that all candidates opposing Rusen or other officers were "Communists."

Rusen announced he would apply this political description to his opponents. By this he meant that he would have the assistance of the international in declaring illegal the election of those who spoke out against Rusen's betrayal of the steel workers.

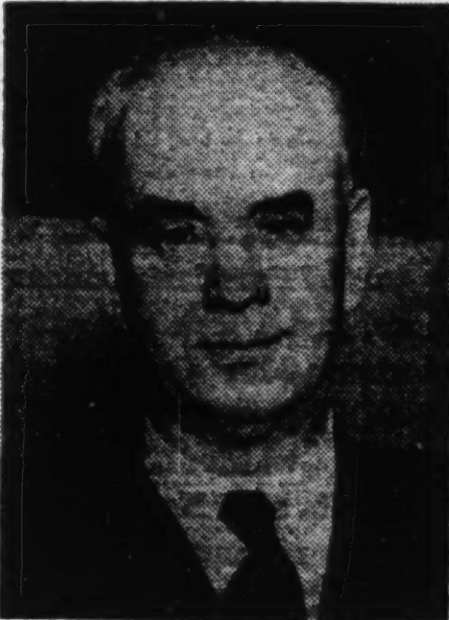
But it was here in Youngstown that the Murray scheme came into full bloom. Murray's international executive board has suspended all the officers of Republic Local 1331, the largest local in the Mahoning Valley and one of the biggest in the entire country.

The local is headed by Mike Pochiro who is an announced candidate against James P. Griffin, a Murray stooge and district director.

Pochiro and the other officers of the Republic local are charged with being "too militant" in the establishment of picket lines for dues collections at the mill. Russell Thomas was sent in to take over the local.

The membership in Republic is overwhelmingly behind its officers who have been carrying on a militant program for the settlement of grievances.

Meanwhile, steel workers throughout Griffin's district were revolting against the utter abandonment of their problems by Griffin and his organizers. Five hundred employees of the Ohio Works of Carnegie



MURRAY

Illinois shut down the blooming mill for a brief period, fourteen workers in the electric weld tube mills at the Struthers plant of Youngstown Sheet & Tube walked out and 30 employees in the same company's foundry in Campbell engaged in a protest strike.

The regard of the workers for the union is at the lowest point in history. The USA is continually denounced by the men as a company union.

Murray and his Ohio district directors are well aware of this explosive situation below. Hence they have moved to clamp down on the workers who are in a mood to clean out the district directors and the pie cards who hold the title of "representatives."

Rap Ohio Schools

CLEVELAND, O.—Mass educational methods in Ohio schools are resulting in the individual child being lost in the shuffle, according to Dr. Edna Oswalt of Kent State University speaking at the North-eastern Ohio Teachers' Association

Buckeye Briefs

WHEN HELEN KRCHMAREK appeared before the federal grand jury in Cleveland in the so-called investigation of federal employees who are alleged to have been members of the Communist Party, one of the jurors, a woman, seemed to be unusually interested in the office equipment of the Communist Party.

Helen, who handles the secretarial work at the Party headquarters, speculated on the reasoning behind the woman's questions.

"It almost seemed like she was in the office supply business and was looking for customers," Helen remarked. "She wanted to know if we had an addressing machine and I told her 'No'."

A few days afterward Helen received a solicitation in the mail for business by the Elliott Addressing Machine Co. of Cleveland!

STANLEY YATES of the Public Affairs Club of Ohio University, Athens, got in touch with the Communist Party and requested a speaker to debate with others on the subject: "Are Communists Disloyal?" The request was complied with but Yates asked a postponement. He explained he was unable to obtain an opposing speaker.

A similar situation developed in Steubenville where the local radio station, after soliciting the American Legion and other organizations, couldn't find anyone willing to swap arguments with a Communist speaker.

HOLD YOUR HATS, boys. The Cleveland "Plain Dealer" has come out editorially against thought control. But don't get too excited. The "Plain Dealer," which never argues for free speech when it involves labor unions or progressive organizations, is against the application of thought control to comic books!

THERE WAS a big outcry about the need for installation of elevator devices in buildings in downtown Cleveland after a baby and a woman were killed. But this died down rapidly when the city council found that the banks and insurance companies which own so many of these buildings would have to shell out better than \$1,000,000 to safeguard the public.

THE CLEVELAND newspapers, which stuck their knives into the back of Pete Witt on every possible occasion, shed the usual torrent of crocodile tears over the death of the man who despised the kept press.

EMPLOYEES at a Cincinnati hotel are still laughing about the gas fumes that drove 500 Republicans from a room where they were listening to Sen. John W. Bricker. The official explanation was that a pipe in the refrigerating system broke, but a chambermaid insisted: That man just overpowers 'em with his hot air."

THREE RECRUITING sergeants for the U. S. army are very sorry about the interview they gave out in Circleville. They said they did not have any trouble with the Russians when they were stationed in Germany and that the war scare is created by American correspondents who exaggerate the news of border arrests. General Clay won't like that.

OHIO SHOP workers who normally do not read the stock market pages should study this section of the newspapers these days. They will discover some interesting figures on how well their bosses are getting along.

The General Electric Co., for example, had a 24 percent increase in profits for the past nine months as compared with the same nine months last year.

The M. A. Hanna Coal Co. declared dividends of \$6.02 per share as contrasted with \$4.76 a share a year ago.

Jones & Laughlin upped the dividend from 60 to 65 cents and announced that it was flush enough to spend \$70,000,000 for expansion.

REBATES on overpayments on National Service Life Insurance in Ohio may run as high as \$75,000,000. If a veteran had insurance for three months or more he will get a dividend. The average payment per veteran is expected to run around \$100 and those who have continued with their policies may expect an amount much larger than \$100.

THE ELECTION is over but we have one final story. When the Young Progressives were picketing the Cleveland Hotel where President Truman was stopping, a worker flipped open his pocketbook and handed over a \$10 bill with a word of encouragement.

MARK DOWN these police chiefs as special enemies of organized labor: Rudolph F. Wustner of Dayton, John A. Bippus of Hamilton, R. E. Allen of Toledo, C. M. Berry of Columbus, and H. L. Smith of Ashland. They favor using the National Guard for strikebreaking.

THE OHIO Education Association will need a real mass campaign to pry the needed \$13,000,000 subsidy out of the next state legislature. Money is needed for pay raises.

Dean of Canterbury To Speak in Ohio

CLEVELAND.—The Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, will speak Thursday evening, Nov. 18, in the Music Hall of Public Auditorium, Rolland E. Wolfe, Professor of Biblical Literature, Western Reserve University, has announced.

Wolfe heads a citizens committee of welcome. He stated that the committee was formed "to assure the Dean of our traditional American hospitality and courtesy," following the refusal

several weeks ago by the State Department to grant the Dean a visa to this country.

Reversing itself two weeks ago, the State Department issued the visa thus enabling the Dean to fulfill a number of speaking engagements arranged by a national Com-

Bosses and Bankers Dictate Editorials

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

CLEVELAND.—It is not often the average citizen comes into contact with such an exalted personage as the editor of one of the three daily newspapers here, and when he does he may be under the mistaken impression that here are three men who in their own way formulate the policies of their particular paper.

But the practically identical policy in each editorial page—and this slops over frequently into the biased news columns—gives a broad hint that in some manner there is a force behind the scenes that guides all three editors.

That force is the great concentration of finance capital in Cleveland as represented by the Cleveland Trust Co., one of the most powerful banking institutions in the United States.

The morning **Plain Dealer** and the afternoon **News** are openly tied together through the Forest City Publishing Co. and by tracing the ownership of this profitable concern and its ties with industry it can be seen that the editors are mere errand boys for the possessors of wealth and property in Cleveland.

THE KEY FIGURE in the Forest City Publishing Co. is I. F. Freiburger, who at the same time occupies the directing position in the Cleveland Trust.

If, for example, you wonder why the **Plain Dealer** and the **News** constantly call upon the government to smash the coal miners' union, take a glance at only part of Freiburger's interests. He is listed as a director of the following companies: Island Creek Coal Co., Island Creek Fuel & Transportation Co., Wyoming Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co., Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Queen City Coal Co. and Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Co.

Why is it the newspapers always opposed the National Maritime Union when it was carrying out a militant program on the Great Lakes?

On that Freiburger could very well draw upon advice from one of his bank directors, Fayette Brown, who is a director of the Great Lakes Towing Co. and the Interlake Steamship Co.

Do you recall years ago when the papers carried on such a bitter campaign against the strike of the drug store clerks?

Unquestionably, one of Freiburger's bank associates, vice-president Edward E. Barker, had an opinion that could be translated into an editorial. He is a director of Gray Drug Stores, Inc.

PERHAPS you recall how the newspapers did their best to defeat the unionization of the steel industry and how now they warmly support William Donovan, right-wing regional director.

Guidance in this anti-union campaign could have been offered by an interested party, Newell C. Bolton, who is a director both of the Cleveland Trust and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., or Thomas Hoyt Jones, another bank director who is on the board of Cleveland-Cliffs Iron.

Jones also could convey his suggestion for strong approval of the huge military budget in Washington. He would not be the loser, for he is both secretary and director of the Glenn L. Martin Co.,

mittee of Welcome. That committee includes Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland.

The Dean of Canterbury is widely known here for his books on the Soviet Union. Since the end of the war he has visited almost every country on the European continent, including the Soviet Union. In his Cleveland talk he will present an eye-witness report of present-day conditions in Europe.



QUILL

of Baltimore, makers of planes.

Why have the **News** and **Plain Dealer** always opposed expansion of the municipal light plant which has helped keep power rates low?

There is a distinct possibility that one of Freiburger's co-workers at the bank, Severance A. Millikin, has a pronounced opinion on this. He happens to be a director of the muny plant's big private competitor, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

ANOTHER Cleveland Trust director could impart some advice to Freiburger on the editorial line to be used in connection with the auto workers' union. He is Fred H. Chapin, a director of the White Motor Co., who is also on the board of the Oliver Corp., the Cleveland Hardware and Forging Co., and the Ohio Forge and Machine Corp.

Why do both the **Plain Dealer** and the **News** complain about the progressive leadership in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO? Could the papers reflect the opinion of Napoleon H. Boynton, Cleveland Trust director and sales consultant for the Lamp Department, General Electric, Nela Park?

There's an attempt being made now to raise telephone rates. You can judge the editorial policies in advance when you learn that another of Mr. Freiburger's bank associates is Frank A. Scott, also a director of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co.

A. W. Stendel, one of the bank directors, certainly must be pleased with the howl of the press against higher wages for railroad workers. He is a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Edward B. Greene, a leading officer at the Cleveland Trust, is also interested in railroads. He is a member of the executive committee and a director of the New York Central Railroad and a director of the New York and Harlem Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the West Shore Railroad and the Cleveland Union Terminals.

Greene's interests do not stop with railroads. He is a director of the following:

The Medusa Portland Cement Co., the Montreal Mining Co., the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., the Eaton Manufacturing Co. and others. In addition he is chairman of the board of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., vice-president and director of the Cliffs-Dow Chemical Co., and director and member of the executive committee of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Greene, no doubt, was relieved over the reelection of the reactionary, L. S. Buckmaster, as president of the CIO United Rubber Workers.

GEORGE GUNB, president of the

Mike Quill Denounced By Louisville Local

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The sell-out policies of Michael J. Quill, renegade president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, CIO, have been condemned by a unanimous vote by workers of the Louisville Railway Co.

Seven hundred and twenty-one members out of a total of approximately 1,200 on the local transit line adopted a resolution denouncing Quill and upholding Walter Case, international representative in Louisville.

Quill had sent copies of a special edition of *The Transport Voice*, union organ, to the membership. A letter to Case was published which referred to the organizer as "the toady, the servant of the Communist Party."

In answer, Case said: "That is no issue here at all—the question of Communist or non-Communist. I refuse to be involved in red-baiting. I believe that a red baiter is either an ignoramus or a crook."

Cleveland Trust, also heads the Gund Realty Co., one of the biggest rental organizations in Cleveland. He would frown on any "propaganda" favoring retention of rent control. Besides, Gund is tied up with the Park Drop Forge Co., Sherwin-Williams Co., Ohio Crankshaft, several coal companies and the Hercules Motors Corp.

But, you may ask, where's the tie-up with the Cleveland Press? This paper isn't owned by the Forest City Publishing Co.

True enough, but you can discover on the board of Mr. Freiburger's Cleveland Trust one Joseph C. Hostetter of the law firm of Baker, Hostetter and Patterson. This firm on many occasions has represented the legal interests of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, owners of the Cleveland Press. So the link, the monopoly, is complete.

The iron grip on the "free press" by the Cleveland big business clique extends even further. The radio field has been penetrated. G. S. Holden is listed as vice-president, secretary and director of the Forest City Publishing Co. This same Holden is the treasurer of the United Broadcasting Co., which, in turn, owns and operates station WHK in Cleveland and station WHKO in Columbus. And Holden also is treasurer of the Art Gravure Corp. of Ohio which publishes the roto sections of a number of newspapers.

All of Cleveland's newspapers plugged for Thomas Dewey. There are no differences today between the Press, which years ago backed Robert LaFollette; the News, started by the Republican political boss, Mark Hanna, and the **Plain Dealer**, which pretended to be a Democratic organ.

The directors of the Cleveland Trust Co. have no differences in their political opinions, their dislike of unions, their advocacy of higher prices and lower wages. And they make certain that the three newspapers of Cleveland reflect that opinion through their controlled editors, Louis Seltzer of the Press, N. R. Howard of the News and Paul Bellamy of the **Plain Dealer**.



THE INDICTED LEADERS of the Communist Party leaving Foley Square courthouse. Left to right, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Gus Hall, John Williamson, Carl Winter, Irving Potash, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Jack Stachel. William Z. Foster was not present because of illness and Gilbert Green had received the court's permission to return to Chicago to vote. —The Worker Photo by Peter

Judge Cool to Defense, Sets Trial Nov. 15

The case of the 12 Communist leaders—likened by defense counsel to “the trials of Jesus, Galileo, Joan of Arc and the old Massachusetts witch-craft persecutions”—is scheduled to begin Nov. 15, in Federal Court.

Justice Howard R. Medina set that date after rejecting defense arguments for further postponement. Attorneys for the defendants cited the atmosphere of hysteria manufactured against Communists as a principal reason for the proposed postponement, but the judge “saw” no hysteria.

Defense Counsel Harry Sacher demanded reasons for the prosecution's unprecedented haste. It is well-known that anti-trust suits, for example, instituted by the federal courts allow the corporations relatively limitless time. Sacher argued that this is a case of transcendent historic importance, “a veritable 20th century heresy trial.”

This declaration came in response to Judge Medina's evident intentions to speed the trial as “just another criminal case.”

★
THE LAWYERS pointed out that “Marxism-Leninism is a scientific world-view embracing the totality of nature and society.” They argued earnestly that they needed time for adequate preparation. This must, of necessity, involve testimony drawn from “the vast body of Marxist Leninist writings,” from “innumerable meetings, conferences, discussions had by the defendants and Communist Party on these matters.”

Hence they submitted a brief for rehearing on the question of a bill of particulars which the govern-

ment has denied them, and which Judge Murray Hulbert, previous judge on the case, had once rejected. Judge Medina said he would pass the motion on to Judge Hulbert.

Sacher, arguing that the case be removed from the present calendar, demanded: “What's the reason for the speed? This case is being pushed with manufactured airplane speed.” Then he asked ironically, “What are you afraid of gentlemen, that the government will be overthrown by next Sunday morning?”

★
THE ATMOSPHERE in which the case is being tried can be gauged from the following episode: Judge Medina expressed doubt that an atmosphere of hysteria existed. A few moments afterward Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohey shout-

ed: “I think the government will be overthrown by these people if they are given enough time. I believe the case ought to be tried as soon as possible because the security of the nation rests on it. I urge your honor to set Nov. 15 for the trial date.”

Sacher promptly replied that the court had evidence of hysteria right there before him, in McGohey's inflammatory remarks. McGohey was obviously playing for the newspaper headlines. But the judge saw nothing in McGohey's remarks worthy of rebuke, and shortly afterward set the trial date for Nov. 15.

While the lawyers argued and the defendants stood before the judge, 1,500 pickets outside the courtroom cried that the case be dropped and that governmental attention be focused where it belonged—upon

those who “plot war and scheme fascism.” Gold Star mothers, mothers with babies in arms, the defendants' wives, trade unionists and veterans jammed Foley Square, before the courthouse, marching with banners.

All defendants were present except William Z. Foster, ill with a heart ailment, and Gilbert Green, granted permission to be in Chicago to vote. Judge Medina proposed sending “impartial” doctors to check on Foster's illness even though defense counsel Abraham Unger presented a doctor's certificate.

Judge Medina finally ruled that he would hear further argument for an extensive adjournment Monday, Nov. 8. “But unless I am convinced to the contrary” he said, “the trial will start on the date I set, Monday, Nov. 15.”

Europeans See Aid to '12' as Self-defense

By Max Gordon

When a thousand Londoners gathered last week before the American Embassy in Britain to express anger against the persecution of America's 12 Communist leaders, they signaled the fact that once again a judicial frame-up in the U.S. courts is stirring the European peoples to indignant protest.

Each decade in modern history has had its American “Dreyfus Case.” Some 30 years ago, the workers and other plain folk of Europe gathered in great mass meetings and demonstrations to save Tom Mooney from a vile frame-up.

In the 1920s, the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti aroused them. In the '30s, it was the frame-up against the Scottsboro boys. Today, it is the effort to jail the 12 Communist leaders and to outlaw the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

★
THERE ARE some significant differences in the present case. “In defending the liberty of the American Communist leaders, we

are defending the liberty of the French working class,” Jacques Duclos, outstanding French Communist leader told a press conference in Paris last week.

Duclos had called the press conference, attended by virtually all of the leading French newspapers, to break through the “conspiracy of silence” surrounding the case in his country.

His words emphasized the fact that European concern with the persecution against the Communist leaders of America did not spring only from general considerations of international solidarity among those who strive for freedom.

It arose, too, from the knowledge that the crashing of democracy in America would have like results in the bourgeois satellite nations of western Europe.

“We consider support of the American Communists a simple matter of self-defense,” Duclos told the Parisian journalists after briefing them on the case, “France is now so little independent that if this case succeeds in the United States, they will try to charge our party with the same absurd accusations.”

In Paris and in London, large mass meetings have already been held to protest against the persecution of the American Communist leaders. The Paris meeting, called by several noted French intellectuals, was addressed by a prominent Socialist political figure and by a Radical Socialist, as well as by Communists. Five thousand attended.

★
HUNDREDS of well-known figures in the cultural and intellectual life of France have signed a manifesto attacking the trial here. Many more are yet to sign.

In London, in addition to a mass meeting and the demonstration before the American embassy, war

veterans last week laid a wreath at the foot of a Roosevelt monument in a ceremony which “mourned” the death of American liberty. Many working-class meetings in other parts of the continent passed resolutions protesting against the persecutions here.

George Bernard Shaw has been joined by Martin Anderson Nexö, grand old man of European literature, and by J. B. S. Haldane, world-famous British scientist, in condemning the effort to imprison the Communist leaders.

Roosevelt, wrote Nexö in his eloquent protest, was “the last great descendant of that past America which was considered by the common people the world over as a liberator.”

The illustrious Danish writer here touched upon one of the historic facets of the case of the 12 Communist leaders. European fighters for liberty against the tyranny of feudal dynasties have for decades drawn their inspiration from America.

THE REVOLUTION, the doctrines

of Jefferson and Lincoln, were the soil in which many European liberation movements were nurtured.

The Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and similar cases shook European faith in our democracy though this faith was too deeply rooted to be entirely killed.

Under FDR, there was a revival of the earlier faith. But today, the trickery of the Marshall Plan, the bloody Truman Doctrine, the flirtation with Franco, the close relations with former Nazi intriguers, and above all, the persecutions in America are crushing completely the European people's concept of America as a land of liberty.

“And now trials are in full motion not against Nazism and its criminals,” wrote Nexö in the bitter tones of a European who knew the horrors of fascism, “but against forces which opposed them, that is, in the first place Communists, those who first and foremost staked their lives to put an end to Nazism, to beat it down.”

WHY TRUMAN GOT THE VOTES

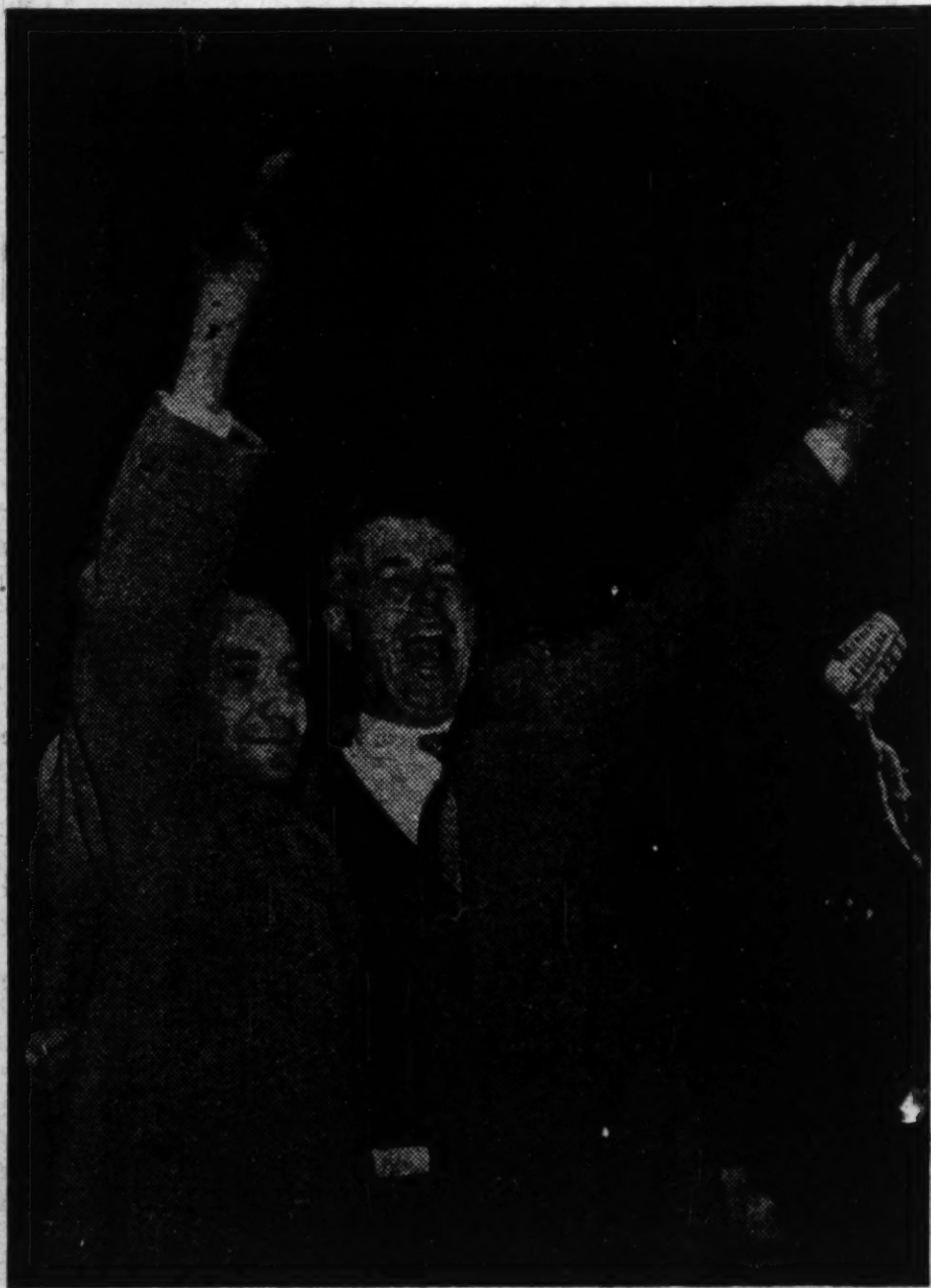
Only a Fight to End Cold War Can Bring What Voters Want

AN EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION results which have returned President Truman to the White House, and which gave the boot to the notorious 80th Congress dominated by the GOP, prove that the Left-sounding speeches which Truman copied from Roosevelt and Henry Wallace found a profound response among the electorate.

Reactionary wiseacres who had arrogantly announced that the 1946 victory of the GOP marked the "end of the New Deal" sentiment in the U.S.A., proved to be utterly wrong. The American people are not swinging to the Right. On the contrary, they showed that they want peace, greater social security, and more democracy. They felt they could get this by voting for Truman. We believe this to be a mistake.

They voted for Truman because he took advantage of their vivid fear that Dewey spelled Hooverism, naked reaction and another 1929 crash. Truman got their support by echoing their own conviction that the 80th Congress, which wrecked price control, was the "worst in the nation's history." Truman won support when he announced—even though he did not carry out—the Vinson peace mission to Moscow while Dewey was talking ominously of the "showdown" which spelled atomic war. Truman and Dewey carefully cooperated in keeping out of



Smiling, Henry A. Wallace, with his arm around Rep. Vito Marcantonio, as they view the huge "lucky corner" election eve meeting which brought out a huge crowd.

the election the basic problems of foreign policy. But Dewey hailed the Taft-Hartley Law and praised the 80th Congress. The voters heard Truman echo their own belief that the GOP "spy scares" were a "red herring" to divert attention from the profiteers. They agreed with him even though Truman's appointees are enforcing the Taft-Hartley Law with a vengeance, and he himself helped kill price control and launched the "loyalty" witch-hunts and frame-up trials against the Communist Party.

In short, Truman won the election by a hypocritical copying of the speeches of Franklin Roosevelt and by imitating as much as he dared the charges of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace whose campaign forced into the elections the vital issues which neither of the candidates of the old parties had intended to discuss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL vote and the state votes show what the voters want. They kicked out the red-baiters McDowell and Vail, members of the Un-American Committee. They re-elected the fighter for peace Marcantonio and gave the Communist candidate in Brooklyn, Simon W. Gerson, the biggest vote for a Communist recorded in that borough. They kicked out labor-hating Senator Ball in

(Continued on Page 6)

In the New City Budget

Mayor By-Passes Human Needs

PHILADELPHIA.—When an obscure, dishonest Philadelphia amusement tax cashier committed suicide last May, he blew off the lid which covered scandalous City Hall thievery running into millions of dollars.

Corruption in Philadelphia's City Hall became national news. City officials held either directly or indirectly responsible for this outright thievery of the peoples' money include Receiver of Taxes W. Frank Marshall, City Controller Frank J. Tiemann, and Sheriff Austin Meehan.

ONLY LAST weekend, the Special Grand Jury brought in a blistering presentment against these officials, charging "lax administration" for making possible the embezzlements. Mayor Samuel himself has been charged by the Committee of 70 with failure to "use the broad powers of his office to suggest corrective measures."

That's the background for the 1949 city budget, presented to City Council by Mayor Samuel. Public hearings on the budget begin this Monday, November 8.

The exposure of corruption, graft, and thievery, with the accompanying glare of publicity on the pitiful lack of public services the people receive for their tax dollar, have apparently had no effect whatsoever on Mayor Samuel and his administration.

For the 1949 proposed budget shows the same, insolent disregard of public services:

OUT OF A TOTAL OF \$114,000,000, ONLY \$7,000,000 IS



ALLOTTED TO HEALTH AND WELFARE.

The 1949 budget shows the same determination to see that the bankers, to whom the city is mortgaged, shall get their exorbitant interest, no matter how many public services are sabotaged.

OUT OF \$114,000,000, \$24,300,000 IS ALLOTTED TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

The 1949 proposed budget exemplifies the usual determination of GOP office holders to get their take—no matter how much it costs the people:

OUT OF \$114,000,000, \$65,000,000 IS ALLOTTED TO "PERSONAL SERVICES."

Some of this money, of course, goes to essential city workers, firemen, garbage collectors, etc. But the "drones" will get a substantial share—as even the Committee of 70 hints, when it charges that \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 is "waste in the 1949 city-county budget estimates."

Ignored in the Mayor's budget are all major social needs of the people of Philadelphia—slum clearance, housing projects, a free city college, extensive water improvement, adequate staffing of the city FEPC, and others.

But not only has the Mayor ignored these major services, by-passed for so many years by the machine-ridden Philadelphia government. He is also allowing routine services to

(Continued on Page 13)

Higher Rates for Public, Gas Co. Answer to Blast

PHILADELPHIA.—South Philadelphia's victim of last year's gas blasts, along with 2,000,000 other Philadelphians, were greeted with "pleasant" news last week—a demand for increased gas rates. The demand, made by Hudson W. Reed, president of the Philadelphia Gas Works Co., came as

29 residents of South Philadelphia filed damage suits totaling \$478,000 against Reed's firm. They contended they were made ill by leaking gas last winter.

Reed told the 30th annual convention of the American Gas Association in Atlantic City that state regulatory agencies must grant prompt interim increases or service to the industry's customers will ultimately deteriorate.

THE "SERVICE" Philadelphians have been getting has more than deteriorated already. It's reached the explosive stage.

Gas blasts in South Philadelphia alone, last winter, were responsible for the death of one woman, while 233 were overcome and approximately 4,000 were driven from their homes. The most serious blast occurred in the area of Ninth and Christian Sts.

THE SUITS were filed by attorney Edward W. Furia, who warned last year of the danger of a major gas catastrophe in Philadelphia, even before the Ninth and Christian Sts. explosion took place. His statements confirmed an earlier story in The Worker exposing the serious deterioration of the gas company's facilities.

The complainants, in their briefs, charged that the gas company has for many years negligently and carelessly permitted gas to seep from its lines; that it has failed to maintain its mains in safe condition, and permitted them to crack, erode and loosen so that gas escaped from them.

They also claimed the company failed to undertake proper supervision of its mains, and that even after complaints were made to its offices, nothing was done to repair old mains and pipes in the vicinity of the plaintiffs' homes.

Grain Wasted

Loss from controllable disease in Illinois amounts to about 10,000,000 bushels annually for wheat, oats and barley.

Powdered Milk

Dry skim milk contains all the food values of whole milk except butterfat.

They Fear the Rank and File

Steel Worker Eyes His Union Leaders

The following letter is from a worker in the blast furnace department of the Carnegie-Illinois steel plant at Duquesne. The conditions he describes are prevalent in most mills where the leadership of the CIO United Steel Workers is trying to force through its labor-management "cooperation" policies and to purge those militant workers who refuse to buckle under—in this case, rank-and-file leader Anthony Salopek.

Duquesne, Pa.

Editor, The Worker:

"I am a steel worker, employed for 19 years here in Duquesne by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. I am proud to say that we have built a strong local union during the past 12 years.

"It took hard work, much sacrifice and teamwork to establish our local and to sign up 5,000,000 workers. One of those members who stuck with the union from the very first day and who sacrificed more than any of us to keep the union strong is a brother whom we all know as 'Tony.' His full name is Anthony Salopek.

"I WRITE this letter now, because our union is in danger. The corporation never wanted a union in the mill. Years ago they tried a company union. Then they tried to break the CIO by intimidation. Tony was jailed for union activity. Others like myself and Tony went right on organizing.

"Today the union is strong. So the corporation is trying to bore from within, to create confusion, to bribe some workers and to push its stooges into leadership. Some of our union officers spend more of their energy fighting the rank and file than in fighting the corporation.

"I HAVE been going to union

meetings regularly and feel ashamed the way things are going. Lately some of the officers tried to frame Salopek on a charge of violating the union constitution. Actually—and it is clear to all who are not blind—Tony is feared by the officers because he is a fighter for the rank and file, because he is a progressive unionist, and because he favored Henry Wallace for President of our country.

"Some of the officers actually brought Tony up for trial. . . . They hoped that they would thus scare others from speaking up and at the same time that it would put Tony on ice.

"HOWEVER, the frameup collapsed. The rank and file just wouldn't go for it. The case was taken up at two consecutive meetings. The membership voted to support union democracy and therefore upheld Salopek.

"I consider this a clear cut victory for Local 1256, for it will encourage the membership to attend union meetings and to insist that the workers' real 'beefs' be taken up and union democracy maintained.

"I am working for Wallace, just as I worked for Roosevelt in the past three elections. Wallace supports labor and the common people. With Wallace, our union can go forward and lick the Taft-Hartley Law, secure higher wages, roll back prices, build low-cost housing and work for peace throughout the world."

(Signed) J. S.

Blast Furnace, Duquesne Works.

(Editorial note: The local voted 83 to 34 to reject the charges against Salopek. The Trial Committee of the local had recommended rejection.)

90-Day Law Robs Mine Asthma Victims

WILKES-BARRE.—The Donora asthma victims won the sympathy of the nation last week. But lesser known victims of the every-day asthma of the mines near Donora and here find it difficult even to collect compensation.

Miners' asthma, is a common but deadly industrial disease. It strikes not from the sky, suddenly and unexpectedly as the poisoned fumes did at Donora, but every day from the mines. It is a form of silicosis that destroys the lungs and is brought on by the rock and coal dust in the mines.

"ANTHRACITE-SILICOSIS"—as miners' asthma is technically called, is covered by the compensation law. But a recent case, that has burned up the miners here, illustrates the hard time they have in collecting. A 62-year-old Pringle miner was

actually penalized \$4,000 by the courts October 19, because he persisted in digging coal for five years despite his gasping breath from asthma.

THE STRICKEN MINER, Lewis Nickolay, was originally awarded \$20 a week, payments not to exceed \$4,000, by the compensation referee. But the Workman's Compensation Board, and now the courts, have barred the payments.

The reason given was that Nickolay, a coal miner since 1908, failed to report his disability within 90 days after it began as "required by

(Continued on Page 13)

Editor's Corner

By the Pa. Worker Staff

This is a good week to talk about some capitalist eternities, housing, profits, prices, etc. The reason is our early deadline. What you are reading now, Nov. 7, was written before the Nov. 2 election.

Under socialism, this would mean that we would have to write about the future in order not to appear outdated. But under capitalism, it is quite safe to write about the past.

FOR EXAMPLE, let's talk about housing. Not the housing shortage—everyone knows about that. But do you know that there is a beautiful, modern home available for hundreds of Philadelphia families, right in the heart of the city?

It is ideal for children—it faces directly on Rittenhouse Park. Furthermore, it has "a regulation swimming pool and smaller women's swimming pool, and many other noteworthy facilities."

AMONG OTHER things, the advertisement says, it is suitable for apartments. For example, the sleeping quarters on the top six floors already consist of 270 rooms and 252 baths. All of them empty. There is also a Grand Ballroom seating 1,800 people that could be remodeled into more apartments.

We refer, of course, to the 14-story Penn Athletic Club on Rittenhouse Square. At this writing, this beautiful building, that could make so many people happy in a beautiful home with gymnasium and swimming pools, is empty. It has been empty ever since the Securities Exchange moved back to Washington early this year.

NOW, UNDER SOCIALISM, we might be in a difficult spot—writing about it last week for next week's paper. Under a people's government, this beautiful, empty 14-story building would be taken over for the use of the people between last week and next week.

OR TAKE PRICES. This is a good chance to answer the open letter addressed to me, and everybody else in the city and country, by John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.—the biggest chain of grocery stores and food markets in the world.

IN BIG DISPLAY ads, Mr. Hartford wrote: "I invite you to write and tell me how your A&P may serve you better. . . . Do you always find all items plainly and correctly price-tagged—as they should be?"

My answer: "No, Mr. Hartford, the food items are not correctly price-tagged. You can serve me better very easily. Just cut those price-tags in half!"

UNDER CAPITALISM, I am confident this answer will be OK next week. Under socialism the A&P and all the other food trusts might have been nationalized the past week, and prices already cut in half.

Steel Profits Are Still Skyrocketing

PHILADELPHIA.—Company-union collaboration on the Marshall Plan abroad and speed-up at home continues to pay off better for the steel barons than for the members of the CIO Steelworkers Union.

Net profits of the 16 major steel companies, representing 90 percent of the industry's capacity, leaped up another 56.23 percent the past three months, compared to the third quarter of 1947. Still greater profits are forecast for the final three months of 1948.

HUGE war profits are being doubled through the current cold war and red hysteria. In fact, the take-home for bosses and stockholders in most monopoly corporations is growing so enormous they are having an awkward time explaining.

The Philadelphia Inquirer headlined a recent story on record-breaking oil profits: "HUGH PROFITS CALLED FICTITIOUS." The article quoted corporation heads who explained that dollar profits

aren't as big as they look on the books because of the decreased purchasing value of the dollar!

BETHLEHEM STEEL has admitted net profits of over 53 millions the first nine months of the year. That's after taxes, huge salaries, and bookkeeping dodges to hide additional profit under depreciation, reserves, etc.

Jones & Laughlin raised its dividend 30 percent on profits of over 20 millions the first nine months. U.S. Steel marked 39 millions for "depreciation reserves" for the same period, and then admitted 88 millions in profits.

General Motors, the biggest industrial monopoly, admitted profits of over \$327 millions compared to \$213 millions the first nine months of 1947.

100 Communists to Head up Drive for Worker Subs

PHILADELPHIA.—The leadership of the Communist Party in this area has issued a call for more than 100 Communists to spearhead the drive to secure 2,000 additional subscriptions to the Pennsylvania Worker by Jan. 1.

The call was made in a special communication to all Communist organizations from Phil Bart, chairman in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and Ed Strong, Philadelphia county chairman.

They asked that the 100 become the core of the Communist press building drive here by volunteering to secure at least five subscriptions each to The Worker between Nov. 1 and Nov. 26.

On the evening of Nov. 26 all who have fulfilled the quota of five will be special guests at a Press Build-

ers' Dinner at the China House, 932 Race St.

John Gates, editor of The Worker and one of the 12 indicted leaders of the Communist Party, will speak.

Hospitals Turn Away Expectant Mother

PHILADELPHIA.—An expectant mother, ready to give birth, was turned away at the door of Lankenau Hospital recently. She was also refused admittance at Hahnemann Hospital after being examined at her home by a Hahnemann intern.

Hospital authorities explained they didn't consider Mrs. Jacqueline Dewees, the expectant mother, an "emergency case."

A few hours later, a cop, Philip "Doc" Porron, deliver the six-pound baby girl at Mrs. Dewees' home. And, because it was the cop's 36th delivery, the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Bulletin decided his story was worth recounting. However—

Both newspapers mentioned only incidentally the shocking refusal of two city hospitals to receive a woman in critical labor.

City Budget

(Continued from Page 1-A)

slip below the standards set by his own departments.

Here is one example:

At Philadelphia General Hospital, 200 new positions and salary increases for trained medical and nursing personnel have been requested by Dr. Pascal F. Lucchesi, medical director, as necessary for the proper functioning of the hospital. The mayor's budget ignores this request.

Undoubtedly, during public hearings on the budget, requests will be pushed for more money for the hospital and other needs.

"If you want more services, we'll have to increase the wage tax," is the usual reply.

The Pennsylvania Worker, in talking to a City Hall spokesman familiar with the budget situation, asked where the city would get money if it decided to increase services.

"There are only two sources," The Worker was told, "real estate and wage taxes, and there's no inclination to raise real estate."

What about an assessment on large central city business real estate?

"There's plenty there if you could collect it," was the answer.

Haywood Talks On New Book



HARRY HAYWOOD

PHILADELPHIA.—Unsuspected by many progressives here is the fact that the police beatings of Negroes in Philadelphia arise out of the political, economic and social oppression of the Negro people in the agrarian areas of the South.

This view of the roots of Negro oppression will be discussed by Harry Haywood, noted Negro Marxist, at a forum November 19, 8 p. m., at the Pyramid Club, 1517 W. Girard Ave. The forum is sponsored by the Progressive Bookshop.

Haywood's thesis is outlined in his recently published work, Negro Liberation (International Publishers, \$2.25).

Haywood is a former seaman, Communist organizer and veteran of the fight against fascism in Spain.

Asthma Victims

(Continued from Page 1-A)

law." The ruling has created deep resentment among the miners. They say that if it is allowed to stand it will prevent thousands from collecting compensation after they are unable to work because of asthma.

NICKOLAY last worked at Loree No. 5 Colliery of the Hudson Coal Company June 28, 1946. However, the compensation board and the

Erie Labor Hits New Wage Tax

By James H. Dolsen

ERIE.—The AFL and CIO, together with the Progressive Party and other groups, have declared war on a 1 percent income tax ordinance enacted by the city council here.

Representatives of citizens in nearly 500, speaking both for his union and the CIO Industrial Union Council, protested that the tax placed the burden on those least able to pay. He charged the assessors with "dereliction of duty" in letting the big corporations evade payment of taxes on millions of dollars worth of machinery in their Erie plants.

Progressive Party leader Charles Carl announced his organization would enter a complete slate of candidates in the next city election with repeal of this income tax as a main plank. He pointed out that there is bitter resentment against the tax not only in labor circles but among many other groups.

The measure was hotly criticized by labor leaders and a number of prominent citizens at the two council meetings devoted to its passage. W. C. Harner, president of the AFL-Central Labor Union, declared the tax discriminated against working people because it was based on their gross wages and commissions while businessmen and professionals (physicians, etc.) were taxed on their net earnings.

John Nelson, president of CIO United Electrical Workers, Local

courts ruled that he had been contracting the disease for the previous five years.

They dismissed his claim on the grounds that he filed it too late—Dec. 11, 1946. They dismissed his contention that he did not become totally disabled until Dec. 5.

The fact that Nickolay according to the court itself, had been contracting the deadly asthma for the previous five years, did not help him collect. The fact that although he was forced to quit work in June, and had hoped to be able to get back to work but did not file his claim until Dec. 11, was used as a technicality to send this incapacitated miner to the junk heap after 26 years in the mines, without a cent of compensation.

TWO OTHER Progressive Party representatives—Charles Carl and Mrs. Mary Marshall Foulke—termed the tax, as it applied to persons working in Erie but living outside of it, "taxation without representation."

A letter was received by the council from P. J. Barber, secretary of the 28th District Council of Townsend Clubs of America, also protesting the tax.

Other objectors included Rev. Russell Bietzer, of the First Unitarian Church, who reminded the Mayor and City Councilors of their pre-election promises not to levy payroll or wage taxes. John Kaiser, representing Local 1680 of the United Steelworkers, heatedly condemned the tax, declaring that "If this keeps up, I'm just going to leave my check at the plant. I've got so damned much coming out of it now that there's nothing left!"

Paul Nunes, district steelworkers director; Joseph Luciano, president of Local 61, United Rubber Workers; Elmer Smith, president of the Erie Forge & Steel Co., steelworkers local; attorney George Schroeck, and Mrs. Grace Melzer, representing Harborcreek and Fairview residents, also protested passage of the measure.

the cost of individual appearances.

In this way we can keep within the fold of progressive movements artists who might otherwise be forced into the commercial field or simply let their talents wither.

Finally, a short account of the achievements and projected aims of our Philadelphia branch of People's Songs.

SINCE ITS launching, a few months ago, our membership has grown to about 35 paid-up members. Our mailing list contains upwards of 250 names. We have an average attendance of 40 to 50 persons at our wing dings. Guitar classes have been set up with professional teaching and include about 15 or 20 students.

OUR IMMEDIATE projects include workshops in song writing, modern dance, folk lore, folk dancing, folk art, and a performers' workshop where discussions will be held on methods of presentation and constructive criticisms of performances will be offered. A hootenanny is planned for Nov. 27.

Within the community chorus, free sight-reading classes have been organized as well as classes in song leading and conducting. The chorus has appeared before the public on several occasions, and has been well received. Both organizations are working together for a common goal; the furtherance of people's culture in Philadelphia.

We conclude with the challenge that people's culture is the common property of the people of this country. It is our heritage from a fighting ancestry.

It must be supported with the effort and money of the people and their organizations.

PHILA. PEOPLES SONG, INC., EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

Progressive Movement Must Support People's Culture

PHILADELPHIA. TO THE EDITOR:

As most of our readers know, a Philadelphia chapter of Peoples' Songs was launched here several months ago, simultaneously with a community chorus, for the purpose of building and developing a people's cultural movement in and around Philadelphia.

We feel that at the close of the Presidential campaign, there is a need to evaluate the work so far accomplished by the group and to clarify our goals.

LET'S LOOK first at the position of cultural activities within the progressive movement as a whole.

The Shibe Park Rally and the Progressive Party convention was notably marked by a spirit of mass militance, which showed itself in group participation in community singing, chanting and dancing, led by small groups or individual members of People's Songs.

The Youth Convention also was sparked by the song-leading of energetic People's Songsters.

THIS DEMONSTRATION of spirit and determination through song and dance filled our own leaders with delight and the commercial hacks with amazement and chagrin.

History affords us numberless examples of the inseparability of a people's movement from a people's culture. Henry Wallace says "A

people's movement is a singing movement."

With this in mind, let's turn to the picture of a people's cultural movement in Philadelphia, and what do we find? The sad truth is that a Philadelphia branch of People's Songs, Inc., is still struggling to find its place in the people's movement here.

WE SHOULD admit that previous attempts at building and consolidating a people's culture here have failed: the New Theatre, a group chorus, the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art.

All in all, the condition of a cultural development in Philadelphia is pitiable. Yet there exists a painful need for this activity.

This art, the people's art, belongs to the people and must therefore be supported and paid for by organized mass movement at their meetings, rallies and social functions. Labor unions, as the true representatives of the people, should stand forth as exponents of a labor art form.

IT SEEMS TO US that people's organizations should allot money for singing, folk dancing etc., as regular and as determinedly as they do for meeting halls, leaflets, etc. Long-term agreements can be made with various labor and progressive organizations whereby artists and performers agree to appear at a given number of functions over a period of time, thus cutting down

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Bankers Plot New Fare Steal

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—A multi-million dollar transit steal is being plotted by agents of J. P. Morgan & Co.—with the people of Philadelphia and the transit workers expected to foot the bill. Working through their Philadelphia representative, Edward G. Hopkinson, chairman of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. and head of the Morgan bank, Drexel & Co., the bankers are already laying the groundwork for a new increase in transit fares, the third in less than two years.

BASIS FOR THE INCREASE, according to PTC officials, is the anticipated wage demands of their 12,000 employees, members of the Transport Workers Union, CIO.

Thus, they are attempting to tie wage increases to the fare, and head off demands to be made by the workers, while they walk off with millions in concealed profits.

At the same time the bankers are maneuvering skillfully to unload the entire transit system on the City of Philadelphia, at a highly inflated price. (See the Pennsylvania Worker, Sept. 12).

THIS GIGANTIC SQUEEZE began Sept. 12, when the PTC announced that because of greater expenses it would have to cut services and revise schedules. The result has been increasing numbers of accidents and discomfort to the public.

Operating employees are being speeded up to keep pace with the new schedules and are therefore unable to handle their cars and busses properly.

Maintenance workers, cut from a

48-hour to a 40-hour week, are unable to care for the equipment satisfactorily. They can't do 48 hours work in 40 hours. This means more accidents, longer waits for trolleys and busses, while the public pays more money in higher fares.

The excuse for all this, of course, is "poverty."

Let's examine the PTC's own figures and see just how "poor" the transit monopoly actually is.

The fare must go up, says PTC officials, because the number of trolley riders has dropped by 30 million in the past year. But the company admits that its passenger revenue has gone up by \$3,175,659 over 1947, despite this loss in riders.

Then it claims that its total income for the first nine months of 1948 was \$59,825,993. And in that time it paid out in operating expenses \$50,417,047, a net loss of \$305,054.

But the PTC lists also a part of its operating expenses, "RENTAL OF LEASED LINES, INTEREST OF BONDS, EQUIPMENT AND TRUST CERTIFICATES."

This is where your money is going—to the bankers who own the bonds; to the notorious "undefilers" who have been leasing their franchises for certain city streets to the PTC for more than 50 years.

It is these people who are milking both the public and the transport workers for many decades, while fares continue to increase and service deteriorates.

Behind all these clever maneuvers is a more far-reaching plot—to unload PTC property on the City of Philadelphia in the near future at a highly inflated price.

The PTC fares are rigged so that the company will make a "fair" profit (six percent) on its investment or the value of its property. The company says its property is evaluated at \$105,000,000. The city says, \$80,000,000. The Public Utility Commission appraisal last year was \$51,216,000. The present fare rate, according to PTC is inadequate for a "fair" profit.

The strategy is to continue blaming the ever-increasing fares on the transit workers, hammer at the "poverty" plea in connection with its own property evaluation and finally, to give the whole business up by unloading the transit system on the city at the highly inflated price of \$105,000,000.

This, after more than 50 years of wringing billions from the people in high fares, the bankers who hold PTC bonds will top off their stealing with a final piece of super-robbery, all at the expense of the people who do the paying.



A THREE-CAR DERAILMENT at 36 Street on the el disrupted service for five hours last month. Two men were injured on the street below by falling debris. Passengers were shaken but uninjured.

Speed-Up Main Cause of Wrecks, Say PT Workers

PHILADELPHIA.—"Short Crews Mean Bigger and Better Wrecks." That slogan, popular among the Philadelphia Transportation Company's 3700 maintenance employees, would horrify the clever advertising men attempting to puff up the company's relations with the public.

But behind that slogan is a story of speed-up, pay cuts, wrecks and dozens of minor accidents which each day threaten the lives and safety of Philadelphia's millions of transit riders.

That grim slogan became a reality several weeks ago when a train on the Market Street Elevated was derailed near 36 Street.

THE COMPANY, as usual, had a pat explanation and of course blamed it on the workers. Officials said that workers in a roadway gang had pulled more spikes from a track tie than the rules permitted. Therefore, the rails spread and the train jumped the track.

But the men who attempt to keep the PTC's equipment in repair have another story. One man told The Worker, "You'll find a better explanation in the speed-up of the guys who repair the trains or maybe in the fact that there are short crews on some of the road gangs."

HE KNEW what he was talking about. He's been with the company

for more than 20 years and knows the system backward and forward.

The PTC had never been known for its favorable working conditions. But the situation on this city's transit system took a turn for the worse a little more than a year ago.

Prior to April, 1947, PTC workers had been on a 48-hour week, with time and a half for the eight hours above 40. The company agreed in 1946 to cut the number of hours to 40, retain the same amount of pay and hire more men.

IN APRIL, 1947, 3,700 maintenance men were put on a 40-hour week. They took a 12-hour-per-week cut in pay (eight hours at overtime rates). But to this day the PTC has not hired more men.

The result: accidents, wrecks, poorly repaired equipment, speed-up.

But that's not all. Both the men and the public were cheated twice. The previous February PTC workers won a 12-cents-an-hour wage increase. The company then demanded and got a fare increase, claiming operating costs had gone up. Yet the cut from a 48 to a

Declares Wages Not Tied to Fare

PHILADELPHIA.—The president of the CIO Transport Workers here put himself on record last week against tying the wages of transport workers to fare rates.

This statement, issued by Andrew Kaelin, Local 234, was part of an announcement that the union will seek higher wages and improved working conditions in its 1949 contract demands.

Kaelin stated that profitable operation of the PTC system is a responsibility of the company.

"They can't expect to accomplish that either by shortchanging the payroll or attempting to shift the burden onto the riding public."

40-hour week gave the company back its wage increase. The fare raise was just gravy.

"You can't make men do 48 hours work in 40 hours." That's what one man told The Worker. And he proved it by pointing to a 47 Route trolley car which had side-swiped a truck. The company said the truck was parked too close to the tracks.

But this worker said, "There's probably more to it than that. Did you ever see a trolley come wobbling and rocking down the street? That's caused by either bad tracks or bad axles. I'll bet that 47 car wobbled too far over. The reason is that the men just didn't get around to keeping that car in shape or keeping the tracks in shape. They can't do all the work they're supposed to."

The Worker

Pennsylvania Edition, The Worker, Room 710, 250 S. Broad St., Phila. 2. Editor, Philip Bart. Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels.

Voters Oust Witchhunter, 11 T-H Congressmen

PHILADELPHIA.—Based on an almost complete tabulation of votes cast Tuesday in Pennsylvania the Progressive Party declared it has emerged as a legally recognized party throughout the state.

At the same time, Pennsylvanians retired from office 11 Republican Taft-Hartley Congressmen, whose defeat all of labor, progressives and liberals favored. Among those overwhelmingly defeated was Rep. John McDowell of the 29th District, notorious member of the House Un-American Committee.

This was achieved despite the fact that Gov. Dewey carried Pennsylvania for the Republicans in a presidential election for the first time since 1932. In almost complete returns, Dewey led Truman 1,891,262 to 1,740,771, a margin of 151,000 votes.

Wallace polled 53,955 votes in Pennsylvania. 28,480 from Philadelphia and 10,805 from Allegheny County, which includes Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania, chairman of the Progressive Party, Josiah Gitt, declared, "We got enough votes to get on the ballot next time as a regular party. That's all we were looking for in order to be eligible for automatic listing on the next election ballot in Pennsylvania," a political party must poll at least two percent of the highest vote on a statewide ticket. "We're trying to build up the party bigger and better as we go on" Gitt said.

IN PHILADELPHIA four out of six Republican congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley law were also defeated. President Truman carried Philadelphia by 6,040 votes in the second largest election turnout in the city's history—879,904.

In the interests of uniting the campaign against the states' T-H congressmen, the Progressive Party had withdrawn all its congressional candidates except Joseph Rainey, the only Negro candidate for Congress in Pennsylvania. He polled 5,635 votes in Philadelphia's fourth congressional district, where the Democratic victor Earl Chudoff with 70,080 votes won over a Republican T-H congressman who polled 50,124.

Among those also retired was state representative John Bender who sponsored the notorious anti-labor, anti-Communist Bender Bill which

a mass campaign defeated in the last session of the legislature. Other of the state's most reactionary GOP state legislators were also defeated as the lineup in the new state house was changed from 170 Republicans to 115 Republicans and 93 Democrats.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC congressman from Pittsburgh, Henry Davenport, defeated McDowell by more than 10,000 votes. The count with one division missing was 63,147 to 53,114. McDowell had been opposed by all branches of labor, liberals and progressives in the area, including many independent Republicans.

As part of his witch-hunt activities on the un-American Committee, McDowell had been singling out Western Pennsylvania Communist chairman Steve Nelson for particularly abusive attacks.

PITTSBURGH—Commenting on the overwhelming defeat of Rep. John McDowell, in Pittsburgh's 29th district, Steve Nelson, Communist Party chairman in Western Pennsylvania said, "Notwithstanding McDowell's last minute red-baiting blast at Howard Fast and other Progressives, and denial that he was connected with the Ku Klux Klan, and despite his expectation of sliding into Congress on his Un-American Committee record, voters saw him for the Fascist that he is and swept him into the discard."

"The moral is: red-baiting does not pay even in these red-baiting times. The people of Western Pennsylvania have contributed to the elimination of the Un-American Committee from the American body politic."

"We Communists are proud of having participated with labor and the Negro people, and even Republicans disgusted with his vicious record, to kick him out of office."

"Naturally, I feel happy as the results show the people's rejection of his lying attacks on me."

Cold War Now Creates 'Displaced Persons' in Pa.

MIDDLETOWN.—Five hundred and fifty men, women and children of Pineford Acres, a government housing project in this town near Harrisburg, have first-hand experience

of the cold war. The Army has ordered them to move to make way for military personnel. One hundred and ten families, averaging three children each, are involved.

To them the cold war and the resultant expansion of military activity means searching for homes in the midst of the most serious housing crisis ever to affect the nation. Many told reporters they felt like

"Displaced Persons," and would have to join the world's millions of refugees searching for homes.

They are mostly non-government employees and must vacate their dwellings by Dec. 31. Most of the families apparently were asked to move here during the war to take jobs in nearby war plants. A number are veterans' families.



WHY TRUMAN GOT THE VOTES

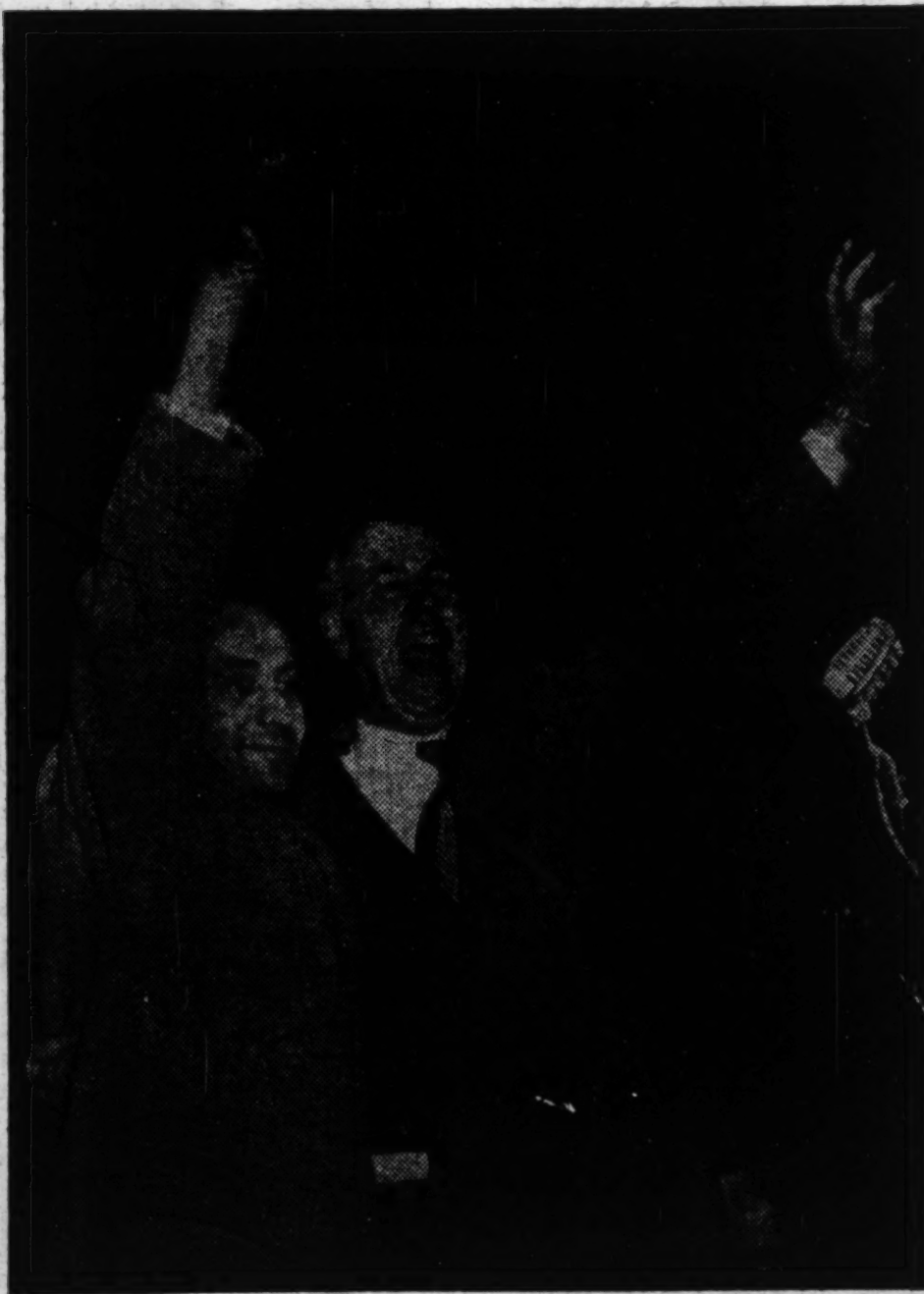
Only a Fight to End Cold War Can Bring What Voters Want

AN EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION results which have returned President Truman to the White House, and which gave the boot to the notorious 80th Congress dominated by the GOP, prove that the Left-sounding speeches which Truman copied from Roosevelt and Henry Wallace found a profound response among the electorate.

Reactionary wiseacres who had arrogantly announced that the 1946 victory of the GOP marked the "end of the New Deal" sentiment in the U.S.A., proved to be utterly wrong. The American people are not swinging to the Right. On the contrary, they showed that they want peace, greater social security, and more democracy. They felt they could get this by voting for Truman. We believe this to be a mistake.

They voted for Truman because he took advantage of their vivid fear that Dewey spelled Hooverism, naked reaction and another 1929 crash. Truman got their support by echoing their own conviction that the 80th Congress, which wrecked price control, was the "worst in the nation's history." Truman won support when he announced—even though he did not carry out—the Vinson peace mission to Moscow while Dewey was talking ominously of the "showdown" which spelled atomic war. Truman and Dewey carefully cooperated in keeping out of



Smiling, Henry A. Wallace, with his arm around Rep. Vito Marcantonio, as they view the huge "lucky corner" election eve meeting which brought out a huge crowd.

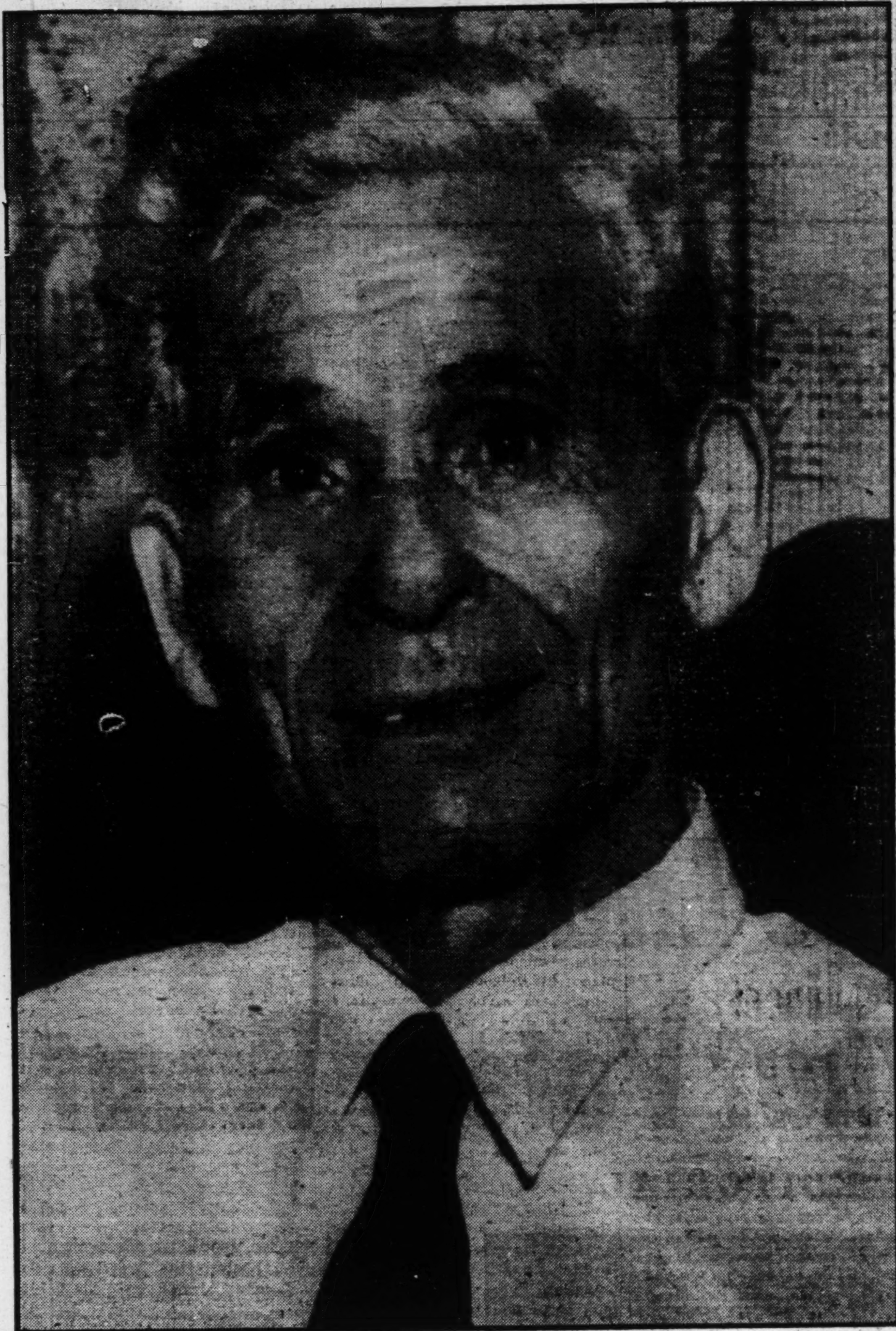
the election the basic problems of foreign policy. But Dewey hailed the Taft-Hartley Law and praised the 80th Congress. The voters heard Truman echo their own belief that the GOP "spy scares" were a "red herring" to divert attention from the profiteers. They agreed with him even though Truman's appointees are enforcing the Taft-Hartley Law with a vengeance, and he himself helped kill price control and launched the "loyalty" witch-hunts and frame-up trials against the Communist Party.

In short, Truman won the election by a hypocritical copying of the speeches of Franklin Roosevelt and by imitating as much as he dared the charges of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace whose campaign forced into the elections the vital issues which neither of the candidates of the old parties had intended to discuss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL vote and the state votes show what the voters want. They kicked out the red-baiters McDowell and Vail, members of the Un-American Committee. They re-elected the fighter for peace Marcantonio and gave the Communist candidate in Brooklyn, Simon W. Genson, the biggest vote for a Communist recorded in that borough. They kicked out labor-hating Senator Ball in

(Continued on Page 6)

Worked 30 Years for Ford--But Father of 10 Is Laid Off, Gypped of Job Loss Insurance



ON FORD SCRAP HEAP: Philip Caruso got two things from King Henry II—a gold button for 30 years of service and loyalty to the company and a boot into the scrap heap because he couldn't keep pace with the murderous speed-up in the Rouge plant. Ending the speed-up and restoring Caruso to his job with back pay, is a real issue for the UAW Ford Local 600 members.

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The big boss at the Ford Rouge Motor Building said to Philip Caruso as he pinned the gold button on his work shirt, "we are awarding you this button for your 30 years of service and loyalty to the company."

Two weeks later Philip Caruso was laid off by the Ford Motor Co. because he could not make the stepped up production.

Then the Ford Motor Co. marked him as a "voluntary quit" which means that he gets no unemployment compensation.

We went to see this victim of the Ford Motor Company's "human engineering" policy which today is sweeping the "old hands" out of its plants because they cannot keep pace with the murderous, speedup ordered stepped up by ex-FBIer John S. Bugas, director of the company's industrial relations.



CARUSO TOLD US that he went to work for Ford back in 1918, but his seniority classification was marked 1918. He has raised 10 children. The house he lives in now on Harding Ave. has a \$3,000 mortgage due, which if not paid up will mean his losing the house.

His story of being laid off was this: For months the foreman in the department, 167, Motor Building had been riding him. The job he worked on was a hard one and Harry Moses, the foreman told him shortly before Caruso was laid off, "I don't care if you die, you gotta make production."

Caruso worked on a job of making nickel parts. But with the new model much of the nickel work was abandoned. Therefore less men were needed. The foreman had to offer him another job, so he selected one of lifting heavy stock, which Caruso told him he could not do. Caruso was sent to Labor Relations which for many of the old hands means the last stop before they are laid off and out on Miller Road.

He was told to go home and "we will call for you." When the union took up his case the company declared he was a "voluntary quit" and he could not make production on the jobs offered.

CARUSO IS A BROKEN man physically. In 1943 he was in a bad accident in the plant when he slipped on a slick floor and hurt his spine, making his legs practically useless for almost two years.

He sought compensation and after many months the Department of Labor Commissioners ordered the Ford Motor Co. to either pay Caruso \$18 a week or put him back to work. They put Caruso back to work and two months later laid him off. Back to the Labor Commissioners he went and again they ordered the company to either pay him \$18 a week because the condition of the floor was the cause of his accident, or take him back to work. The company took him back and again they laid him off. Three additional times this happened.

Without unemployment compensation and no job, Caruso will have to begin immediately the search for a job. He is 65 years old and penniless. A doctor who examined him last week said that a cursory exam showed him to have a number of serious things wrong, one of which might be cyanide poisoning.

Caruso is only one of many who are now being ousted from the Rouge Ford plant under the orders of the "human engineering" administration. Medical records of many of these men who wear the gold button given them by Ford for 25 and 30 years of service and loyalty, are being scanned and they are taken off their jobs and either offered less wages or a job that because of age and physical inability they cannot do. As in the case of Caruso, they are told to go home and the company that has millions of dollars in assets gyps them out of unemployment compensation.

There is also another reason why the company wants to get rid of the oldtimers. They are the men who built the union back in the thirties. They made the fight against speedup, the big issue in getting workers to organize.

THESE OLDTIMERS were the men who demanded and got put in the first contract the clause, that the shop steward will have a say on setting production.

In 1946 the union top bargaining committee gave that up in order to get an 18c wage boost. Today the oldtimers like Caruso cannot leave the plant and find new jobs. Out of 2,000 workers hired in the B Building last year, 1,700 quit because of speedup. Most of them were World War II veterans.

China's Liberation Armies Close in for Victory

By Henry F. Sims

The "clean sweep" victories of China's Liberation Army under Gen. Lin Piao in Manchuria have not only shaken the corrupt fascist government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Truman Doctrine, but have brought jubilation to all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

It is wrong to say that the victories in Manchuria are the turning point in the Chinese civil war, for the turning point had been reached when the Liberation Army under Gen. Liu Po-cheng, the famous one-eyed general, crossed the Yellow River in August, 1947, turned the table on Chiang, seized the initiative and went on the offensive.

It is more appropriate to say that the victories in Manchuria now are the "close-in-for-the-kill" of the war of liberation in China. Chiang has long since lost the initiative and the ability to win the war against the people. The decision that faces China today is when and how quickly the People's Liberation Army can finish off Chiang and his Nan-

king government.

WHAT CHIANG lost in Manchuria are:

1—Eighty percent of his American-trained and American equipped armies, including the New First, New Sixth and New Seventh Armies, which were trained personally by Gen. Joseph Stilwell in India for the war against Japan;

2—Several hundred million dollars worth of American equipment, considerably more than Truman gave Chiang in the entire past year;

3—The richest and most highly industrialized section of China.

Chiang's catastrophe is shown by the fact that his armies in Manchuria were not destroyed in battle; they just crumbled, laid down their arms and surrendered en masse together with all of their American

equipment. The Liberation Army not only did not have to consume their own equipment captured from Chiang in previous engagements, but obtained enormous amounts of new equipment.

Nor are they required to spend much time in regrouping as ordinarily takes place after combat, but can march right ahead for the next goals, which are generally conceded to be Peiping and Tientsin.

TO THE NORTH of Nanking, Chiang now has but two lines of defense: the Peiping-Tientsin-Pao-tung triangle and Hsuehchow, which is about 200 miles north of Nanking and its last center of resistance.

The Liberation Army in North China has already outnumbered and outmaneuvered Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chiang's Commander-in-Chief in North China. Only a miracle can help Fu to hold his line when the Manchurian Liberation Army begins to pour through the Great Wall.

There is even a possibility that Fu himself may follow the example of Kuomintang generals in Manchuria and lay down his arms before the might of the people's forces.

Chiang is now concentrating approximately 300,000 troops to defend Hsuehchow. But his top commander there, Gen. Chiu Ching-chuang, commander of the Kuomintang 5th Army which is the core and heart of Chiang's troops in that area, admitted that his army has already suffered 80 percent casualties in previous engagements with the Liberation Army. He has been forced to replace his army with inexperienced troops.

Furthermore, Chiu admitted to Henry Leiberhan of the New York Times that the morale of the troops under his command is exceedingly bad and that while he needs soldiers for his second line, all he has there now is "air."

THAT CHIANG would stake his fate on the defense of Hsuehchow is

universally taken for granted. But behind Hsuehchow and to the west of it lies the swift-moving and skilled army of Liu Po-cheng, who has been quiet since he captured alive the head of Chiang's Gestapo, General Kang Tse, last July. What Gen. Liu will do must be haunting Chiang and his high command night after night, for Liu can cross the Yangtze into South China, or knife through the back door of Hsuehchow, or even launch a direct attack against Nanking.

Such is the gloomy military perspective for the corrupt, fascist dictator of China. Equally dark and desperate is his economic and political situation.

The victory of the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation should bring home to every American the lesson of bankruptcy of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan and add faith and confidence to the forces of democracy in our own struggle here at home.

Truman Victory Seen As Mandate



REP. VITO MARCANTONIO waves to the crowd of voters who greeted him Tuesday night on his re-election. Turn to page 4 for a partial view of the crowd.

President Promised Much; Will He Deliver?

By George Morris

Harry S. Truman, in his election campaign, went all out in denouncing Wall Street, high prices and the Taft-Hartley Congress. He played pro-New Deal sentiment for all it was worth. He had to promise about everything most people asked for to get the votes that re-elected him.

The President was forced to wage that type of a campaign because he couldn't win unless he could draw much of the backing that Henry Wallace would have obtained.

It was Wallace who forced the basic issues into the campaign, and it was Wallace who dogged Truman throughout the campaign to force him to speak about the issues.

If the President hadn't taken over the substance of Wallace's domestic program, which proved so popular with the people, he would not have been in a position to charge so effectively that Dewey evaded the issues. The President, as results show, rightly estimated that the voters would be more easily attracted on the "pork chops" issues. He left his reactionary foreign policy program in the background.

This explains the noticeable sagging of pro-Wallace vote support in the final weeks of the campaign, and the strange phenomenon of a turnout for him of bigger crowds (as in Brooklyn) than showed up in the voting.

WILL HE DELIVER?

The big question now is what will the President do about delivering on his promises? He cannot complain now of a hostile Congress. The mandate is unmistakable, and the groups of the population that gave him the victory on the basis of his promises will be looking forward to early results.

A review of the President's speeches in his whirlwind tour which is credited with having turned the tide shows he has a terrific backlog to work on.

The President minced no words

on "Wall Street." In his Dexter, Iowa, speech he told farmers:

"Never once during the great crises of the past 50 years have the Wall St. Republican administrations lifted a finger to help the farmer. The Republican gluttons of privilege are cold men. And it is their aim to put the government of the United States under the control of men like themselves. They want to return to Wall St. economic dictatorship."

The President similarly denounced the "Big Business lobbies" and the "unholy alliance" between the NAM and GOP, in his speeches before labor audiences, as he did in Philadelphia, Akron, Pittsburgh and in most of the cities. But will Truman clean out the Wall Streeters who predominate in his administration?

He played strongly on the fear of Dewey, and pictured Dewey as "front man" for fascists. He said in Chicago on Oct. 26:

"Now let us look at the group of men who are jeopardizing the future of the democracy of the United States through their concentrated economic power. . . . When a few men get control of the economy of a nation they find a 'front man' to run the country for them. Before Hitler came to power, control over the German economy had passed into the hands of a small group of rich manufacturers, bankers and owners. . . . We know the rest of the story."

So it went on all the issues. He repeatedly reminded unionists that their only hope for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law is his election. And he took an unequivocal stand for repeal, leaving no way for retreat from that promise.

The issues he played most were inflation, blaming it entirely upon the Republicans, and the housing crisis, which he laid squarely to Republicans and their real estate lobbies. A typical windup of a Truman speech was the one on Oct. 22:

"I completely reject the idea that we should eliminate the

New Deal. Instead we should build upon it a better way of life.

"We should repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. We should increase the minimum wage from 40 cents an hour to at least 75 cents. Social security insurance should be extended to the large groups of people not now protected. The insurance benefits should be increased by approximately 50 percent. We should expand our facilities for looking after the nation's health. The Federal government should provide aid to the states for meeting the educational needs of our children. The Congress should provide aid for slum clearance and low-rent housing. We should do something at once about high prices."

While Truman had apparently hoped to avoid saying much of his unpopular cold war and foreign policy program, Wallace smoked him out on that to an extent and forced some important moves on his part that paid off in big blocks of votes.

On Oct. 25 Truman issued a statement that was interpreted as a repudiation of Secretary Marshall's endorsement of the Bernadotte Plan. This was followed with his Madison Square Garden speech which catered to Jewish voters with some high-sounding promises for an Israel "strong enough, big enough and independent enough."

VINSON PLAN

Some days earlier came Truman's celebrated move for a Vinson mission to Stalin. While the President bowed to the military and the bipartisan Marshall-Dulles cold war braintrust, he made a public defense of his step in his "non-political" speech before the American Legion convention.

Obviously Truman sought to appease the widespread sentiment against the cold war policy that Wallace brought out by the latter's hard-hitting attacks on the Marshall Plan. The very embarrassment the President seemed to suffer

Voters Repudiate 80th Congress; Wallace's Contribution Assessed

By Rob F. Hall

In one of the most surprising upsets in political history, the American people have elected President Truman for a full four-year term in the White House. They also named Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky) to preside over the Senate as Vice President of the United States. Republican control of the Senate and House was wiped out as Democrats gained a majority of seats in both houses.

Truman's election was not foreseen even by his closest advisers and it is doubtful whether the President himself, despite his always confident predictions of victory, really believed he would win.

But the Truman-Barkley ticket took the lead from the earliest returns and held it through the long hours of the night. By sunrise Wednesday, the Democratic candidate was ahead in enough states to assure victory—if he could hold on. Democratic control of the House and Senate was already certain.

By 11:15 it was impossible to escape the conclusion that Harry S. Truman was in. Gov. Dewey making his second race for the presidency on the GOP ticket, soberly conceded defeat and wired congratulations to Truman who was in his hometown of Independence, Mo.

By midafternoon with many elections districts still to be heard from, the count was: President Truman, 20,580,405; Dewey 19,127,343; Wallace, 948,587; Thurmond, 812,560.

In the House of Representatives, 247 Democrats were elected and in 14 districts were leading in votes counted. It looked like a majority of 261 to 173.

Although the reported returns obviously did not include all the votes which should have been placed in Wallace's column, indications were that the Progressive vote would be less than two million.

PLEDGE TO HOLD ON

Leaders of the new party reacted to this news, with the pledge to retain and build their organization and carry on through future elections. "To save the peace of the world," Wallace said, "the Progressive Party is more needed than ever before. We shall continue our fight to save the nation and the world."

Wallace referred to the fact that on foreign policy Truman and the Republicans have an identical program—the Truman doctrine and ERP—which, Wallace said, is dividing the world into two warring camps.

The Progressive Party hailed the victory of Rep. Vito Marcantonio in the 18th New York district. "This shows what can be done by organization and strict adherence to principle," Wallace said. "The Progressives let no one forget the new party had succeeded in getting on the ballot in 45 states and was 'here to stay.'"

"Truman would never have made the type of campaign he did if there had been no Progressive Party raising the real issues," one Progressive said. "If not for us, it would have been 1946 all over, when the most reactionary Congress in history was elected. Our work created a more liberal political climate in the country, compelling candidates to come out on issues. And now our party is needed to mobilize the people to assure that they'll carry out those liberal pledges."

SOLVES NO PROBLEM

Progressive Party leaders pointed out that while many voters cast their ballot for Truman in the belief that he personally desired peace, the defeat of Dewey by the Democratic candidate solved no problem. The abortive Vinson mission which never reached Moscow won many votes for Truman but the bi-partisan cold war policy remains as a menace to world peace. In a statement issued late Tuesday night, Wallace called on the victor

at the polls to reverse the trend and wage a peace campaign.

It was clear, however, that a large part of Truman's majority was due to voters' reaction on domestic issues, such as the Taft-Hartley Act, inflation, housing and Negro rights. On some of these issues, like labor legislation and inflation, Truman had differentiated himself from Dewey in his numerous campaign speeches across the country.

In all of these issues, Truman had laid the blame on the Republican-controlled 80th Congress which he labeled as the "worst in history."

Although Truman himself bears an important part of the blame for the failure of the 80th Congress to enact constructive legislation, he was able to convince the people of its guilt. The election success of Truman was a popular repudiation of the 80th Congress for its reactionary record.

DEWEY DEFENDED RECORD

Dewey defended that record and refused to discuss issues in anything but generalities.

In the races for the House of Representatives, where domestic issues were the only consideration, this trend is most noticeable. Democrats early Wednesday clinched 235 seats, a majority, and were in the lead in 26 other congressional districts. In the northern congressional districts, Democratic candidates were committed to repealing the Taft-Hartley law and to enacting legislation on civil rights, housing and price control.

The 80 Taft-Hartleyites defeated in Tuesday's balloting included some of the most active members of the House Un-American and House Labor Committees, such as Charles J. Kersten (R-Wis), Richard B. Vail (R-Ill), Max Schwabe (R-Mo), Gerald W. Landis (R-Ind), Edward O. McCowen (R-O), John McDowell (R-Pa). Another Hartley committee member, George D. McKinnon (R-Minn) was behind in his race for reelection.

Another fanatical red-baiter, Rep. William Cole (R-Mo), author of a bill to bar Communists from the ballot, was defeated. So were Rep. Fred Busbey (R-Ill), Forest Harness (R-Ind) and Howard Buffett (R-Neb), men with the same notions.

In the upper chamber, Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn), author of much anti-labor legislation and a close collaborator of Taft's, was defeated by Mayor Hubert Humphreys of Minneapolis.

Sen. C. Douglas Buck (R-Del) foe of price control, was beaten by Allen Frears, Jr.

Other Senate victories for the Democrats included Paul H. Douglas' defeat of incumbent Sen. Curley Brooks (R-Ill).

While the Democratic victors in many of these contests are committed to repeal of Taft-Hartley and other progressive legislation, they are in most cases supporters of Truman's cold war policies.

The Democrats won the governor's office in eight states formerly held by Republicans. In one instance this was a demonstration for the return of price control and other measures to check inflation. That was in Connecticut where Chester Bowles, former price administrator, carried the state against his Republican opponent.

In Ohio, Gov. Thomas E. Sawyer

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(Continued on Page 9)



CHEER A WINNER: More than 25,000 voters jammed into the "lucky corner" at 116 St. and Lexington Ave. on Monday night to give their last-round of pre-election cheers to Rep. Vito

Marcantonio who was elected in the 18th Congressional District for a lucky seventh time.

—Daily Worker Photo by Peter

ALP Tops Half Million For First Time in History

By Max Gordon

The American Labor Party state vote for Henry Wallace was 507,499, with one county and some 20 election districts upstate still missing yesterday. This is the first election in the Labor Party's history in which it topped the half million mark. In 1944, with FDR as its candidate, it polled 496,000 votes.

Despite a substantial increase in voting population, the total vote cast this year was some 150,000 less than the 6,300,000 ballots in 1944.

With 21 upstate districts not yet accounted for, Dewey's margin of victory in the state was an astonishingly slight 41,000 votes over Truman. Where in 1946, he received 57 percent of the vote for governor, this year his percentage was reduced to 46.

The loss of Dewey's appeal can be accounted for partly by the record of the 80th Congress, partly by the fact, that Truman pitched his demagoguery on a far more consistently progressive vote than did Democratic gubernatorial nominee James M. Mead in 1946, and partly on Dewey's own record as Governor these past two years.

LIBERAL PARTY DECLINES

While the ALP increased its vote this year, the Liberal Party, which backed Truman, lost heavily as compared with four years ago. Its state total was 222,300. In 1944, it cast 329,000 votes for FDR.

The ALP showing was all the more remarkable this year because it had to buck the potent "lesser evil" theory, and its labor backing

was subjected to bitter attacks from the trade union bureaucracies, congressional committees and employers.

It had to do without the official participation of some of the most powerful unions in the state that had backed it in 1944, notably the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Transport Workers, Maritime Workers.

Democratic gains, made in the final weeks among progressive voters because of their fear of a Dewey Republican victory, cost the ALP all its legislative representation, with the single highly important exception of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, the Party's state chairman, who was reelected from Manhattan's 18th.

Rep. Leo Isacson in the Bronx, State Sen. Kenneth Sherbell and Assemblyman Samuel Kaplan of went down to defeat. Rep. Isacson and Assemblyman Kaplan faced a gang-up of Republicans, Democrats and Liberals behind single opponents.

GOP LOSSES

Democrats made sweeping gains in Congress and State Legislature at Republican expense. "They captured three congressional seats in Queens, one in Richmond-Manhattan, two in the Bronx, including Isacson's, and two or three upstate. Thus the Republicans lost seven or eight Congressmen.

While the Republicans retained control of both houses of the State Legislature, their majorities were greatly reduced. They lost, at last count, some eight senatorial seats and 20 assembly seats. While some of the worst reactionaries were thus eliminated, lack of Laborite

representation will hurt the struggle for progressive legislation.

Among new assemblymen elected was Bertram L. Baker in Brooklyn's 17th. Baker, a Negro civic leader, was named by the Democrats as a result of pressure from the ALP, which endorsed him. He is the first Negro ever elected to public office in Brooklyn.

Commenting on the ALP vote, Arthur Schutler, state executive secretary, declared, "It makes the ALP a decisive force in our state and the key factor in the 1949 mayoralty elections ahead."

The Liberal Party, Schutler maintained, "has been so discredited that it is not even of nuisance use to the reactionary forces which its leaders so eagerly seek to serve."

In the highly touted surrogate race in Manhattan, George Frankenthaler, Republican-Liberal candidate, barely nosed out Tammany's John A. Mullen by 664 votes. ALP nominee O. John Rogge ran considerably behind with 97,418 votes.

Tammany is calling for a recount. The race attracted wide attention because it is a luscious patronage dispenser and because Tammany engaged in all kinds of shenanigans to get ALP backing for its man.

Another Republican-Liberal candidate won by a narrow squeak when Rep. Jacob K. Javits nosed out Paul O'Dwyer, Democratic-Laborite nominee, to gain reelection in Manhattan's 21st. His margin was 2,000 votes in a hotly-fought contest.

Marc Hails Victory As a 'Vindication'

By Arnold Sroog

Rep. Vito Marcantonio yesterday hailed his own re-election for a seventh term in Congress and the record state-wide vote for the American Labor Party as proof of the solid foundation on which the ALP is built.

His smashing victory, in the hardest campaign of his career, saw him pile up a 4,455 vote margin over John Ellis, his Republican-Liberal opponent. Assemblyman John Morrissey, the Democrat, trailed in third place, several hundred votes behind Ellis. Final standing in the race was:

Marcantonio 35,937
Ellis 31,482
Morrissey 31,184

Of Ellis' total, 4,964 were polled on the Liberal Party line.

Marcantonio's vote showed a tremendous gain of 21,049 votes on the ALP line, Row C, over his 1946 ALP total of 14,888, an unprecedented achievement for so short a time. This achievement is all the more remarkable, when it is recalled that the State Legislature passed a special law, the Wilson-Pakula Law, aimed at Marcantonio, to prevent him from winning the primaries in any other party. The law boomeranged, giving Marcantonio a solid basis on the ALP line for the first time in his political career.

HAILS VINDICATION

Marcantonio, who is state chairman of the ALP, hailed its record 508,000 total vote in the state as a "vindication of the things we stand for."

"The vote of the ALP in N. Y. State demonstrates the solid foundation on which the party is built," Marcantonio told the Daily Worker. "It is on this kind of a foundation

that the new national party will be built."

He said that the ALP and the Progressive Party nationally would set its goals towards 1950 and predicted that the coming years would show still further growth.

The Liberal Party, he said, suffered a severe defeat in the city and state, and he predicted that its decline would continue.

"The Liberal Party has not quite reached its own level," he said. "It's going further down, as every year will show."

A FIGHTING CAMPAIGN

His own re-election was achieved in a tough, bitter campaign in which he hammered on people's issues that affected the voters of his district. He never took a backward step before red-baiting, meeting it head-on and thoroughly deflating it by his smashing triumph.

The scene at his headquarters after the victory was announced was proof enough of the deep love which the people of his district have for him. He was hoisted on the shoulders of the cheering crowd and presented with giant bouquets of flowers by the hundreds of his supporters who crowded his headquarters at 1484 First Ave.

His campaign was conducted against the policies his Republican and Democratic opponents stood for. He attacked Ellis for his close Wall Street connections, linking him with the investment banking trust which was named by the U. S. Government as part of a trust blocking housing.

Morrissey he linked with the corrupt Tammany machine and riddled his red-baiting by proving how Morrissey had sought his aid in the past.

Marcantonio was the target of the entire boss press in the city, with all the N. Y. papers editorially calling for his defeat. The Times devoted a series of three lead editorials to him, demanding a reactionary concentration against him.

But the voters had the last word—and Marcantonio is back in Congress for the next two years, his 13th and 14th years there.

Set Nov. 13 as 'D' Day For Civil Rights Fight

The Civil Rights Congress, fighting for the political freedom of the American people, has called upon all its chapters throughout the country to set Saturday, Nov. 13, as "D" (democracy) Day. This day should be used as a mobilization day for the CRC program, Len Goldsmith, national director pointed out.

On the same day, a delegation of leading progressives will go to Washington to present Attorney General Tom Clark with the CRC program.

Delegations from every Congressional district were asked to visit their newly-elected or re-elected Congressman from the hours of nine to noon to determine their po-

sition on anti-lynch law, anti-poll tax, FEPC, Taft-Hartley repeal, anti-injunction law, Smith Act, Mundt-Nixon bill, loyalty order, House un-American Committee and persecution of Communists.

Delegations are then to report to mass meetings to be held at 1 p. m. in front of local federal buildings or other official points.

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SOVIET WAGES RISE—OUTPUT ZOOMS IN PEACE INDUSTRIES

MOSCOW, (Telepress). — The latest trade returns and industrial indices available here fully support Vice-Minister Andrei Vyshinski's contention at the General Assembly of U. N. that the Soviet Union is directing its main energies to the tasks of peaceful reconstruction.

There are 2,400,000 more people at work than a year ago. Soviet industry, at the end of the first nine months of the year, is six percent ahead of plan. The grain harvest, it is announced, is equal to the excellent record of 1940. Particularly welcome is the news of a substantial increase in collective-farm herds.

The Soviet Union's wage earners are being well rewarded for their efforts. In a period of falling prices the total sum paid out in wages during the third quarter of this year was nine percent up on the

same period in 1947. Industrial wages increased by 14 percent, wages in the building trades by 25 percent, and in the teaching profession by 19 percent. Those increased wages have bought more goods than last year. The sales of bread rose 56 percent, of sugar 92 percent, of cotton textiles 55 percent, of woollen textiles 41 percent, of leather shoes 28 percent. Less money was needed to buy more goods, in the markets more food was sold in the third quarter than in the second quarter of the year, and very much more than before the war.

An important indication of policy is provided by data in capital investment. The biggest increases have taken place in dwelling-house construction, in the food industry and in various types of light industry working on consumers goods.

At the UN, It's Russians Who Make the Peace Moves

By Joseph Starobin

When the white-haired, ruddy Andrei Y. Vishinsky takes the microphone here at the UN Assembly, the corridors empty rapidly and the Political Committee comes to attention.

When Generalissimo Stalin gives an interview to the faraway newspaper, *Pravda*, the UN itself comes to a virtual halt. The committee rooms empty out. Messengers scurry for Stalin's text. Newspapermen accost the delegates and ask for reactions. The Soviet Union "dominates" this Assembly, but a domination of a very different kind from the mechanical majority of votes which the State Department conjures up on most every issue.

The Assembly is "dominated" by the Soviet spokesmen in the moral and political sense. It is from the Soviet delegation that most of the initiative, the leadership, the push and the intellectual fight has come: Vishinsky on the simultaneous banning of atomic weapons and the agreement for controls; Vishinsky again on the one-third reduction of arms; Pavlov (the ambassador to Belgium) who leads the fight for strengthening the Declaration of Human Rights; Alexander Bogomolov who uncovers the economic consequences of the Marshall Plan for Europe; Galagan who presses every advantage in exposing the real state of affairs in the colonies; big, broad-boned Yacob Malik who stands guard over the Assembly's decision for an independent Israel.

AS ALL-ROUND full-back of the team, which also includes the doughty doctor, Kisselev of Soviet Byelorussia, there is that dean of Soviet statesmen, Dmitri Manuilski. He follows up every debate and specializes in verbal forward-passes against the Social-Democrats like Hector McNeil of Britain and Paul Henri-Spaak of Belgium.

Not only does the political and ideological initiative rest with the Soviet side, as the London Economist recently wailed to its readers, but the cultural and intellectual level of the Soviet spokesman makes a vast impression on foreign newspapermen. When dealing with Paul Ramadier, of France, Vishinsky usually thrusts his barbs in the form of a quotation from *Tartarin of Tarascon*; perhaps Sen. Austin does not know it but Ramadier happens to come from the Tarascon country.

When answering McNeil, the former Soviet prosecutor defends the undaunted Greeks and their right to defy their oppressors by a reference to Cromwell and his Roundheads three centuries ago. When tilting with Dulles, Vishinsky bears in mind the former's affiliation with the higher echelons of the Protestant Church, calling Dulles "a

preacher," or equally reminding Dulles of his connections with the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, advisers to the big cartels.

IT HAS BEEN ARGUED at this Assembly that the Soviet Union is "an imperialism worse than the Czars." But the interesting thing is that the imperialists never feared the Czar as much as they do the Soviet leaders. They made a score of settlements with the Russian Czars, yet refuse to settle this war with the Soviet Union. No, this argument won't do.

You have only to visit Europe to realize how little the common people go for this insulting nonsense. It is not because the USSR is "Czarist"—but exactly because it is the first socialist state, the magnetic pole of all movements for social change, the liberator of half of Europe, the commonwealth of working-class republics that the defenders of the old order confess they are afraid of her.

I have seen Polish citizens of Warsaw at a concert given by an Uzbek chanteuse; and one could feel anti-Russian prejudices hundreds of years old evaporate before one's eyes. The Poles know the difference between the Soviet Union and the Czar.

I have visited Hungarian factories, working with raw materials from the Soviet Union, and thus developing native industry where only a few years back feudalism was the rule. That was not the Czar's practice. And under the Marshall Plan exactly the opposite state of affairs obtains: the big monopolists extract raw materials from their "allies" and ship in finished products to destroy native industry.

I HAVE SEEN the streets of Prague decorated with bunting and flags and posters proclaiming the friendship of the Czech and Slovak peoples for their great Slav neighbor. And why not? It was the Soviet Union which extended 650,000 tons of bread grains last year when the Bohemian and Moravian harvest was ruined by the drought.

And on Sept. 30, a new trade agreement was negotiated, placing Czechoslovakia in first place as a trade partner of Soviet Russia. This means more and better food for the Czechs and Slovaks. It means a humming industry and the guarantee that the new Five-Year Plan (which comes into effect this January) will boost living standards 50 percent.

PARIS.

And in France or Italy, one feels the depth of understanding among the working people of the Soviet Union's great role as the leader of the socialist and democratic front. At the Vel D'Hiver, the Madison Square Garden of Paris, 50,000 women assembled on Oct. 27 to declare their will for peace. Every mention of the USSR brought applause. And rarely has a slogan echoed more deeply in the hearts of people than the declaration of the French Communist Party that "the people of France will not, will never, make war on the Soviet Union." No wonder the mis-rulers of the capitalist world are worried. The Czar never worried them like that.

MANY AMERICANS, of course, find this hard to understand. The fact that the Soviet Union is at one and the same time a group of nations, and the first Socialist commonwealth, is difficult for Americans to grasp. Everyone who wants friendship with the USSR becomes "a foreign agent," and everyone who believes in Marxism as the science of inevitable and necessary social change becomes a "traitor." Europe has been through all that.

Almost every European is sensitive to his own national traditions; but he understands that Socialism is an international ideal, and his feeling for the Soviet Union arises not from anything "pro-Russian" in the sense of being against his own national feeling, but from his pride that on one-sixth of the earth, Socialism has conquered, and grown strong.

It was that way 150 years ago, when republicans took pride in the American Revolution, the vanguard of the popular revolutions that heralded the modern era.

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The Way to Settlement With Soviet Union

By Eugene Dennis

THE Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, is celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the world's first workers' state. It is marking this historic occasion with impressive new plans for advancing the Socialist well-being of the peoples of the USSR, and with a new peace initiative.

No one can doubt that the domestic plans of the Soviet Union, symbolized by the recently announced program for converting 300,000,000 arid acres into a vast granary, will be fulfilled. For thirty-one years planning under socialism has proved to be but the first step in accomplishment.

The new Soviet peace initiative includes sound proposals for resolving the Berlin "crisis" and settling the German question, as well as concrete proposals for a momentary reduction, for destruction and outlawing of the atom bomb, and for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Korea and their early withdrawal from Germany.

These proposals express a policy which is backed by power and influence. Their advancement is a factor that will help change the present state of international affairs—despite Dulles, Marshall and company.

NEVERTHELESS, the decision for peace or war does not rest solely with the Soviet people. On the contrary, great responsibility for the success of the Soviet peace initiative rests with the American people.

Throughout the years since 1917, willingness to cooperate with the Soviet Union has been the acid test of the sincerity of governments and people who profess their devotion to the

cause of peace and progress. It is so today.

Throughout the years since 1917, the enemies of the Soviet Union, in every country, have been the enemies of peace and of their own peoples as well. This also is true today.

The American people could fittingly observe this 31st anniversary of the founding of the USSR by weighing these two incontrovertible facts—and acting accordingly.

The Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations pursued a consistently anti-Soviet and un-American foreign policy, refusing even to recognize the USSR. The logic of this policy led them to finance the rearming of a reactionary and aggressive Germany. Today's bipartisan "get tough with Russia" policy, operating in a different historic setting, leads to a similar end.

Even after the Roosevelt administration established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Wall Street's hostility to the USSR sabotaged the Soviet Union's repeated efforts to bring about a system of collective security capable of checking fascist aggression. America's Sixty Families, in partnership with the British and French men of the trusts, and aided and abetted by the Blums and Bevins, the Dubinskys, Wolls and Reuthers, were responsible for the outbreak of World War II.

That catastrophic consequence of anti-Soviet policy could perhaps have been averted altogether, and certainly the duration of the second world war could have been greatly shortened. But anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism prevented the development of the necessary popular support for Roosevelt's

quarantine-the-aggressor policy—a policy which we Communists resolutely strove to implement by

rallying labor and the people behind it.

THE FLAMES of the anti-Axis war utterly destroyed the myth that it is impossible for capitalist states to cooperate with the great country of socialism. They also destroyed the hopes of the monopolists, who were foolish enough to predict that the "invincible" Nazis would speedily conquer the "weak" Soviet Union.

Despite the tremendous losses inflicted on it in World War II, the Soviet Union gained tremendously in strength and world influence. In the postwar period, as before, the USSR resolutely champions and leads the mighty and growing anti-imperialist and democratic world camp for peace, national independence and social progress.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—in company with millions of anti-fascist and peace-loving people—knew that it was both essential and possible to reach agreement with the USSR. Having found American-Soviet cooperation the key to victory in the anti-Axis war, Roosevelt sought to make it the firm foundation of the United Nations and of a durable peace.

It is no accident that Roosevelt, who established friendly relations with the Soviet Union, was also on good terms with America's workers and common people, and was supported by a

coalition of labor and progressive forces.

But Harding, Coolidge and Hoover refused to recognize the rights of trade unions and the needs of the unemployed millions, as they refused to recognize the USSR. Their administrations recognized only the men of the American trusts, and at home and abroad served only the interests of monopoly capital.

THIS 31ST anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union follows by a few days the crucial election in our country.

The results in no way change the 31-year-old truth that the fate of world peace and American progress hinges on the forging of American-Soviet friendship and the fulfillment of the agreements entered into at Yalta and Potsdam.

The bipartisan servants of American reaction are "prosecuting" the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the U. S. courts, and seeking to ban them throughout the world. By trying to outlaw the working-class science of social progress, the warmakers seek to "legalize" their anti-Soviet adventures and "justify" the unleashing of World War III.

Every American worker should feel a kinship with the workers of the Soviet Union, who have freed themselves from the yoke

(Continued on Page 9)



JOSEPH STALIN

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Why Truman Got the Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

Minnesota, and did the same for the reactionary puppet of the Chicago Tribune, Senator Brooks. The reader can fill in with the details of the same story in other states, California, etc.

The returns, therefore, are a crushing defeat for the naked, open extreme right wing forces of reaction whom the people rejected in a manner which, however, still keeps them within the Wall Street-controlled two-party system. The vote shows an enormous democratic upsurge which remains locked within this two-party system for the reason that the illusion still persists that the Democratic Party can be the vehicle of the genuine liberal-labor forces. That this is a gross illusion events will unquestionably demonstrate, as the people who voted for the fine promises made by Truman insist that he pay off on what he promised—that is, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, measures to bring prices down, measures to curb the Wall Street trusts and profiteers, and a program of peace with the Soviet Union.

FOR WHILE the voters voted for one thing—against the open, boastful forces of Hooverism, fascism and war—what they will get from the bi-partisan Truman administration is another. The danger to the nation lies in the fact that the banker-generals, the oil imperialists, the "cold war" militarists (Forrestal, Harriman, Lovett), whose policies Truman carries out, will seize this popular mandate for reform and peace as the green light for stepping up their drive toward Hitlerism at home and war abroad. The disastrous "cold war" which Truman and Marshall launched in collaboration with the Dewey-Dulles forces is as much in force as ever, and with such a foreign policy it is vain to imagine that there can be any redemption of the promises of peace and social progress which Truman so lavishly made.

To achieve the redemption of the promises for which they voted, the American people will have to unite in struggle on the economic and political front as they have never united and struggled before.

IN THIS PRACTICAL and down-to-earth sense, Henry Wallace is absolutely right when he declared that "the Progressive Party is needed now more than ever." This is literally true. The Progressive Party forced Truman to make his promises, and it will be the development of the Progressive Party, in alliance with all other labor-liberal forces, which alone will be able to enforce the carrying out of the social advances and peace which the electorate so clearly demands. The founding of the Progressive Party was a historic necessity which has been confirmed even though the "lesser evil" illusion has been shown to be very powerful in the ranks of labor.

The vote for Wallace, it must be admitted, fell below not only the unrealistic quotas assigned to him by certain forces, but even below what his most sober supporters, including this paper, had expected. This fact does not in any sense negate the enormous effect which the Wallace platform had on forcing the issues into the open.

The fact that the pro-Wallace labor forces did not sufficiently combat the "lesser evil" illusion undoubtedly had its influence in their ranks and weakened their practical work. The magnificent Marcantonio victory, on a Wallace platform, showed what organization can do. There is no doubt that similar organization could have won, and will win, similar victories.

The Communist Party played no small part in breaking through the two-party plan to stage an election in which not even the pretense of a debate would have been permitted. The Communist Party did not cease for a moment its warning that the Truman-Dewey foreign policy spells disaster for the nation, that be-

hind this bi-partisan policy lurks the menace of fascism and imperialist war. There can be no question but that this courageous and patriotic service to the country made it impossible for this election to proceed in the rigged manner originally planned for it by the financial bosses of the bi-partisan war program.

THERE NOW opens up for the country a political period in which the voters will have to fight to make Truman pay off what he pledged. The new Congress will have to be compelled to bring prices down at the expense of Wall Street's huge profits. The new Congress will have to be compelled by the people to curb the landlords, to build new homes, to wipe out the hated Taft-Hartley Law, and to protect the civil rights of the Negro people as well as those of the entire country.

The voters will have to realize that the progress and peace for which they voted can not be won except by firm insistence that the Truman Administration halt the "cold war," that it cease its "loyalty" witch-hunts, and that it cancel its frame-up against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party whose trial is scheduled for Nov. 15.

There can be no effective curbing of the profiteers while the Truman Administration and the GOP unite in rushing the biggest rearmament program the world has ever seen. There can be no defense of Labor and the Negro people by an administration which continues anti-Soviet hysteria and atomic war preparations. These are hard facts which the labor-progressive forces will not be able to evade, and on which they will have to take action as Wall Street continues its march toward fascism and war. The election upset proved, however, that whatever the open or concealed reactionaries of our country plan, the American people have other ideas for which they will fight.

World of Labor

Taft-Hartley Laws No Worry in the USSR

By George Morris

THE two decisive countries in the world take the spotlight this week: America for the elections, the Soviet Union for the celebration of the 31st anniversary of socialist power. A comparison of trends in both countries should be interesting and instructive. While we are emphasizing our enormous outlay for armaments and on restriction of the "freedoms" we brag about, the little truth that does break through the anti-Soviet poison-gas screen indicates that the USSR is more than ever emphasizing better standards for its people.



We have no more cause to celebrate than we had in 1928 when Herbert Hoover won by a sweep. Then, too, the air was filled with boastfulness of our "high standards" and of skyrocketing stock prices, and big dividends, and of the many automobiles that came off assembly lines. Then, too, writers "refuted" socialism by pointing to the still low material standards of Soviet workers. Then came the crash, wage cuts, soup lines, flop houses, hunger marches, and home relief standards. I remember how hungry thousands of American workers were in those days to hear of the steadily rising—although still low—standards of the Soviet workers as their five year plans progressed.

IT IS THOSE who studied the trend in those days who were on the right track, for they noted that while people of capitalist countries are living in constant fear of crises, and have to fight continually to obtain at least a small share of the increased productivity which they lose in a crisis, in the socialist world they neither know nor fear periodic economic depressions. Living standards climb with productivity. Today as in the past, it is the longer-run trend that points to the truth.

The USSR's unions with nearly 30,000,000 members embrace 85 percent of the eligible workers. They have no "closed shop" practice. They don't need it and membership is voluntary, as the 15 percent short of the 100 percent mark shows. But an 85 percent organized level, the highest in the world, also shows the attraction that Soviet unions have for the workers.

We, on the other hand, with 15,000,000, or about 25 percent of the workers organized, are living in fear of destruction or company-unionization of the unions. We discovered how insecure and temporary progress is under capitalism when the Wagner Act was scrapped and the Taft-Hartley yoke over labor replaced it. Hardly a day goes by without some evidence of what Taft-Hartleyism means for our "free unionism."

TRUE, THE SOVIET worker, on an average, does not buy with his pay envelope the things the average American worker gets. But it is also true that the Soviet cost of living is dropping while ours is climbing.

True, the Soviet unions don't have strikes. They don't need to, under a system that leaves the ultimate settlement of disputes to the top body of the Soviet trade unions, and a socialist order in which management and labor truly have an identical interest. But our right to strike is being legally taken away, or so many obstacles are put in the way of that right, that an effective strike becomes increasingly more difficult.

The big ballyhoo today for which top AFL and CIO leaders have gone hook, line and sinker, holds that only a rise in productivity could provide a rise in wages. This line proved to be a big lie in the twenties and is even more so today, as workers are learning. Under capitalism, the higher the productivity, the closer the crisis, joblessness and hunger. Only in the Soviet Union and increasingly in the East European democracies, does it hold true that higher productivity brings higher standards. This is why 87 percent of the unionists in the USSR are engaged in Socialist Competition in production.

WHILE UNIONS HERE are in fear that Social Security, wage-hour, and other such legislation may go the way of the Wagner Act, in the USSR new progress has been made in that direction and all supervision over the gigantic 15,500,000,000-ruble-a-year health, welfare and social insurance program is under control of the Soviet trade unions.

Our top union leaders, instead of pointing to the rights and privileges won by the USSR's workers, to counter the efforts being made here to deprive labor of hard-won rights, are joining with the clock that would shut the truth from Americans. They join with the propagandists of big business who have dinned it into ears of Americans that Soviet unions are "state controlled" and that their members have no freedom.

They dare not face the truth in the open because it gives the lie to their claim that capitalist "free enterprise" can provide rights and freedom for the workers.

Haldane Debunks the Charge Against '12'

By Prof. J.B.S. Haldane

TWELVE leading American Communists are being brought to trial on a charge of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. I do not for a moment believe that they have advocated anything so silly. At the present time any attempt by the Communists to overthrow this government by force would be about as likely to succeed as an attempt to knock down the Empire State Building with a hammer and sickle.

The only people who are in a position to overthrow the government in this way are the group of high-up officers and officials who have the custody of atomic bombs. I don't suppose any of them have read Lenin's works, but maybe they have read the works of Nietzsche and of other reactionary philosophers who believe that democracy should be overthrown by force and violence.

WE COMMUNISTS certainly believe that circumstances may arise in which armed insurrection against a government is a right and duty. So did the founders of the United States of America. Here is what they wrote:

"But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their further Security."

I need hardly repeat this noble Declaration to American readers. There are countries, notably Spain, where no other means but force and violence exist for overthrowing a government. In such cases we Communists are advocates of force and violence.

In countries with parliamentary government, we believe that Communists can only come to power if they either gain a majority of the votes, or at least from the party with the largest number of supporters. Neither the late Conservative, nor the present Labor Government in England would have got a majority of votes had representation been proportional. The Liberals would have held the balance. Communists would certainly claim similar rights.

But even in countries with parliamentary government force and violence are often used to attack Communists and other representatives of the workers. Communists claim the right to defend themselves.

In America colored people are frequently threatened and sometimes beaten up or murdered if they try to exercise their constitutional right to vote. Communists think that if they cannot get legal redress they would be right to take illegal redress.

WE HAVE ALSO seen constitutionally elected governments with more or less marked socialistic leanings overthrown by force and violence in the following European states before 1939: Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Austria, Greece and Spain. The Nazis overthrew most of the others.

We claim that it is about time socialist governments stopped letting themselves be overthrown. The measures which are now being taken by governments in Eastern Europe for this end are drastic, and by no means to the taste of many Americans. We claim that they are justified in the main, though no doubt there have been individual acts of injustice.

We also claim that in countries where parliamentary government still exists it is in danger. The danger from de Gaulle is, for example, fairly obvious in France. We claim that in such countries the workers have the right to pre-

pare for the defense of their liberties before it is too late. Such a defense would of course take the form of a revolution against an unconstitutional government.

The enemies of communism will say that it is ridiculous for Communists to claim to be almost conservatives. This is just what Lenin did claim.

IN PARTICULAR, in Britain or the United States, it is part of the Communist theory that no revolution could succeed unless it was a revolution in defense of ancient rights and liberties. For this reason no American who is determined to uphold these rights and liberties has any need to fear a Communist revolution.

This trial will certainly be a great advertisement for communism, and particularly for Communist literature. It may become a crime to sell the works of Marx and Lenin.

The only way to check the spread of communism is to make conditions for the workers so tolerable that they won't listen to Communists. This is what our Labor Government in Britain tried to do. Unfortunately for them they have got involved in preparations for a new war before the damage of the last one has been repaired, and in consequence Communist speakers are collecting big audiences of rather ordinary people who don't want to be bombed.

General Marshall could stop the spread of communism in Britain tomorrow if he told the British government to treble its housing program and go easy on armaments. If he succeeds in getting Sweden into the "Western Union" he will boost the Swedish Communist Party, which has so far never got near a majority.

IF ANY non-Communist reads this article, he or she will probably say it doesn't make sense. "Here is Haldane saying that this trial will help communism to spread in America, and yet he would like to see the indictment quashed. This is obvious hypocrisy."

Not at all. I think this trial is unjust. I don't like injustice. I know that injustice provokes the resistance of just men. There were republicans in the American colonies before the Stamp Act. They tried to get the Stamp Act repealed although they knew that if King George III gave way on this and similar matters it might postpone the independence of their country for a generation.

We would prefer to gain socialism, by peaceful and legal means. Marx thought this might be possible in some countries. Lenin was more doubtful. I would like Marx to be right. I don't want to see a civil war in my country or yours. If your government succeeds in this trial it will not precipitate a civil war. But it will make thousands of people who have a genuine curiosity as to what Lenin said into lawbreakers. If your government goes on in the same path it may mean a civil war after thirty years instead of a peaceful change after sixty.

I became a Communist partly because the London police looked on calmly while about 50 very inefficient fascists attacked me for daring to make a speech against Franco. Doubtless your police are equally good propagandists. They will prove to a number of liberty-loving Americans that a capitalist government cannot, in the long run, help behaving in an oppressive way. Once they believe that, they are half-way to being Communists.

I happen to believe that all roads lead to Communism. But I would sooner see America take the peaceful road, even if it is a longer one. The condemnation of your 12 Communists will be a step along the short road, the bloody road.

As We See It

Socialist Culture in the Soviet Union Liberates Man

By Milton Howard

SOVIET culture is something new in the world. When I speak of Soviet culture I mean the Soviet Union's science, its art, its attitude toward Man and Nature, and the relations of all human beings toward each other within that culture.

This doesn't mean that the socialist culture in the Soviet Union starts anew, leaving out all achievements of past culture. Socialist culture in the Soviet Union boldly takes for its own use everything valuable, noble and true in the culture of the past. But it "critically re-evaluates" all past culture, judging the arts, science, philosophy of the past from the standpoint of the marvelous new culture which socialism creates in the world.



Socialist culture in the USSR differs from all previous culture in that it no longer is based on the exploitation of one class by another.

Socialist culture marks a tremendous, revolutionary break with the culture of such societies. Such societies permitted the creation of a few masterpieces for a limited few by the few heroes of science and art who could break through the ignorance and poverty imposed upon them at birth. Science and art had their martyrs in the age-long struggle to break out of the bondage of class oppression.

Socialist culture in the Soviet Union is abolishing the hateful and degrading separation between work and thought, between labor and art, between science and society, between theory and practice. It is literally creating a new and morally nobler type of man and woman.

THE BASIC CREED of socialist life, as it is developing in the Soviet Union, is that the human race is now in possession of everything it needs to achieve happiness. Soviet science advances on the basis of scientific achievements made during the previous historic epoch. But it is a new kind of science in that it is part of a vast, over-all social plan for the conquest of Nature, in which the entire society collaborates in farm, factory and laboratory. Furthermore, science under socialism represents an entirely new and superior attitude toward Nature, society and life. This is the philosophy of dialectic materialism which, at long last, gives to man a world-view which enables him to see nature and history as they really are—in motion, in inter-action, in contradictions, without supernaturalism or mysticism. This philosophy brings the human race closer to the mastery of nature by an enormous leap.

SCIENCE IN OUR COUNTRY is hired, financed and, therefore, controlled by Big Business. The laboratories in the universities are paid for by Big Business which, in this manner, make sure that it can control the ideas, the results, the social and political actions of our scientists. Scientists must be "loyal" to Big Business and its social system.

That means, also, though most scientists may deny it, that they must be loyal to those views in art, science and philosophy, which do not challenge the present social system or private profit.

Many a physician knows that most diseases can be conquered by abolishing poverty. But he will not dare to utter this scientific truth in front of the American Medical Association for whom the existence of poverty is not a medical fact, but something outside its "science."

I would say that it is impossible for any student or professor in the United States to let it known that he is reading Marx's Capital or Lenin's State and Revolution, or Stalin's History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, without attracting hostile attention by the authorities. An intellectual reign of terror exists in our country's universities which grows harsher all the time.

Soviet biology has shattered the narrow limits of the science of heredity as I studied it in the universities here. The book by the Soviet scientist Lysenko, Heredity and Variations, and his recent report to a Soviet biology conference, have for me the same impact that Darwin's book on the Origin of the Species must have had on his generation. It is one of the liberating triumphs of scientific thought and action.

Yet, it is worth a man's job in a university to state that one agrees with this Soviet scientist. Even biologists whose own work confirms Lysenko's hastily inform their audiences here that they do not thereby agree with Lysenko. They are afraid.

The wildest attacks are written against this scientist who asserts, with Darwin, that new organisms can be created by Nature, and thereby, by man also.

Soviet science announces that it will transform Siberia into a garden within the next 15 years. It is attacked immediately by our Department of Agriculture where the desks are filled with unused plans made by noble Americans for the conquest of Nature, drought, etc., but which cannot be carried out in a society where private profit dictates all science and art. The future of science and art lies with social forces working for socialism.



Attorney Norman Leonard (l.) counsel for the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO), was forcibly ejected as he sought to advise client testifying at House labor-subcommittee hearing in San Francisco. Another labor lawyer was likewise ejected, and two witnesses—one of them Pres. Hugh Bryson of the Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards (CIO)—were threatened with contempt citations in the subcommittee's 1-day "quickie" probe of the west coast maritime strikes.

Coast Strikers Show Way to Pull T-H Teeth

By Bernard Burton

Facing an unholy alliance of shipowners, government agencies and turncoat union officials, West Coast maritime strikers have rounded their ninth week with ranks solid and shipping tied up. As was expected, the first official to play the shipowner game was Harry Lundberg, secretary of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific.

In the eighth week of the strike, Lundberg announced that he would try to oust the striking CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards by making use of a National Labor Relations Board decision giving scabs the vote while denying it to strikers. The red-baiting official filed for an NLRB election in Seattle to represent stewards on the Alaska run.

Since these ships are tied up, the only way Lundberg could get away with it was by attempting to send "permanent" scabs through the picket line.

Hugh Bryson, MCS president, warned, however, that "nobody's going through our picket lines, neither Lundberg nor the shipowners." He also warned Lundberg against trying to make use of another NLRB decision, the one outlawing mass picketing.

CHARGING THAT Lundberg was being helped by a dozen goons who were flown from New York by Joe Ryan, lifetime president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, Bryson declared that the only stewards Lundberg could "represent" were a few company spies and expelled members.

Another striking union, the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, announced a tentative settlement this week, presumably breaking the solid front of striking maritime unions. There was no announcement, however, that the MEBA would seek to sail until all the unions settle.

With the CIO Longshoremen, led by Harry Bridges, acting as mainstay of the strike, there was little possibility of any ship moving regardless of what Lundberg, the shipowners or the government agencies do.

In an obvious move aimed at splitting the workers, the Standard Oil Co. this week came across with a new agreement for Lundberg's SUP. The shipowners have tried this unsuccessfully in past struggles in an attempt to weaken the pace-setting militant unions. As in the past, all this is expected to accomplish is to increase the fighting determination of the strikers.

While non-striking members of the CIO National Maritime Union have been supporting the strike generously, it was learned this week that the NMU has thus far not given a cent from its treasury to support one of the most crucial

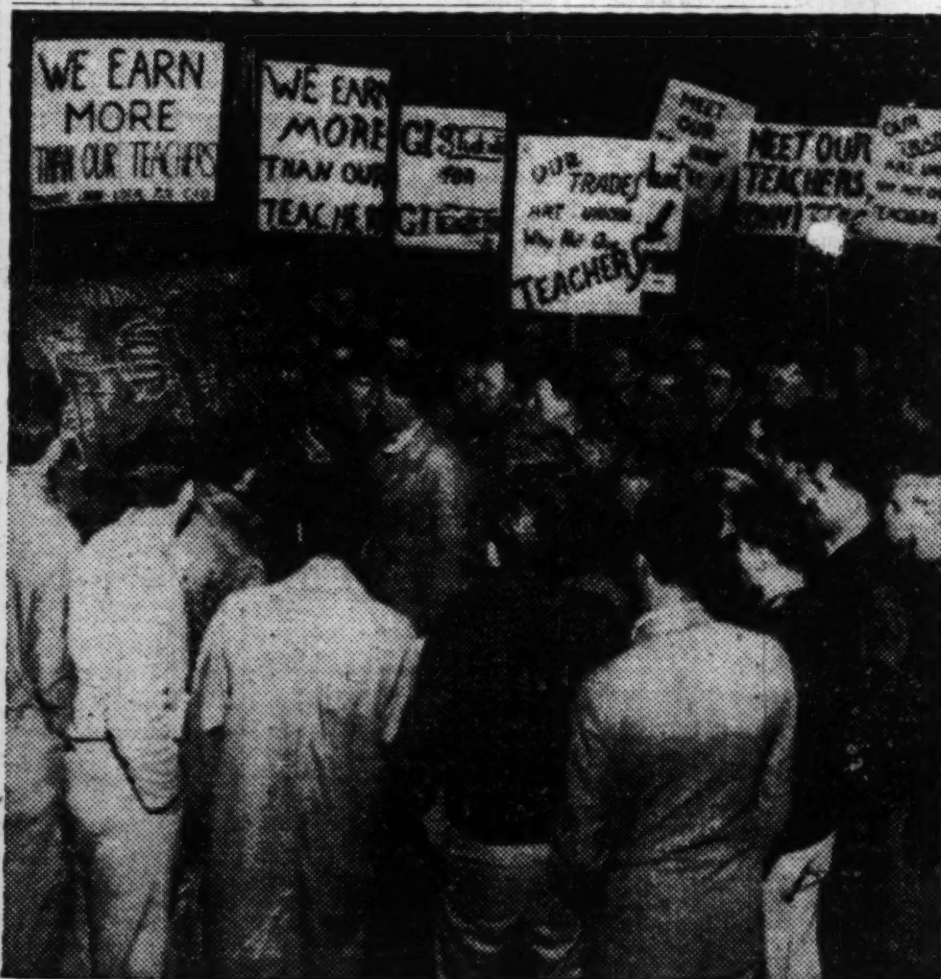
maritime labor struggles in history.

NMU OFFICIALS have also sanctioned the sailing of ships from the port of Tacoma, which had been declared "hot" by the striking unions. While Tacoma longshore work is done by non-striking members of the ILA, ships from struck areas have been diverted to that port.

Despite the actions of Lundberg and a few others of his stripe, the rank and file of all unions continues to give aid to the strikers. Nearly all union members on the West Coast have recognized the strike for what it actually is—the first major testing ground of the strikebreaking effectiveness of Taft-Hartley.

Aid has also come from many unions in other parts of the nation, but much more is needed to tip the scales in what is now the front-line battle for all labor.

Pledges, money and other expressions of fraternal solidarity should be sent to the striking unions. The government should be told to take its union-busting Taft-Hartley committees off the strikers and to order U.S.-subsidized companies to bargain in good faith—such as the American President Lines, which is almost wholly financed by the U. S. Maritime Commission.



GI STUDENTS BAT FOR TEACHERS—GI students support the demands of striking CIO teachers at Coyne electrical school in Chicago. Teachers keep classes by demonstrating problems on picket line.

Unity of Brewery Workers Foils Strikebreakers

By Bernard Burton

When the rank and file brewery stoppage broke out spontaneously three weeks ago as a protest against speedup, the workers faced formidable strikebreaking opposition of their own officials in the CIO United Brewery Workers and the employers. They rebuffed a number of scabbing attempts and by this time have taken back control of their locals, with all local officials either declaring themselves for the stoppage or suspended from office pending charges.

Even the ranks of the international officials were broken in face of the solidarity of the workers and the leadership of other 35-man steering committee. One international executive board member, Al Kovalski, of the West Coast, announced himself for the stoppage and remained in New York to help the workers while the Board beat a retreat back to Cincinnati.

ALTHOUGH THE STOPPAGE is giving some rude lessons to the top officials of the union, its impact is also being felt by officials in other unions who play the Taft-Hartley game. For T-H is one of the most important factors which impelled the union's leaders to hand over a speedup deal in "return" for a \$5 raise.

The contempt of the workers for this kind of "raise" was expressed by a walkout leader who said: "You know what they can do with the \$5. Why, the bosses are getting back way more than that from the way we have to break our backs to keep up."

Like other officials who issued loud "fighting" words against Taft-Hartley and then proceeded to sign affidavits and attempt to live with the law, the Brewery Union officers fell into line with the policy which says, "Now is not the time to fight."

This may have been especially easy in a union which boasted that it had not had a major strike in 60 years (although its founders were Austrian and German Socialists and Communists).

LACKING FAITH in their own members and frightened by the Taft-Hartley goblins of injunctions, suits and Labor Board snarls, the officials entered into bargaining—but it was not collective bargaining. For it scorned the demands of the workers and their fighting ability. As a result, the "bargaining" degenerated into a trading proposition—how much the officials could swap with the employers.

In this case it means swapping an impossible speedup for a \$5 raise, with the workers coming out on the short end.

This is the same kind of policy which was recently advocated by the AFL in its Monthly Survey,



ROLL OUT THE BARREL—First break in the employers' front against the striking United Brewery Workers (CIO) in New York came with agreement of Ebling to drop the speedup clause, target of the strike.

and is pushed by top officials of other unions—Walter Reuther of the CIO United Auto Workers, Dan Tobin of the AFL Teamsters.

But while backtracking officials have been alarmed by the stoppage, the workers in other unions who

have been and are being saddled with similar deals have been applauding and aiding the brewery rank and file and watching its effect which has already resulted in several large firms revoking the speedup.

Budd 'Widows' Get A Bigger Dividend

PHILADELPHIA.—The "widows and orphans" who the big corporations claim are their stockholders, got a raise last week at Budd's. For every \$1.23 they "made" last year they got \$2.10. The company's net income of the first nine months of 1948 was \$7,843,046, a 58 percent increase over 1947.

The wife of a Budd worker we know was thrilled to hear the news. "I'm so glad the stockholders got a raise, she said. "But my husband hasn't even seen the 13-cents increase he and the other Budd workers won last summer."

"He hasn't worked a full week since that increase went through. He works 33 to 35 hours a week and gets sent home at all hours. No work."

"So—it means we cut down on lots of things like new clothes, or a movie now and then. But I'm really glad the stockholders have managed to keep up with the high cost of living."

List Ohio Building Trades Rates

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton have the highest average building trades wages, according to a survey made public here.

Averaging wage increases in seven trades, the pay figure was as follows: Cleveland, \$2.23; and Dayton and Cincinnati, \$2.04. Cities down lower on the list include Youngstown with an average of \$2.03, Toledo \$2 and Columbus, \$1.94.

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Ask Tax Increase

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Mayor Charles P. Henderson has renewed his recommendation for raising the payroll tax from three to five mills to add more police to the municipal force.

The city would receive an additional \$1,200,000 from workers' pocketbooks if Henderson is successful city council to accept his proposal.

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The Way to a Settlement With the Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 6)
of capitalist oppression, as earlier Americans freed themselves from the yokes of monarchy and chattel slavery.

All progressive and peace-minded Americans, whatever their political affiliation or outlook for the future, should regard with friendship the great peoples of the USSR, who are determined to do all in their power to prevent war from again interrupting their historic plans for continued Socialist advance and well-being.

This is a good time to launch an American people's initiative of friendship with the Soviet Union—a new American people's peace initiative. Instead of the North Atlantic and Western Union war alliances, the people should demand new negotiations for an alliance of peace with the Soviet Union, the resumption of the Foreign Ministers' Confer-

ences and the fulfillment of the agreements which were arrived at by Roosevelt and Stalin, only to be violated by the Trumans and Deweys, the Forrestals and Aldriches.

★
THE SOVIET PEOPLE would, of course, undoubtedly welcome an anniversary greeting, telling them that the people of the United States desire to reach a friendly postwar understanding based on mutual interest—on the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements—and are determined to enforce their will for peace.

But in this critical post-election period, it is above all in our own national interest that all American patriots, in the first place the working people, act determinedly to build a mighty people's anti-monopoly and anti-war coalition, and forge American-Soviet friendship and co-

operation for international amity and peace.

Toward this end the American people, under militant labor leadership, must follow a course of independent progressive political action, and at all costs must act unitedly—Communists and non-Communists, Negro and white, workers, intellectuals and farmers—to rebuff, curb and defeat the monopolists, the warmakers, and their reactionary social-democratic and reformist lackeys. For it is over our country—no less than over other parts of the world—that the twin dangers of fascism and war engendered by Wall Street cast their dark shadows. And it is to us today that the world camp of peace and progress looks, in the hope that we will do what the German people failed to do in 1933—stop fascism dead in its tracks and decisively rout the warmakers.

Lethal Smog in Donora Laid to Steel Co. Greed

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—The American Slav Congress of Western Pennsylvania, in a statement signed by secretary George Wuchinich, charges that the greed of the steel trust for profits was directly responsible for the nineteen residents of Donora, who fell victims of the deadly smog which gripped that steel center last week end. Joseph Rudiak and Matt Cvetic, president and treasurer respectively of the congress, spent last Sunday in Donora, interviewing several hundred stricken citizens.

Responsibility for the disaster, they reported, "can be traced directly to the American Steel and Wire Co. for failing to install safety equipment in its smelting works. Dust precipitators and smoke cleaners could have cleansed fumes from stacks, which in the dense fog over the town produced a mixture which resulted in deadly gas."

The Congress statement declares the management of the zinc mill, which is part of the American Steel and Wire Co. plant, itself a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp., preferred to consider profits before the health of its employees and other residents of the locality, and therefore did nothing about dangerous fumes and smoke despite repeated complaints over years.

THESE SERIOUS CHARGES are confirmed by Dr. Wm. Rongaus, of the Donora board of health, who said there would have been "More than a hundred dead if the fog had lasted another day."

Rongaus has been the most outspoken of the physicians who

worked day and night to save those affected by the gas. The deaths are "just plain murder," he exclaimed. He added the even more serious charge that people "had been dying insidiously and silently from these fumes in Donora for last 30 years."

The plant went into operation during World War 1 and the present plant manager, M. M. Neale, admits that "there has been no change in our process since the plant started in 1916."

Any visitor to Donora gets ample evidence on every side of the deadly character of smoke and fumes from the sulphur mill and zinc workers. For miles on each side of the bend in the Mononga-

hela River, where the plant lies along the bank, the land is bare of any vegetation. When the plant is operating, huge clouds of yellow, brownish smoke hang over the whole locality.

The callous attitude of company executives is shocking. It required "pressure from groups which insisted on knowing what is being done to improve conditions at plant" before Neale, superintendent of the zinc works, would speak up at the Donora council meeting, according to reports in the Pittsburgh press.

During the council hearing, it was brought out that last March, Donora authorities had received from the State Department of Forests and Waters the advice to demand that smoke filters be placed in smoke stacks of the zinc plant.

Meanwhile the zinc works has been closed down. Some six hundred men have been thrown out of work. The local union has not yet raised any demand that company pay for their enforced idleness.

In a broadcast by the American-Slav Congress of Braddock Station WLOA last Sunday, workers in Donora mills were urged to demand of the steel trust the installation of whatever is required in the plant to ensure safety for themselves and residents nearby, payment in full for all time lost and compensation to families of the dead and to those affected by fumes.

Truman Victory Seen as Mandate Voters Boot Out 80th Congress

(Continued from Page 3)

who ordered out troops against the Unifis Lens strikers in Toledo, was defeated handily by Frank Lausche,

J. Strom Thurmond, candidate for the presidency on the States Rights (Dixiecrat) ticket, polled enough votes to carry three Southern states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—for a total of 38 electoral votes. While these were subtracted from Truman's column, it is now

generally agreed that Thurmond's campaign actually helped the president.

The reactionary anti-Negro position of the Dixiecrats not only antagonized many voters across the nation but made Truman appear as the champion of Negro rights. For every vote he lost to Thurmond in these states, he picked up perhaps a score among the voters in other states.

An interesting aspect of Truman's victory was that he won a majority of electoral votes without carrying several states usually regarded as crucial. They were New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Jersey, which went to Dewey by slim margins.

Truman carried all of the South except the three states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—which were in the Dixiecrat column, and then proceeded to grab California, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota which have recently been easy prey for the GOP.

The shift of large sections of the farm vote from the Republican party to the Democrats was noted for the first time since 1932.

Dennis Gets 3-Week Stay on Prison Term

Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson has granted Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, time until Nov. 29 to file application for that court to consider the sentence of one year and \$1,000 fine he received on charges of contempt of Congress.

The Circuit Court of Appeals must however, also agree to stay the order of execution of Dennis' sentence until the 29th.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, on Oct. 11—had affirmed the conviction of a lower court, in an outrageous opinion delivered by Judge Bennett Champ Clark.

The judge, originally a Missourian, was especially incensed by Dennis' powerful argument that The Un-American Committee is unconstitutional because one of its members was elected in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Clark's opinion bristled with Dixiecrat epithets against Dennis' position. The judge couldn't see the "relevancy" in hard facts that proved the illegality of John Rankin's election, who wins office only because the overwhelming majority of Negroes and impoverished whites are robbed of their franchise in Mississippi. Rankin, of course,

is a mainstay of the Un-American Committee.

If the Supreme Court rejects the motion on Nov. 29, Dennis must go to prison immediately thereafter.

Should it agree—and four justices are necessary to grant review—the case will be heard by the Supreme Court. That body, however, has already refused to review similar sentences against Leon Josephson, now serving a year in federal prison. It acted likewise in the case of Dr. Edward Barsky, Howard Fast and the other defendants of the Spanish anti-fascist refugee committee, although it still has before it an application for reconsideration.

Dennis' arguments against the contempt charges included three main points: the Un-American Committee is illegal because the statute on which it operates is unconstitutional; the character of the proceedings before it; and the glaring violations of the Fourteenth Amendment.

TRUMAN PROMISED MUCH—WILL HE PRODUCE?

(Continued from Page 3)

when he was slapped down on the Vinson mission was probably a source of strength for him. It gave an impression that he was blameless and wanted to fight the militarists and Wall Streeters in his government.

The President's "red herring" charge against the House Un-American Committee witch-hunters, and several speeches denouncing Dewey for "red-baiting" him (Truman), also paid off in votes from large sections of the population that are getting tired of the hysteria.

The President also spoke as defender of the atomic scientists whom witch-hunting is driving out of government projects. All this helped to take away the spotlight from the administration's own police state methods like the indictment of the 12 leaders of the Communist Party and the deportation campaign.

CIVIL RIGHTS

A great source of strength for the President was his civil rights stand, which was one of his first steps to meet the "Wallace threat." He carefully avoided mention of this part of his program until he spoke before a Harlem audience. But the Dixiecrat candidates, by attacks upon him, threw several northern votes in the direction of the President in the North for every south-

ern vote that was taken from him. The Negro people will be demanding some early delivery.

The very style of Truman's speeches was designed to meet the Wallace threat. They were often patterned after Roosevelt's election-eve knockout addresses, even to the point of using phrases and terms coined by FDR. They sounded good to the average voter, who has "had enough" of the 80th Congress, and all that went with it.

PAYS TO 'ERP'

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Paul (ERP) Hoffman's Studebaker Corp., has almost tripled its net income—from \$5,152,043 in the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1947, to \$13,392,724 in the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1948.

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The Worker Spotted New Champ

"Upset of the Year" was the way they labelled Sandy Saddler's fourth - round knockout of the supposedly invincible Willie Pepp last week to win the world's featherweight championship. Well, it sure enough was an upset—but not quite as unexpected to The Worker readers as to readers of other sports pages.

The Worker is proud of the fact that it was the first paper to recognize Saddler's unusual ability. And when Sandy was still much of a non-entity in other papers, The Worker devoted a big magazine spread to the young man who was still fighting in the small club circuit.

Well over a year ago, Bill Mardo predicted in The Worker that the gifted young Negro battler was a

A Winnah!

a talented ~~comedian~~ **fighter**

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1947

a little road

By BILL MARDO

Saddler isn't quite a one-punch knock-outer, but his blows are sharp and potentially accurate with a devastating cumulative effect that suddenly caves a guy in. Add that to his brilliant speed and boxing ability, and you've got quite a piece of young fighting machinery.

soon, they're gonna false Sandy Saddler's hand way up high at Madison Square Garden, and the words will come booming over your radio. . . . "And new champion. . . ."

"little Ray Robinson" and couldn't miss becoming the next featherweight champion of the world.

Saddler's great victory over Pep has a moral, if you'll pardon the plug: If it's the best in sports

coverage, the spotting of talent, and real human slants you're looking for—look for it first in The Worker and Daily Worker. The paper with the "best sports section in town."

Grid's Unlimited Sub Rule to Get Heave-Ho?

The football specialist who plays only on offense is on his way out as legislation was readied to pave the way for the return of the storied "iron men." A drive was gathering momentum to abolish the platoon substitution system—where such powers as Michigan and Army use separate offensive and defensive teams—with indications that next season no more than three substitutions would be permitted at one time.

"The touchdown has become too cheap," insisted Lou Little of Columbia, chairman of the Coaches' Rules Committee who is expected to propose the three-man limit at the January meeting.

And he was sided by such touchdown teachers as Jimmy Phelan, coach of the Los Angeles Dons, of the All America Conference; Earle (Greasy) Neale of the Philadelphia Eagles in the rival National League, and Hooks Mylin of N.Y.U.

ESSENTIALLY, THE MOVE is designed to aid the smaller schools which haven't the manpower available to afford the two platoon system. Masking this intent to hobble the football factories, the "have nots" contend that once again the premium will be on all around players.

"So many substitutions are made now that it looks like Chinese checkers we are playing," Phelan asserted. "We have made a fundamental change by permitting unlimited substitutions and in making a radical move of this kind have made a mistake. Now we have no yardstick to compare present day football with the game of the past."

NEALE BACKED up Phelan's statement by insisting that he "wouldn't give a nickel" for a player who can't be used defensively.

"Some of them don't want to block or tackle," he said. "In the old days a player had to do everything. Any player should be a 60-minute man able to go all the way. If they don't know how to tackle it is up to us to teach them."

Neale would make the change even more drastic. The gray-haired former Cincinnati outfielder would limit substitutions to one man. Most coaches felt, however, that this was too severe.

THERE WAS fairly general agreement that permitting substitution of three men would solve the problem—even while Little admitted that the platoon system made for better offensive footballs.

"But under the platoon system the game seems to be getting away from us," he contended. "Scores rocketing into the 34 to 32 realm make the touchdown too cheap and aren't for the best interests of the

LOU'S AGIN IT



COLUMBIA COACH Lou Little is leading the way against football's unlimited substitution rule. "Touchdowns are becoming too cheap," says the famous Lion mentor. And there are lots of coaches who agree with Lou, as the accompanying Worker story indicates.

game so it seems time to apply the brakes and retrench."

Phelan added that he had interviewed both coaches and fans from coast to coast and that the general comment was that something should be done to abolish unlimited substitution.

AS A SIDE ISSUE, the use of offensive and defensive players also was making even more of a farce than usual out of selection of all American teams. The use of players only on defense, or on offense only, was making selection of two "all" teams almost a necessity.

Two things were certain. That the "have nots" were about to throw the "haves" for a loss by limiting substitutions, and the old-time "iron man" was on his way back to the gridiron.

Warn Against Gyp

CLEVELAND, O.—The Better Business Bureau here has warned against the operations of cash-in-advance rental listing agencies here with the assertion that numerous complaints had been received of sharp practices and failure to provide lists.

Tain't Legal

Lottaries and games of chance were outlawed in Wyoming in 1878.

Chicards Pack Most NL Power

The championship Chicago Cardinals boasted the top offense during the first half of the season, weekly NFL statistics revealed today.

The Cardinals piled up 2,506 yards in winning five and losing one game, and with their versatile offense sparked by Charley Trippi and Elmer Angsman, batted out 1,387 yards on the ground for another top figure.

The Cards' offense also found them the top scoring team with 194 points in their six games. The Philadelphia Eagles, leading in the Eastern Division, were touched for 63 points, the lowest allowed by any club.

The Los Angeles Rams, through Bob Waterfield's passing picked up 1,618 yards through the air lanes to be the leader overhead, and also completed 118 passes, a top total. The best passing percentage was a 57.0 mark posted by the Washington Redskins.

Offensively, the Cardinals and the Chicago Bears were tied with 26 touchdowns. Philadelphia, through Joe Muma's great booting, led in punting. The Giants? Are you kidding?

City Loses \$45,000 In School Auction

PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Education recently sold an elementary school to a real estate agent at an ostensible loss of \$45,000. The agent was acting in behalf of the Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

The actual loss to the School Board, and therefore to the school children and taxpayers, is said to be much greater.

The school was the James Wilson Public School, 12 and Wharton Sts., a modern, fire-proof building. Assessed at \$150,000, it was auctioned off at \$105,000. The cost of replacement, however, probably runs to three or four times the assessed values, according to real estate men interviewed by The Worker.

The auction took place over the protests of a group of South Philadelphia residents, who demanded that the school be made a nucleus for a free city college.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



'WORKER' READERS COME IN

READER RESPONSE TO "The Worker" sports page has been most encouraging, and by dint of same we're now gonna turn over this space to a piled-up mailbag from guys and gals all over the country who've come in with a few things to say about what's been written in previous Worker columns—and some stuff that's HANST been discussed but will.

So, friends, take it away:

FROM HAL WEST of Donora, Pa. (Stan Musial's hometown and the recent smog tragedy) comes this little note:

"Dear Bill,

"Liked your column 'About Those Comebacks' where you re-aired the old sad story of fighters who keep on fighting past their peak. Joe Louis being the latest one, as you pointed out. In all cases, they do it for need of money and out of no particular love to stay in a business that is cruel, corrupt and dangerous to their health. Which brings me to this point. Isn't it possible to stir up a campaign to make it impermissible for any fighter past 30 to keep his license? Money's a vital in this crazy society of ours, I know, and it's pretty damn tough to deny a fighter his right to earn an income at the only thing he knows how to do. But once they're over the hill—and I think you'll agree 30 years of age is usually three years MORE than that—it's best for some form of boxing law to protect a fighter from the serious physical damage which is an inevitable if he continues fighting past his peak. What do you think?"

HERE'S AN INTERESTING letter from A. S. of Baltimore, Md., whose very valuable suggestions will be carried through to the best of our ability on the Worker sports section.

"Dear Bill,

"I wish you would keep us up to date on international sports. What teams are winning the soccer championships in Europe? How do those European basketball teams stack up against the best ones here? Why is a certain girl in the Soviet Union able to throw the discus further than any human being? (I understand she married her trainer). How well would the U.S.S.R. do in the next Olympics, if it takes part?"

"And why not give us a column on Latin American sports? The Cuban Communist paper, 'Hoy', has lots of stuff you could use. I know American sports coverage comes first in the Worker and Daily Worker, but why not give us at least a half column on world sports once a week?"

AN ON-THE-BEAM baseball fan, name of Alex Shiff, from the Bronx (can't boycott New York letters in these out-of-town Worker editions) indignantly takes issue with a recent story in the Daily News wherein it was rumored the New York Yankees had given their scouts an okay to hunt up Negro talent for the failing Bronx Bombers. But let brother Shiff tell it:

"Dear Bill,

"One of the Daily News sportswriters said last week that the Yanks were going to sign Negro ballplayers for the '49 season. It's about time—if true. But the story also said one reason the Yanks are now willing to bring a little democracy to the ballclub was because Jackie Robinson and Larry Doby and Roy Campanella had proven by their 'exemplary conduct' that Negroes were ready to play in organized ball."

"I guess maybe the Yankee's owners, Dan Topping and Del Webb, threw out Larry MacPhail but not some of his ideas. Wasn't MacPhail the one who said a few years ago that Negroes would have to be perfect gentlemen in order to successfully crack the majors—that the question of character was all important? This is part and parcel of the whole larger Jimcrow lie which makes out the Negro people to be drunkards and muggers and rapists and all the rest of that foul vicious nonsense."

"Let the Yankee management be more concerned about their own characters—whether they're being in character with the real but greatly sabotaged American tradition of democracy and fair play—before they begin putting such a premium on the character of a people that has produced a Joe Louis, Booker T. Washington, Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson. Let the Yankee moguls sign all qualified baseball prospects regardless of the color of their skin. Until they do—it's the character of the Yankee front office that must be questioned."

HERE'S A NIFTY note from Olive Sutton of this paper's foreign department. Olive originally hails from the upstate woodlands and I've a hunch we can prevail upon her to lead the parade of field-and-stream stories which she puts in a request for.

"Dear Bill,

"With the Sports Department busting into all editions of the weekend Worker, I, for one, am looking for some new and different sports communiques from our women readers—particularly out of town ones. My recollection is that in the hinterland—and some of it not so hinter, either—men and women are off to the woods these days with shotguns and rifles, plaguing the peaceful existences of bunnies, woodcock, pheasant, the inevitable squirrel, and later—deer."

"Women as hunters is a subject women are best fitted to discuss, and for provocations' sake I would add that I sometimes think they are also best fitted to discuss men as hunters."

"I distinctly recall that besides rising in time to reach the hills and gulleys before the soft fall morning sun, women invariably rose also in time to set forth bountiful breakfasts before their male companions—neighbors and relatives from the valley. This for me was always one of the pleasantest parts of the adventure, and the picture is precious: steaming plates of hotcakes, sausage, cereal, fried potatoes for my father, and the seemingly interminable streams of black coffee filling and refilling huge cups, all of it hazed in the light of the kerosene lamps by the smoke from the black iron griddle."

"When I was big enough to hunt, I was also big enough to help my mother with this simple, yet festive board. She didn't hunt; the milking of 20 cows fell to her and my older brother, who joined the hunters only a little after sun-up. And when they all trooped back, more coffee, more food, was waiting."

"I want to know: have times changed? And if it's still like that—tell me where."



SIGNAL CORPS EXHIBIT presented to Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., shows visitors how the corps radar contacted the moon. Visitors can set in motion electronic reactions that simulate the actual moon contact, reproducing original signal and echo.

Miners Rebuff Raiding T-H Complying Union

BESSEMER, Ala.—Ore miners at three mines of the Woodward Iron Co. here this week delivered a resounding rebuff to raiding efforts of an AFL "affidavit signing" union. Workers voted 485 to 93 against International Chemical Workers Union, AFL.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO has a contract with the company and the overwhelming "no" vote in the NLRB election leaves the men represented by this union.

The raiding union opened all stops in a red-baiting campaign against the Mine-Mill union and even had a group of workers who had been expelled from the union demand of the House Un-American Committee that they investigate the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

In the face of the raiding attack, union members over Red Mountain rallied behind the union that they fought to build. Officers of other locals signed an appeal to the Woodward workers to stick by their union. The union itself waged a fighting campaign that exposed the union-busting efforts of the Chemical Workers, AFL.

One of their leaflets presented an "Affidavit" for the Chemical Workers to sign. The "affidavit" included such pledges as: "We pledge to stop raiding legitimate unions who are trying to better the wages and conditions of the workers."

"We pledge to reform our ways and to quit stooging for Taft and Hartley. In other words—we pledge to stop being a Taft-Hartley scab union!"

Steelowners Fatter

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Portsmouth Steel is prospering here, it was revealed through announcement of an extra bonus of 25 cents a share to the mill owners.

Ask Conviction Of Slayers of Negro Voter

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced it would assist in the prosecution of the murderers of Isiah Nixon, 28-year-old Negro of Alston, Ga., who was slain by two white brothers on Sept. 8 because he had voted in the Democratic primary election.

The case is scheduled for presentation to the Montgomery County Grand Jury during the first week of November. Retained by Nixon's young widow, the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches has employed W. A. Dampier of Dublin, Ga., to assist the state in the prosecution of M. A. Johnson, charged with firing the fatal shot, and his brother, Johnnie Johnson, charged with being an accessory to the murder. Mrs. Nixon also authorized the NAACP to raise funds for the prosecution and for the maintenance of herself and her children.

The NAACP has also been retained to handle the case of D. V. Carter, president of the Montgomery County, Ga., NAACP branch,

whose left wrist was broken when he was assaulted and beaten for carrying Negroes to the polls in his automobile on the day of the same election. In a letter to Mr. A. Abbot Rosen, Chief of the Civil Rights Section of the FBI, NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Franklin H. Williams, wrote: "We request an immediate investigation by your office of this incident, and, if as a result thereof you find a federal violation has been committed, prosecution of the parties guilty of this assault."

The case has also been called to the attention of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Sign Dayton Pact

DAYTON, O.—Workers of the Dayton Rubber Co., on strike since Oct. 10, have accepted a wage increase of nine cents per hour and two cents for the settlement of inequities. Fourteen hundred workers are employed at the plant.

Homesick in China

CLEVELAND, O.—An unhappy note has been sounded by a Cleveland, Lieut. Robert G. Shackleton, who has been assigned to the fascist army of Chang Kai-shek. A report from China described the lieutenant as wishing that he could "see the World Series" instead of participating in the war.

The South in Struggle

How Southern Press Has Distorted Issues of War or Peace

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

MEMPHIS doesn't boast a street car named Desire as does New Orleans, but unusual things happen on the trolley buses of this Mississippi port city. Recently I was seated on one of these buses when someone beside me said, "I guess we can get along all right can't we, young man?"

I looked up. A very dignified and benign gentleman had lowered his considerable bulk into the vacant seat beside me.

"Sure," I said, to be friendly, "and if we do fight, we'll fight fair."

"Oh, no." He threw up his fat hands in a "heaven forbid" gesture.

"We'll save our fight for Russia."

Before I could answer that choice bit he whipped out a printed folder and thrust it into my hand with a righteous air. "I want you to read that, brother," he said, "and heed that little message."

I turned the folder over in my hands. It was a printed program for the Sunday services at one of the Memphis churches. On the back was printed a short sermon on brotherhood and "love thy neighbor." I glanced at the opening sentence.

"You know, young man," my seat mate interrupted, "in my considered opinion there's only one thing for us to do. We must send our air fleets over Russia right now and wipe 'em out with atomic bombs."

MY STARTLED eyes swung from the sermon he had thrust on me to his face. He sat there with the same selfrighteous expression with which he had undertaken his missionary work on me.

I gestured with the folder. "Is that what this says?" I asked.

A puzzled expression broke the benign smirk on his face. "Why, no... that's religion."

"Does what you just said gibe with this?" Again I indicated the printed sermon.

By now he was squirming a bit on the seat. "Young man," he said, "you ask very embarrassing questions."

I folded the sermon carefully and stared at him.

His ruddy face was getting redder. "It's the only way to keep Stalin from destroying us," he said defensively.

"How do you think Stalin is going to destroy us?" I asked.

"He'll wipe us out with atomic bombs as soon as he gets them," he declared. "We must beat him to it."

"Suppose," I said, "that the Soviet Union had bases in Canada and in Mexico and kept large fleets of heavy bombers there. Suppose that they had atomic bombs to use in those planes, and suppose that they announced a doctrine of fighting capitalism all over the world. Would you be worried?"

His face was aglow. "Exactly, young man... and I am worried."

"But wait," I said. "The Soviet Union doesn't have such bases. It is the United States which has air bases ringed around the border of the Soviet Union. It is our heavy bomber fleets that are concentrated there and we are the ones who are waving the atomic bomb around recklessly. It's our Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan that have declared war on Communism all over the world. Wouldn't you say that the threat of war comes from all of this?"

He blinked his eyes at me. "Young man," he said codly, "everyone knows that we are a peace-loving nation and we threaten war on no one. We abhor war. The whole world knows that America would never start a war."

"What about your insistence that we should suddenly and without warning drop atomic bombs on Russian cities, wiping out helpless women and children. What would you call that but war?"

HE OPENED HIS mouth and then closed it again. He reached over and took the printed folder from me and shoved it into his pocket. "Young man," he said, "you ask very embarrassing questions."

I waited as we rode on toward the Mississippi River. Finally he said, "You don't seem to pay too much attention to what the newspapers and radios say."

"I don't let a bunch of wild headlines stampede me," I said. "You don't think Russia is aiming to conquer the world like Hitler wanted to do?" he asked very quietly.

We talked of American armed forces scattered all over the world, of air and naval bases webbing the globe, and of a navy larger than the combined navies of the rest of the world. We talked of Wall Street bankers and brass hats at the helm of government.

When we arrived at my companion's corner he arose and looked down at me. "Young man," he said, "I believe someone has been distorting the facts in the newspapers."

How Alabama Small Farmers Fought Slaveholders

By Sylvia Hall

In the northern hills of Alabama lies Winston County, monument of proof that there never was a "solid South" backing the slaveholders during the Civil War. The revolt of the small hill farmers against the slaveholders is a fact which the Southern Bourbons today do not dare mention.

The full story of what happened in this country isn't known. It is not to be found in the official records of Alabama nor in the history books. Deliberate distortions by several Dixiecrat-minded historians, absence of this information in many books plus the disparity between facts and legends that have grown out of that period account for this.

What happened in this small county will not be left alone nor forgotten. Every few years a national magazine will write to the State archives and ask, "Did Win-

ston County really secede from Alabama?"

A SEARCH of the records in the Archives and History Department failed to reveal definitely if Winston County did secede. However, there are records to indicate that leaders of Winston voiced opposition to secession and wrote to the State government stating that they had declared themselves "neutral."

On December 24, 1860, the people of Winston County traveled on muddy roads, in the bitter cold to elect a representative to the State Legislature, a man who would go into Montgomery in the next few days and speak for them against

secession. C. C. Sheets, their candidate won by a 6 to 1 majority.

An anti-slavery, anti-secession man himself, he well represented those who had sent him there.

After returning from the Montgomery meeting, Sheets toured the county and told his constituents about the session. Angered by what had happened there, the people decided that they would meet and decide what course to take. A mass meeting was planned for July 4, Independence Day.

Dressed in their Sunday best, many walking and others traveling by ox-carts, wagons, and steel rimmed buggies, 2,000 people appeared at Looney's Tavern, near Double Springs.

One of the first speeches at the gathering was typical of the sentiment of the entire crowd: "If they secede from the union, let's secede from the state. That's good rea-

sonin'. If Alabama can secede from the Union, then by all that's holy, we can secede from Alabama. Let's call this territory the 'Free State of Winston.' We can fight if we have to, but let's fight for the Stars and Stripes and the United States. That's what I'm planning on doing."

THE CROWD went wild after this speech, cheering and applauding and congratulating the speaker.

Then agreeing that the 'Big politicians' wanted to secede from the Union and wanted to start another nation in the 'South,' a resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. This resolution called for a "secession within secession" and immediately Winston considered itself out of the State and Confederacy. It became the "Free State of Winston." Copies of this resolution were sent to the U. S. government and the State officials.

Winston County was soon to be called by a Confederate general "harbors of the disaffected, Tories and deserters." Men who did not want to be conscripted were sheltered there and many deserters were hidden in the mountains of Winston.

When Confederate recruiting officers made appearances near Winston they were met with gunfire and bayonets.

SOON the Free State of Winston, at first "neutral" territory, began to send hundreds of men to the Union army. Sheets, taking responsibility for organizing Union cavalries, was arrested by Confederates, jailed for treason and was kept there until the war was over. He had long before been expelled from the State Legislature for being "disloyal to the Confederate."



THE INDICTED LEADERS of the Communist Party leaving Foley Square courthouse. Left to right, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Gus Hall, John Williamson, Carl Winter, Irving

Potash, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Jack Stachel. William Z. Foster was not present because of illness and Gilbert Green had received the court's permission to return to Chicago to vote. —The Worker Photo by Peter

Judge Cool to Defense, Sets Trial Nov. 15

The case of the 12 Communist leaders—likened by defense counsel to “the trials of Jesus, Galileo, Joan of Arc and the old Massachusetts witch-craft persecutions”—is scheduled to begin Nov. 15, in Federal Court.

Justice Howard R. Medina set that date after rejecting defense arguments for further postponement. Attorneys for the defendants cited the atmosphere of hysteria manufactured against Communists as a principal reason for the proposed postponement, but the judge “saw” no hysteria.

Defense Counsel Harry Sacher demanded reasons for the prosecution's unprecedented haste. It is well-known that anti-trust suits, for example, instituted by the federal courts allow the corporations relatively limitless time. Sacher argued that this is a case of transcendent historic importance, “a veritable 20th century heresy trial.”

This declaration came in response to Judge Medina's evident intentions to speed the trial as “just another criminal case.”

★
THE LAWYERS pointed out that “Marxism-Leninism is a scientific world-view embracing the totality of nature and society.” They argued earnestly that they needed time for adequate preparation. This must, of necessity, involve testimony drawn from “the vast body of Marxist Leninist writings,” from “innumerable meetings, conferences, discussions had by the defendants and Communist Party on these matters.”

Hence they submitted a brief for rehearing on the question of a bill of particulars which the govern-

ment has denied them, and which Judge Murray Hulbert, previous judge on the case, had once rejected. Judge Medina said he would pass the motion on to Judge Hulbert.

Sacher, arguing that the case be removed from the present calendar, demanded: “What's the reason for the speed? This case is being pushed with manufactured airplane speed.” Then he asked ironically, “What are you afraid of gentlemen, that the government will be overthrown by next Sunday morning?”

★
THE ATMOSPHERE in which the case is being tried can be gauged from the following episode: Judge Medina expressed doubt that an atmosphere of hysteria existed. A few moments afterward Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohery shout-

ed: “I think the government will be overthrown by these people if they are given enough time. I believe the case ought to be tried as soon as possible because the security of the nation rests on it. I urge your honor to set Nov. 15 for the trial date.”

Sacher promptly replied that the court had evidence of hysteria right there before him, in McGohery's inflammatory remarks. McGohery was obviously playing for the newspaper headlines. But the judge saw nothing in McGohery's remarks worthy of rebuke, and shortly afterward set the trial date for Nov. 15.

While the lawyers argued and the defendants stood before the judge, 1,500 pickets outside the courtroom cried that the case be dropped and that governmental attention be focused where it belonged—upon

those who “plot war and scheme fascism.” Gold Star mothers, mothers with babies in arms, the defendants' wives, trade unionists and veterans jammed Foley Square, before the courthouse, marching with banners.

All defendants were present except William Z. Foster, ill with a heart ailment, and Gilbert Green, granted permission to be in Chicago to vote. Judge Medina proposed sending “impartial” doctors to check on Foster's illness even though defense counsel Abraham Unger presented a doctor's certificate.

Judge Medina finally ruled that he would hear further argument for an extensive adjournment Monday, Nov. 8. “But unless I am convinced to the contrary” he said, “the trial will start on the date I set, Monday, Nov. 15.”

Europeans See Aid to ‘12’ as Self-defense

By Max Gordon

When a thousand Londoners gathered last week before the American Embassy in Britain to express anger against the persecution of America's 12 Communist leaders, they signaled the fact that once again a judicial frame-up in the U.S. courts is stirring the European Peoples to indignant protest.

Each decade in modern history has had its American “Dreyfus Case.” Some 30 years ago, the workers and other plain folk of Europe gathered in great mass meetings and demonstrations to save Tom Mooney from a vile frame-up.

In the 1920s, the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti aroused them. In the '30s, it was the frame-up against the Scottsboro boys. Today, it is the effort to jail the 12 Communist leaders and to outlaw the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

★
THERE ARE some significant differences in the present case. “In defending the liberty of the American Communist leaders, we

are defending the liberty of the French working class,” Jacques Duclos, outstanding French Communist leader told a press conference in Paris last week.

Duclos had called the press conference, attended by virtually all of the leading French newspapers, to break through the “conspiracy of silence” surrounding the case in his country.

His words emphasized the fact that European concern with the persecution against the Communist leaders of America did not spring only from general considerations of international solidarity among those who strive for freedom.

It arose, too, from the knowledge that the crashing of democracy in America would have like results in the bourgeois satellite nations of western Europe.

“We consider support of the American Communists a simple matter of self-defense,” Duclos told the Parisian journalists after briefing them on the case. “France is now so little independent that if this case succeeds in the United States, they will try to charge our party with the same absurd accusations.”

In Paris and in London, large mass meetings have already been held to protest against the persecution of the American Communist leaders. The Paris meeting, called by several noted French intellectuals, was addressed by a prominent Socialist political figure and by a Radical Socialist, as well as by Communists. Five thousand attended.

★
HUNDREDS of well-known figures in the cultural and intellectual life of France have signed a manifesto attacking the trial here. Many more are yet to sign.

In London, in addition to a mass meeting and the demonstration before the American embassy, war

veterans last week laid a wreath at the foot of a Roosevelt monument in a ceremony which “mourned” the death of American liberty. Many working-class meetings in other parts of the continent passed resolutions protesting against the persecutions here.

George Bernard Shaw has been joined by Martin Anderson Nexo, grand old man of European literature, and by J. B. S. Haldane, world-famous British scientist, in condemning the effort to imprison the Communist leaders.

Roosevelt, wrote Nexo in his eloquent protest, was “the last great descendant of that past America which was considered by the common people the world over as a liberator.”

The illustrious Danish writer here touched upon one of the historic facets of the case of the 12 Communist leaders. European fighters for liberty against the tyranny of feudal dynasties have for decades drawn their inspiration from America.

THE REVOLUTION, the doctrines

of Jefferson and Lincoln, were the soil in which many European liberation movements were nurtured.

The Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and similar cases shook European faith in our democracy though this faith was too deeply rooted to be entirely killed.

Under FDR, there was a revival of the earlier faith. But today, the trickery of the Marshall Plan, the bloody Truman Doctrine, the flirtation with Franco, the close relations with former Nazi intriguers, and above all, the persecutions in America are crushing completely the European people's concept of America as a land of liberty.

“And now trials are in full motion not against Nazism and its criminals,” wrote Nexo in the bitter tones of a European who knew the horrors of fascism, “but against forces which opposed them, that is, in the first place Communists, those who first and foremost staked their lives to put an end to Nazism, to beat it down.”

WHY TRUMAN GOT THE VOTES

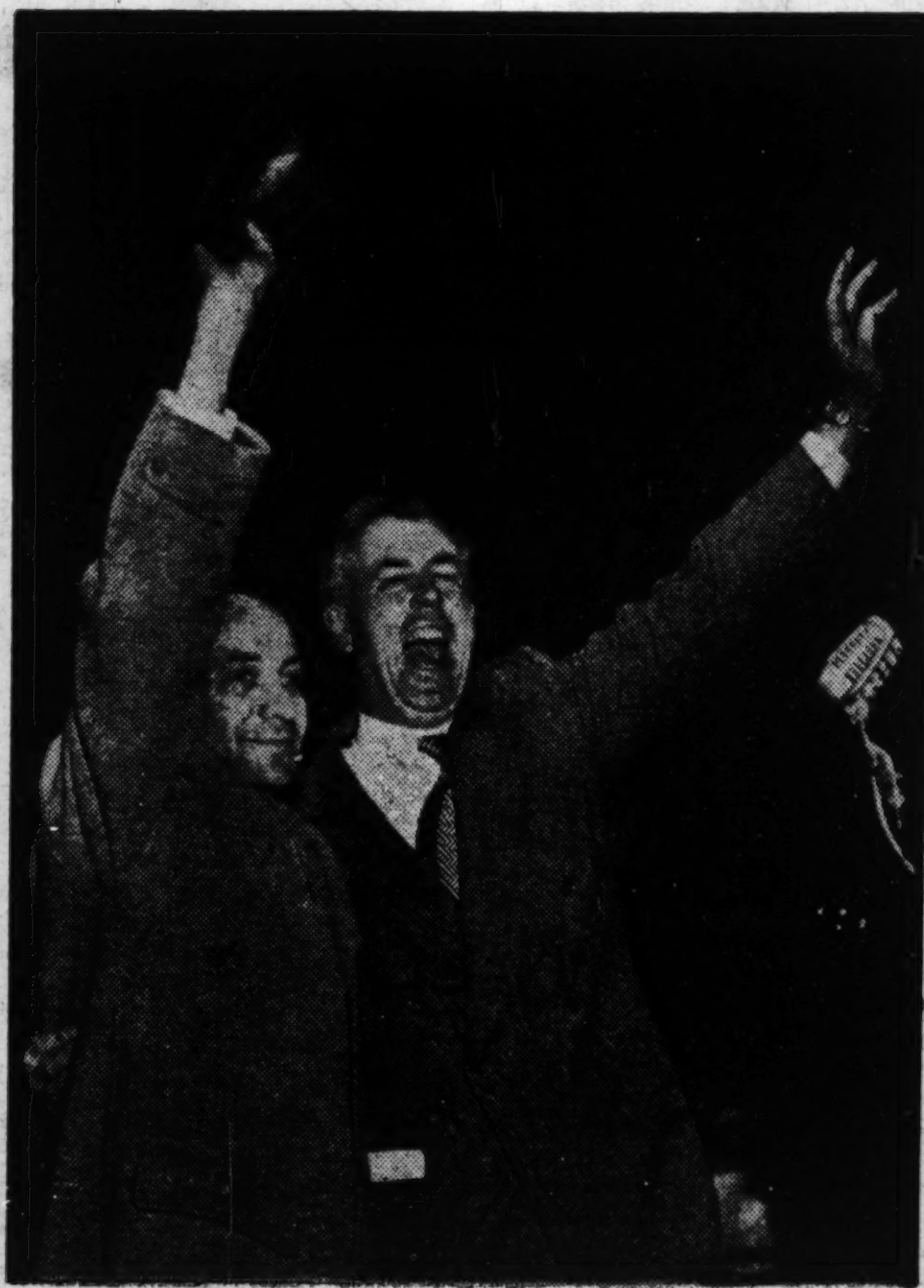
Only a Fight to End Cold War Can Bring What Voters Want

AN EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION results which have returned President Truman to the White House, and which gave the boot to the notorious 80th Congress dominated by the GOP, prove that the Left-sounding speeches which Truman copied from Roosevelt and Henry Wallace found a profound response among the electorate.

Reactionary wiseacres who had arrogantly announced that the 1946 victory of the GOP marked the "end of the New Deal" sentiment in the U.S.A., proved to be utterly wrong. The American people are not swinging to the Right. On the contrary, they showed that they want peace, greater social security, and more democracy. They felt they could get this by voting for Truman. We believe this to be a mistake.

They voted for Truman because he took advantage of their vivid fear that Dewey spelled Hooverism, naked reaction and another 1929 crash. Truman got their support by echoing their own conviction that the 80th Congress, which wrecked price control, was the "worst in the nation's history." Truman won support when he announced—even though he did not carry out—the Vinson peace mission to Moscow while Dewey was talking ominously of the "showdown" which spelled atomic war. Truman and Dewey carefully cooperated in keeping out of



—The Worker Photo by Peter

Smiling, Henry A. Wallace, with his arm around Rep. Vito Marcantonio, as they view the huge "lucky corner" election eve meeting which brought out a huge crowd.

the election the basic problems of foreign policy. But Dewey hailed the Taft-Hartley Law and praised the 80th Congress. The voters heard Truman echo their own belief that the GOP "spy scares" were a "red herring" to divert attention from the profiteers. They agreed with him even though Truman's appointees are enforcing the Taft-Hartley Law with a vengeance, and he himself helped kill price control and launched the "loyalty" witch-hunts and frame-up trials against the Communist Party.

In short, Truman won the election by a hypocritical copying of the speeches of Franklin Roosevelt and by imitating as much as he dared the charges of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace whose campaign forced into the elections the vital issues which neither of the candidates of the old parties had intended to discuss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL vote and the state votes show what the voters want. They kicked out the red-baiters McDowell and Vail, members of the Un-American Committee. They re-elected the fighter for peace Marcantonio and gave the Communist candidate in Brooklyn, Simon W. Gerson, the biggest vote for a Communist recorded in that borough. They kicked out labor-hating Senator Ball in

(Continued on Page 10)



CHEER A WINNER: More than 25,000 voters jammed into the "lucky corner" at 116 St. and Lexington Ave. on Monday night to give their last-round of pre-election cheers to Rep. Vito

Marcantonio who was elected in the 18th Congressional District for a lucky seventh time.

—Daily Worker Photo by Peter

Half Million Voted On the ALP Line

By Max Gordon

The American Labor Party state vote for Henry Wallace was 508,500. This is the first election in the labor party's history in which it topped the half million mark. In 1944, with Franklin D. Roosevelt as its candidate, it polled 496,000 votes.

Despite a substantial increase in voting population, the total vote cast this year was some 150,000 less than the 6,300,000 ballots in 1944.

With 21 upstate districts not yet accounted for, Dewey's margin of victory in the state was an astonishingly slight 41,000 votes over Truman. Where in 1946, he received 57 percent of the vote for governor, this year his percentage was reduced to 45.

The loss of Dewey's appeal can be accounted for partly by the record of the 80th Congress, partly by the fact, that Truman pitched his demagoguery on a far more consistently progressive vote than did Democratic gubernatorial nominee James M. Mead in 1946, and partly on Dewey's own record as Governor these past two years.

LIBERAL PARTY DECLINES

While the ALP increased its vote this year, the Liberal Party, which backed Truman, lost heavily as compared with four years ago. Its state total was 222,300. In 1944, it cast 329,000 votes for FDR.

The ALP showing was all the more remarkable this year because it had to buck the potent "lesser evil" theory, and its labor backing was subjected to bitter attacks from the trade union bureaucracies, congressional committees and employers.

It had to do without the official participation of some of the most powerful unions in the state that had backed it in 1944, notably the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Transport Workers, Maritime Workers.

Democratic gains, made in the final weeks among progressive voters because of their fear of a Dewey Republican victory, cost the ALP all its legislative representation, with the single highly important exception of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, the Party's state chairman, who was reelected from Manhattan's 18th.

Rep. Leo Isacson in the Bronx, State Sen. Kenneth Sherbell and Assemblyman Samuel Kaplan of went down to defeat. Rep. Isacson and Assemblyman Kaplan faced a gang-up of Republicans, Democrats and Liberals behind single opponents.

GOP LOSSES

Democrats made sweeping gains in Congress and State Legislature at Republican expense. They captured three congressional seats in Queens, one in Richmond, Manhattan.

tan, two in the Bronx, including Isacson's, and two or three upstate. Thus the Republicans lost seven or eight Congressmen.

While the Republicans retained control of both houses of the State Legislature, their majorities were greatly reduced. They lost, at last count, some eight senatorial seats and 20 assembly seats. While some of the worst reactionaries were thus eliminated, lack of Laborite representation will hurt the struggle for progressive legislation.

Among new assemblymen elected was Bertram L. Baker in Brooklyn's 17th. Baker, a Negro civic leader, was named by the Democrats as a result of pressure from the ALP, which endorsed him. He is the first Negro ever elected to public office in Brooklyn.

Commenting on the ALP vote, Arthur Schutler, state executive secretary, declared, "It makes the ALP a decisive force in our state and the key factor in the 1949 mayoralty elections ahead."

The Liberal Party, Schutler maintained, "has been so discredited that it is not even of nuisance use to the reactionary forces which its leaders so eagerly seek to serve."

In the highly touted surrogate race in Manhattan, George Frankenthaler, Republican-Liberal candidate, barely nosed out Tammany's John A. Mullen by 664 votes. ALP nominee O. John Rogge ran considerably behind with 97,418 votes.

Tammany is calling for a recount. The race attracted wide attention because it is a luscious patronage dispenser and because Tammany engaged in all kinds of shenanigans to get ALP backing for its man.

Another Republican-Liberal candidate won by a narrow squeak when Rep. Jacob K. Javits nosed out Paul O'Dwyer, Democratic-Laborite nominee, to gain reelection in Manhattan's 21st. His margin was 2,000 votes in a hotly-fought contest.

Lose Federal Funds

TOLEDO, O.—Thousands of dollars are lost here annually in old age and survivors insurance through lack of knowledge of the law, Wayne W. Putnam, manager of the Toledo office of the Social Security Administration, said.

Gerson Gets 150,369 Votes In Council Race

Simon W. Gerson, Communist and American Labor Party candidate for City Council in Brooklyn, received a total of 150,369 votes from the borough's 24 assembly districts, a final tabulation showed yesterday. He obtained 131,941 ALP votes on Row C and 18,428 ballots on Row H, where he appeared as the only Communist candidate.

In his own district, the 15th Senatorial District, comprising the 16th and 2nd A. D.s (in 1949 the City Council race will be in state senatorial districts) Gerson received 24,884 votes. His Republican opponent, Jacob Lefkowitz, obtained 26,911 and Jack Kranis, Democratic and Liberal candidate, riding in on the Democratic sweep, got 80,323. Gerson's total was only 2,087 less than the GOP vote in his district.

The Communist candidate's main support came from the predominantly Jewish, working-class areas. The 23rd A. D., in Brownsville gave Gerson 2,075 Communist votes, highest in the borough, and the Second A. D., Brighton and Kings Highway section, gave him 1,845 Communist votes. Third highest Communist totals were in Coney Island and Bath Beach where he received 1,674 ballots.

Thousands of Row H—Communist votes—were lost, it was revealed by voters who pulled down the ALP lever first and then tried to vote for Gerson on Row H, only to find that it was locked. Scores of voters, under the erroneous impression that the Communist line was jammed, called Gerson headquarters to complain.

Set Nov. 13 as 'D' Day For Civil Rights Fight

The Civil Rights Congress, fighting for the political freedom of the American people, has called upon all its chapters throughout the country to set Saturday, Nov. 13, as "D" (democracy) Day. This day should be used as a mobilization day for the CRC program, Len Goldsmith, national director pointed out.

On the same day, a delegation of leading progressives will go to Washington to present Attorney General Tom Clark with the CRC program.

Delegations from every Congressional district were asked to visit their newly-elected or re-elected Congressman from the hours of nine to noon to determine their po-

Marc Hails Victory As a 'Vindication'

By Arnold Sroog

Rep. Vito Marcantonio yesterday hailed his own reelection for a seventh term in Congress and the record statewide vote for the American Labor Party as proof of the solid foundation on which the ALP is built.

His smashing victory, in the hardest campaign of his career, saw him pile up a 4,453 vote margin over John Ellis, his Republican-Liberal opponent. Assemblyman John Morrissey, the Democrat, trailed in third place several hundred votes behind Ellis. Final standing in the race was:

Marcantonio	35,937
Ellis	31,482
Morrissey	31,184

Of Ellis' total, 4,964 were polled on the Liberal Party line.

Marcantonio's vote showed a tremendous gain of 21,049 votes on the ALP line, Row C, over his 1946 ALP total of 14,888, an unprecedented achievement for so short a time. This achievement is all the more remarkable, when it is recalled that the State Legislature passed a special law, the Wilson-Pakula Law, aimed at Marcantonio, to prevent him from winning the primaries in any other party. The law boomeranged, giving Marcantonio a solid basis on the ALP line for the first time in his political career.

HAILS VINDICATION

Marcantonio, who is state chairman of the ALP, hailed its record 508,000 total vote in the state as a "vindication of the things we stand for."

"The vote of the ALP in N. Y. State demonstrates the solid foundation on which the party is built," Marcantonio told the Daily Worker. "It is on this kind of a foundation

that the new national party will be built."

He said that the ALP and the Progressive Party nationally would set its goals towards 1950 and predicted that the coming years would show still further growth.

The Liberal Party, he said, suffered a severe defeat in the city and state, and he predicted that its decline would continue.

"The Liberal Party has not quite reached its own level," he said. "It's going further down, as every year will show."

A FIGHTING CAMPAIGN

His own re-election was achieved in a tough, bitter campaign in which he hammered on people's issues that affected the voters of his district. He never took a backward step before red-baiting, meeting it head-on and thoroughly deflating it by his smashing triumph.

The scene at his headquarters after the victory was announced was proof enough of the deep love which the people of his district have for him. He was hoisted on the shoulders of the cheering crowd and presented with giant bouquets of flowers by the hundreds of his supporters who crowded his headquarters at 1484 First Ave.

His campaign was conducted against the policies his Republican and Democratic opponents stood for. He attacked Ellis for his close Wall Street connections, linking him with the investment banking trust which was named by the U. S. Government as part of a trust blocking housing.

Morrissey he linked with the corrupt Tammany machine and riddled his red-baiting by proving how Morrissey had sought his aid in the past.

Marcantonio was the target of the entire boss press in the city, with all the N. Y. papers editorially calling for his defeat. The Times devoted a series of three lead editorials to him, demanding a reactionary concentration against him.

But the voters had the last word—and Marcantonio is back in Congress for the next two years, his 13th and 14th years there.

The Worker

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Voters Repudiate 80th Congress



REP. VITO MARCANTONIO waves to the crowd of voters who greeted him Tuesday night on his re-election.

President Promised Much; Will He Deliver?

By George Morris

Harry S. Truman, in his election campaign, went all out in denouncing Wall Street, high prices and the Taft-Hartley Congress. He played pro-New Deal sentiment for all it was worth. He had to promise about everything most people asked for to get the votes that re-elected him.

The President was forced to wage that type of a campaign because he couldn't win unless he could draw much of the backing that Henry Wallace would have obtained.

It was Wallace who forced the basic issues into the campaign, and it was Wallace who dogged Truman throughout the campaign to force him to speak about the issues.

If the President hadn't taken over the substance of Wallace's domestic program, which proved so popular with the people, he would not have been in a position to charge so effectively that Dewey evaded the issues. The President, as results show, rightly estimated that the voters would be more easily attracted on the "pork chops" issues. He left his reactionary foreign policy program in the background.

This explains the noticeable sagging of pro-Wallace vote support in the final weeks of the campaign, and the strange phenomenon of a turnout for him of bigger crowds (as in Brooklyn) than showed up in the voting.

WILL HE DELIVER?

The big question now is what will the President do about delivering on his promises? He cannot complain now of a hostile Congress. The mandate is unmistakable, and the groups of the population that gave him the victory on the basis of his promises will be looking forward to early results.

A review of the President's speeches in his whirlwind tour which is credited with having turned the tide shows he has a terrific backlog to work on.

The President minced no words

on "Wall Street." In his Dexter, Iowa, speech he told farmers:

"Never once during the great crises of the past 50 years have the Wall St. Republican administrations lifted a finger to help the farmer. The Republican gluttons of privilege are cold men. And it is their aim to put the government of the United States under the control of men like themselves. They want to return to Wall St. economic dictatorship."

The President similarly denounced the "Big Business lobbies" and the "unholy alliance" between the NAM and GOF, in his speeches before labor audiences, as he did in Philadelphia, Akron, Pittsburgh and in most of the cities. But will Truman clean out the Wall Streeters who predominate in his administration?

He played strongly on the fear of Dewey, and pictured Dewey as "front man" for fascists. He said in Chicago on Oct. 26:

"Now let us look at the group of men who are jeopardizing the future of the democracy of the United States through their concentrated economic power. . . . When a few men get control of the economy of a nation they find a 'front man' to run the country for them. Before Hitler came to power, control over the German economy had passed into the hands of a small group of rich manufacturers, bankers and owners. . . . We know the rest of the story."

So it went on all the issues. He repeatedly reminded unionists that their only hope for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law is his election. And he took an unequivocal stand for repeal, leaving no way for retreat from that promise.

The issues he played most were inflation, blaming it entirely upon the Republicans, and the housing crisis, which he laid squarely to Republicans and their real estate lobbies. A typical windup of a Truman speech was the one on Oct. 22:

"I completely reject the idea that we should eliminate the

New Deal. Instead we should build upon it a better way of life.

"We should repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. We should increase the minimum wage from 40 cents an hour to at least 75 cents. Social security insurance should be extended to the large groups of people not now protected. The insurance benefits should be increased by approximately 50 percent. We should expand our facilities for looking after the nation's health. The Federal government should provide aid to the states for meeting the educational needs of our children. The Congress should provide aid for slum clearance and low-rent housing. We should do something at once about high prices."

While Truman had apparently hoped to avoid saying much of his unpopular cold war and foreign policy program, Wallace smoked him out on that to an extent and forced some important moves on his part that paid off in big blocks of votes.

On Oct. 25 Truman issued a statement that was interpreted as a repudiation of Secretary Marshall's endorsement of the Bernadotte Plan. This was followed with his Madison Square Garden speech which catered to Jewish voters with some high-sounding promises for an Israel "strong enough, big enough and independent enough."

VINSON PLAN

Some days earlier came Truman's celebrated move for a Vinson mission to Stalin. While the President bowed to the military and the bipartisan Marshall-Dulles cold war braintrust, he made a public defense of his step in his "non-political" speech before the American Legion convention.

Obviously Truman sought to appease the widespread sentiment against the cold war policy that Wallace brought out by the latter's hard-hitting attacks on the Marshall Plan. The very embarrassment the President seemed to suffer

(Continued on Page 12)

Wallace's Contribution Vital In Ouster of Reactionaries

By Rob F. Hall

In one of the most surprising upsets in political history, the American people have elected President Truman for a full four-year term in the White House. They also named Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky) to preside over the Senate as Vice President of the United States. Republican control of the Senate and House was wiped out as Democrats gained a majority of seats in both houses.

Truman's election was not foreseen even by his closest advisers and it is doubtful whether the President himself, despite his always confident predictions of victory, really believed he would win.

But the Truman-Barkley ticket took the lead from the earliest returns and held it through the long hours of the night. By sunrise Wednesday, the Democratic candidate was ahead in enough states to assure victory—if he could hold on. Democratic control of the House and Senate was already certain.

By 11:15 it was impossible to escape the conclusion that Harry S. Truman was in. Gov. Dewey making his second race for the presidency on the GOP ticket, soberly conceded defeat and wired congratulations to Truman who was in his hometown of Independence, Mo.

By midafternoon with many elections district still to be heard from, the count was: President Truman, 20,560,405; Dewey 19,127,343; Wallace, 948,587; Thurmond, 812,560.

In the House of Representatives, 247 Democrats were elected and in 14 districts were leading in votes counted. It looked like a majority of 251 to 173.

Although the reported returns obviously did not include all the votes which should have been placed in Wallace's column, indications were that the Progressive vote would be less than two million.

PLEDGE TO HOLD ON

Leaders of the new party reacted to this news, with the pledge to retain and build their organization and carry on through future elections. "To save the peace of the world," Wallace said, "the Progressive Party is more needed than ever before. We shall continue our fight to save the nation and the world."

Wallace referred to the fact that on foreign policy Truman and the Republicans have an identical program—the Truman doctrine and ERP—which, Wallace said, is dividing the world into two warring camps.

The Progressive Party hailed the victory of Rep. Vito Marcantonio in the 18th New York district. "This shows what can be done by organization and strict adherence to principle," Wallace said. The Progressives let no one forget the new party had succeeded in getting on the ballot in 45 states and was "here to stay."

"Truman would never have made the type of campaign he did if there had been no Progressive Party raising the real issues," one Progressive said. "If not for us, it would have been 1946 all over, when the most reactionary Congress in history was elected. Our work created a more liberal political climate in the country, compelling candidates to come out on issues. And now our party is needed to mobilize the people to assure that they'll carry out those liberal pledges."

SOLVES NO PROBLEM

Progressive Party leaders pointed out that while many voters cast their ballot for Truman in the belief that he personally desired peace, the defeat of Dewey by the Democratic candidate solved no problem. The abortive Vinson mission which never reached Moscow won many votes for Truman but the bi-partisan cold war policy remains as a menace to world peace. In a statement issued late Tuesday night Wallace called on the victor

at the polls to reverse the trend and wage a peace campaign.

It was clear, however, that a large part of Truman's majority was due to voters' reaction on domestic issues, such as the Taft-Hartley Act, inflation, housing and Negro rights. On some of these issues, like labor legislation and inflation, Truman had differentiated himself from Dewey in his numerous campaign speeches across the country.

In all of these issues, Truman had laid the blame on the Republican-controlled 80th Congress which he labeled as the "worst in history."

Although Truman himself bears an important part of the blame for the failure of the 80th Congress to enact constructive legislation, he was able to convince the people of its guilt. The election success of Truman was a popular repudiation of the 80th Congress for its reactionary record.

DEWEY DEFENDED RECORD

Dewey defended that record and refused to discuss issues in anything but generalities.

In the races for the House of Representatives, where domestic issues were the only consideration, this trend is most noticeable. Democrats early Wednesday clinched 235 seats, a majority, and were in the lead in 26 other congressional districts. In the northern congressional districts, Democratic candidates were committed to repealing the Taft-Hartley law and to enacting legislation on civil rights, housing and price control.

The 80 Taft-Hartleyites defeated in Tuesday's balloting included some of the most active members of the House Un-American and House Labor Committees, such as Charles J. Kersten (R-Wis), Richard B. Vail (R-Ill), Max Schwabe (R-Mo), Gerald W. Landis (R-Ind), Edward O. McCowen (R-O), John McDowell (R-Pa). Another Hartley committee member, George D. McKinnon (R-Minn) was behind in his race for reelection.

Another fanatical red-baiter, Rep. William Cole (R-Mo), author of a bill to bar Communists from the ballot, was defeated. So were Rep. Fred Busbey (R-Ill), Forest Harness (R-Ind) and Howard Buffett (R-Neb), men with the same notions. In the upper chamber, Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn), author of much anti-labor legislation and a close collaborator of Taft's, was defeated by Mayor Hubert Humphreys of Minneapolis.

Sen. C. Douglas Buck (R-Del) foe of price control, was beaten by Allen Frears, Jr.

Other Senate victories for the Democrats included Paul H. Douglas' defeat of incumbent Sen. Curley Brooks (R-Ill).

While the Democratic victors in many of these contests are committed to repeal of Taft-Hartley and other progressive legislation, they are in most cases supporters of Truman's cold war policies.

The Democrats won the governor's office in eight states formerly held by Republicans. In one instance this was a demonstration for the return of price control and other measures to check inflation. That was in Connecticut where Chester Bowles, former price administrator, carried the state against his Republican opponent.

In Ohio, Gov. Thomas Herbert (Continued on Page 12)

SOVIET WAGES RISE—OUTPUT ZOOMS IN PEACE INDUSTRIES

MOSCOW, (Telepress). — The latest trade returns and industrial indices available here fully support Vice-Minister Andrei Vyshinski's contention at the General Assembly of U. N. that the Soviet Union is directing its main energies to the tasks of peaceful reconstruction.

There are 2,400,000 more people at work than a year ago. Soviet industry, at the end of the first nine months of the year, is six percent ahead of plan. The grain harvest, it is announced, is equal to the excellent record of 1940. Particularly welcome is the news of a substantial increase in collective-farm herds.

The Soviet Union's wage earners are being well rewarded for their efforts. In a period of falling prices the total sum paid out in wages during the third quarter of this year was nine percent up on the

same period in 1947. Industrial wages increased by 14 percent, wages in the building trades by 25 percent, and in the teaching profession by 19 percent. Those increased wages have bought more goods than last year. The sales of bread rose 56 percent, of sugar 92 percent, of cotton textiles 55 percent, of woollen textiles 41 percent, of leather shoes 28 percent. Less money was needed to buy more goods, in the markets more food was sold in the third quarter than in the second quarter of the year, and very much more than before the war.

An important indication of policy is provided by data in capital investment. The biggest increases have taken place in dwelling-house construction, in the food industry and in various types of light industry working on consumers goods.

At the UN, It's Russians Who Make the Peace Moves

By Joseph Starobin

When the white-haired, ruddy Andrei Y. Vishinsky takes the microphone here at the UN Assembly, the corridors empty rapidly and the Political Committee comes to attention.

When Generalissimo Stalin gives an interview to the faraway newspaper, Pravda, the UN itself comes to a virtual halt. The committee rooms empty out. Messengers scurry for Stalin's text. Newspapermen accost the delegates and ask for reactions. The Soviet Union "dominates" this Assembly, but a domination of a very different kind from the mechanical majority of votes which the State Department conjures up on most every issue.

The Assembly is "dominated" by the Soviet spokesmen in the moral and political sense. It is from the Soviet delegation that most of the initiative, the leadership, the push and the intellectual fight has come: Vishinsky on the simultaneous banning of atomic weapons and the agreement for controls; Vishinsky again on the one-third reduction of arms; Pavlov (the ambassador to Belgium) who leads the fight for strengthening the Declaration of Human Rights; Alexander Bogomolov who uncovers the economic consequences of the Marshall Plan for Europe; Galagan who presses every advantage in exposing the real state of affairs in the colonies; big, broad-boned Yacob Malik who stands guard over the Assembly's decision for an independent Israel.

AS ALL-ROUND full-back of the team, which also includes the doughty doctor, Kisselev of Soviet Byelorussia, there is that dean of Soviet statesmen, Dmitri Manuilski. He follows up every debate and specializes in verbal forward-passes against the Social Democrats like Hector McNeil of Britain and Paul Henri-Spaak of Belgium.

Not only does the political and ideological initiative rest with the Soviet side, as the London Economist recently wailed to its readers, but the cultural and intellectual level of the Soviet spokesman makes a vast impression on foreign newspapermen. When dealing with Paul Ramadier, of France, Vishinsky usually thrusts his barbs in the form of a quotation from Tartarin of Tarascon; perhaps Sen. Austin does not know it but Ramadier happens to come from the Tarascon country.

When answering McNeil, the former Soviet prosecutor defends the undaunted Greeks and their right to defy their oppressors by a reference to Cromwell and his Roundheads three centuries ago. When tilting with Dulles, Vishinsky bears in mind the former's affiliation with the higher echelons of the Protestant Church, calling Dulles a



VYSHINSKY

preacher," or equally reminding Dulles of his connections with the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, advisers to the big cartels.

IT HAS BEEN ARGUED at this Assembly that the Soviet Union is "an imperialism worse than the Czars." But the interesting thing is that the imperialists never feared the Czar as much as they do the Soviet leaders. They made a score of settlements with the Russian Czars, yet refuse to settle this war with the Soviet Union. No, this argument won't do.

You have only to visit Europe to realize how little the common people go for this insulting nonsense. It is not because the USSR is "Czarist"—but exactly because it is the first socialist state, the magnetic pole of all movements for social change, the liberator of half of Europe, the commonwealth of workingclass republics that the defenders of the old order confess they are afraid of her.

I have seen Polish citizens of Warsaw at a concert given by an Uzbek chanteuse; and one could feel anti-Russian prejudices hundreds of years old evaporate before one's eyes. The Poles know the difference between the Soviet Union and the Czar.

I have visited Hungarian factories, working with raw materials from the Soviet Union, and thus developing native industry where only a few years back feudalism was the rule. That was not the Czar's practice. And under the

state of affairs obtains: the big monopolists extract raw materials from their "allies" and ship in finished products to destroy native industry.

I HAVE SEEN the streets of Prague decorated with bunting and flags and posters proclaiming the friendship of the Czech and Slovak peoples for their great Slav neighbor. And why not? It was the Soviet Union which extended 650,000 tons of bread grains last year when the Bohemian and Moravian harvest was ruined by the drought.

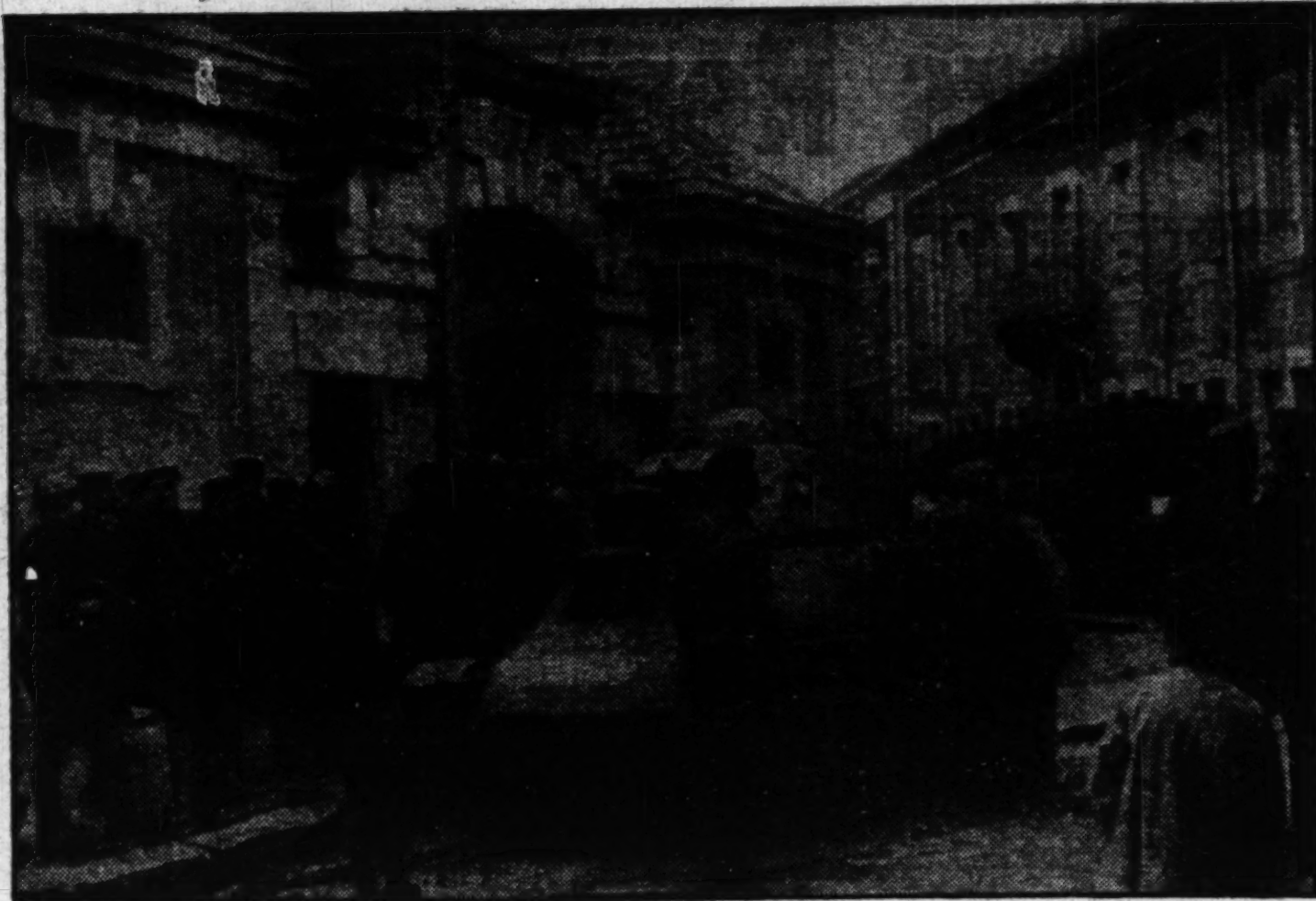
And on Sept. 30, a new trade agreement was negotiated placing Czechoslovakia in first place as a trade partner of Soviet Russia. This means more and better food for the Czechs and Slovaks. It means a humming industry and the guarantee that the new Five-Year Plan (which comes into effect this January) will boost living standards 50 percent.

And in France or Italy, one feels the depth of understanding among the working people of the Soviet Union's great role as the leader of the socialist and democratic front. At the Vel D'Hiver, the Madison Square Garden of Paris, 50,000 women assembled on Oct. 27 to declare their will for peace. Every mention of the USSR brought applause. And rarely has a slogan echoed more deeply in the hearts of people than the declaration of the French Communist Party that "the people of France will not, will never, make war on the Soviet Union." No wonder the mis-rulers of the capitalist world are worried. The Czar never worried them like that.

MANY AMERICANS, of course, find this hard to understand. The fact that the Soviet Union is at one and the same time a group of nations, and the first Socialist commonwealth, is difficult for Americans to grasp. Everyone who wants friendship with the USSR becomes "a foreign agent," and everyone who believes in Marxism as the science of inevitable and necessary social change becomes a "traitor." Europe has been through all that.

Almost every European is sensitive to his own national traditions; but he understands that Socialism is an international ideal, and his feeling for the Soviet Union arises not from anything "pro-Russian" in the sense of being against his own national feeling, but from his pride that on one-sixth of the earth, Socialism has conquered, and grown strong.

It was that way 150 years ago, when republicans took pride in the American Revolution, the vanguard of the popular revolutions that heralded the modern era.



TANKS SENT AGAINST MINERS by Quella government are real commentary on the implications of the Marshall Plan in Western Europe. This machine, standing before the Ales police station, is surrounded by gendarmes, troops and curious kids.

Wall St. Subsidiaries To Dominate Germany

FRANKFURT (Telepress).—Fourteen big trusts embracing mining and heavy industries are to be formed in western Germany and run by German "experts" appointed by the American administration authorities.

The trusts will "gradually" be exempted from military jurisdiction and transformed into joint stock companies with the majority of shares held by American investors and the rest allotted to the former Nazi owners of the Ruhr and Rhine.

It is thought possible that a small number of the shares may be offered for sale on western European stock exchanges.

THIS SOLUTION of the problem of how to re-establish neo-Nazi free enterprise on the Ruhr and Rhine, in accordance with American policy, was agreed upon at a meeting of German "experts" and Marshall Plan representatives, and was presented to members of the "Wirtschaftspolitische Gesellschaft 1947" (Association of Ruhr Manufacturers) by Lawrence Wilkinson, economic adviser to the US Military Government.

The reorganization of western German mining and heavy industries into 14 new trusts will change, according to Wilkinson, the present horizontal system into a vertical system. This means that the new trusts will incorporate enterprises at all production stages from raw materials to semi-finished goods. This, he explained, would make management and control more effective, especially when the old Hitlerite Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrers, whose skill and merits he praised, are in command once more.

The US Military Government will nominate German "experts" as trustees of new 14 cartels. The Germans will be responsible to the Military Government's economic department, which is headed by Wilkinson. The trustees will be "officials" of the American occupation authorities, which is quite in accordance with valid inter-allied agreements.

THIS, Wilkinson described as "the first stage" of reorganization which will last until Dewey has settled down in Washington and steps have been taken by his administration to replace the Military Government in Germany by a system of "civilian supervision" possibly under the Wall Street banker, Ferdinand Eberstadt.

The second phase, Wilkinson continued, will follow later next year, after Dewey's "realistic peace policies" have changed the situation in Germany. He did not say what he thought "the changed situation" would be. The second

phase, he said, would see the 14 trusts being taken away from military jurisdiction, with the simultaneous lifting of their sequestrian status, and their transformation into several joint stock companies.

Wilkinson's German listeners accepted as a matter of course the announcement that basic American "control" over the new trusts would be maintained by majority share holdings. The minority holders will be, firstly, German monopolists, and other western investors may be allowed to buy what's left. American plant and equipment to be supplied for new cartel units will remain American property for five years, after which time it will become the general property of joint stock companies.

Wilkinson dropped no hint as to his personal position in future US German administration. It's known, however, that he, unlike his boss General Clay, will survive the changes in Washington. Wilkinson stands in the high esteem of John Foster Dulles, and was appointed to the present post on the recommendation of former Army Minister Howard Peterson, owner of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, the former I. G. Farben lawyers in the US. Together with John Foster Dulles's firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, Peterson still represents the interests of American investors in Germany.

duPonts Act to Oust British From Portugal

In what is believed here to be an attempt ultimately to push the British monopoly, Imperial Chemical Industries, out of the Portuguese market, the United States biggest chemical combine, DuPont de Nemours, is seeking to purchase all Portuguese chemical factories.

Up to the end of the war, the Portuguese chemical industry was under the control of the Nazi I. G. Farben trust and its subsidiaries. Since 1945 DuPont and Imperial Chemical Industries have been determined rivals in a scramble to secure full control of the Portuguese market. DuPont is backed in its drive for the domination of the Portuguese chemical industry by the Marshall Plan administration which maintains that its purchase of additional factories in Portugal would aid European recovery.



Defeats Senator Ball: Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis is congratulated on his victory over Republican incumbent Sen. Joseph Ball in the battle for the Minnesota Senatorial seat.

Dewey Says He'll Study the Figures

By Harry Raymond

Tom Dewey reminded me of an amazing prize fighter who once picked himself off the canvas, bruised and bleeding, to declare: "I never felt better in my life."

Tom, like the fighter, was a badly beaten man. He would not admit it, however, until he was stretched out flat. The defeat became official when Jim Hagerty, Jr., his press agent and handler, tossed in the towel at 11:15 a. m., and read to the exhausted and waiting press Tom's message to Harry admitting he was really down on the floor.

But those of us who wanted to examine young Dewey's cuts and bumps and hear the story of his downfall in his own deep baritone had to wait an hour and 45 minutes in his star-spangled but deserted Hotel Roosevelt headquarters.

When Dewey finally did enter, flanked by handlers Hagerty and Paul Lockwood, signs of great mental anguish revealed themselves from beneath the veneer of an hour-old massage, a pearl striped suit and crisply starched white collar.

But Tom hadn't studied opera singing for nothing. He quickly twisted the muscles of his face into a broad stage smile and announced to the red-eyed press corps:

"I am just as surprised as anyone else in this room."

Three electricians, paying not the slightest attention to the big doings with the press, stomped heavily through the room dragging out of the hotel three huge searchlights Dewey's handlers had ordered set up in the adjoining grand ballroom to enliven the victory celebration which never arrived.

Hundreds of Dewey telephones, which were to spread the glad tidings throughout the land, were being ripped from their connections

by Bell System employees. Dewey pictures were being pulled down and tossed into containers along with cigarette butts, empty whiskey bottles and parts of uneaten sandwiches.

Amid this not too happy clatter, Fighting Tom began to explain it all.

"Do you think you made an error in strategy?" one of the most intellectual of the writers asked. Actually he meant to say: "Did you weave when you should have lobbed?"

"I have nothing to regret at all," Tom bravely replied, sticking his two hands deeply into his pants pockets.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY"

Another writer looked him straight in the eye and asked: "What role did labor play?"

Tom had the answer right on the tip of his tongue.

"It's impossible to say," he replied. "I'll have to look at the figures."

Another fellow used the vague approach. He asked: "What is the chief operating factor at this stage?"

"I'll have to study it more and hear some opinion and read what you boys write," Tom shot back.

Q. Have you any plans?

A. I have no plans at the moment.

Q. There is a report you are prepared to resign as governor?

A. That's pure fiction.

Q. Did the 80th Congress contribute toward your defeat?

A. I think that is one of the things I will have to study.

Q. What do you think of the future of the Republican Party?

A. A shift of one-half of one percent of the vote in some states could have made different results. That leaves the question open.

Dewey said he didn't "think much" of the Progressive Party. And when asked about the political polls, which flopped so miserably

and on which he depended so strongly, he replied somewhat sadly: "I don't want to comment on other people's misfortunes."

He called for support of Truman and urged that the Dewey foreign policy, which he did not go to pains

to explain, should "be given consideration" in "these troubled times," with "conditions in Greece and China" as reported in the newspapers.

Dewey said he got together with his handlers at 10:30 a.m., studied the Illinois and Ohio returns and

agreed the jig was up.

"Would you consider running a third time?" a reporter asked.

Dewey emitted a loud "No," turned and marched haughtily from the littered headquarters to pack his bags for his 5 p.m. retreat to Albany.

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Vet Post Aids Defense of '12'

ANN ARBOR — The American Veterans Committee post here which recently condemned the AVC's National Planning Committee's expulsion order of John Gates, Daily Worker editor, this last week voted \$25 to aid in Gates' defense and the 11 other National CP leaders under indictment.

A strong resolution to Attorney General Clark and President Truman demanding the dropping of the indictments was passed.

Actions also took place at the

meeting and Ed Yillen was nominated for Recording Secretary. Before accepting the nomination he told the veterans meeting that he wanted them to know he was a member of the Communist Party. The veterans elected Yillen unanimously to the post.

A few supporters of the AVC-NPC some weeks ago, with the aid of the Michigan Daily, campus newspaper, sought to start a witch-hunt when the veterans in the AVC post condemned Gates' expulsion.

Find Poison Gas In Air Where Smog Killed 11

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—The American Slav Congress of Western Pennsylvania, in a statement signed by secretary George Wuchinich, charges that the greed of the steel trust for profits was directly responsible for the nineteen residents of Donora who fell victims of the deadly smog which gripped that steel center last week end. Joseph Rudiak and Malt Cvetic, president and treasurer respectively of the congress, spent last Sunday in Donora, interviewing several hundred stricken citizens.

In Philadelphia, Philip Sadtler, a chemical engineer, said that he found evidence that fluorine gas, a poison, exists in the air at Donora. He found the gas in the blood of three residents hospitalized during the epidemic which took 19 lives.

Sadtler, who made an investigation at the request of the Donora Town Council, said he also found evidence of the gas in the vegetation, corrosion of metal, destruction of paint and the presence of mottled enamel on children's teeth. The chemist said the gas is given off in the process of making zinc and other metals.

Responsibility for the disaster, they reported, "can be traced di-

rectly to the American Steel and Wire Co. for failing to install safety equipment in its smelting works. Dust precipitators and smoke cleaners could have cleansed fumes from stacks, which in the dense fog over the town produced a mixture which resulted in deadly gas."

The Congress statement declares the management of the zinc mill, which is part of the American Steel and Wire Co. plant, itself a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp., preferred to consider profits before the health of its employees and other residents of the locality, and therefore did nothing about dangerous fumes and smoke despite repeated complaints over years.

THESE SERIOUS CHARGES are confirmed by Dr. Wm. Rongaus, of the Donora board of health, who said there would have been "More than a hundred dead if the fog had lasted another day."

Rongaus has been the most outspoken of the physicians who worked day and night to save those affected by the gas. The deaths are "just plain murder," he exclaimed. He added the even more serious charge that people "had been dying insidiously and silently from these fumes in Donora for last 30 years."

The plant went into operation during World War 1 and the present plant manager, M. M. Neale, admits that "there has been no change in our process since the plant started in 1916."

Any visitor to Donora gets ample evidence on every side of the deadly character of smoke and fumes from the sulphur mill and zinc workers. For miles on each side of the bend in the Monongahela River, where the plant lies along the Bank, the land is bare of any vegetation. When the plant is operating, huge clouds of yellow, brownish smoke hang over the whole locality.

The callous attitude of company executives is shocking. It required "pressure from groups which insisted on knowing what is being done to improve conditions at plant" before Neale, superintendent of the zinc works, would speak up at the Donora council meeting, according to reports in the Pittsburgh press.

During the council hearing, it was brought out that last March, Donora authorities had received from the State Department of Forests and Waters the advice to demand that smoke filters be placed in smoke stacks of the zinc plant.

Meanwhile the zinc works' has been closed down. Some six hundred men have been thrown out of work.

In a broadcast by the American Slav Congress of Braddock Station WLOA last Sunday, workers in Donora mills were urged to demand of the steel trust the installation of whatever is required in the plant to ensure safety for themselves and residents nearby, payment in full for all time lost and compensation to families of the dead and to those affected by fumes.



SMOKE POURS FROM the zinc works of the American Steel and Wire Co., plant at Donora, Pa., which was closed after "smog"—smoke, fog and industrial fumes—caused 19 deaths in the town.

Petition High Court On Dennis Sentence

Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson has granted Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, time until Nov. 29 to file application for that court to consider the sentence of one year and \$1,000 fine he received on charges of contempt of Congress.

The Circuit Court of Appeals must however, also agree to stay the order of execution of Dennis' sentence until the 29th.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, on Oct. 11—had affirmed the conviction of a lower court, in an outrageous opinion delivered by Judge Bennett Champ Clark.

The judge, originally a Missourian, was especially incensed by Dennis' powerful argument that The Un-American Committee is unconstitutional because one of its members was elected in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Clark's opinion bristled with Dixiecrat epithets against Dennis' position. The judge couldn't see the "relevancy" in hard facts that proved the illegality of John Rankin's election, who wins office only because the overwhelming majority of Negroes and impoverished whites are robbed of their franchise in Mississippi. Rankin, of course, is a mainstay of the Un-American Committee.

If the Supreme Court rejects the motion on Nov. 29, Dennis must go to prison immediately thereafter.

Should it agree—and four justices are necessary to grant review—the case will be heard by the Supreme Court. That body, however, has already refused to review similar sentences against Leon Josephson, now serving a year in federal prison. It acted likewise in the case of Dr. Edward Barsky, Howard Fast and the other defendants of the Spanish anti-fascist refugee committee, although it still has before it an application for reconsideration.

Dennis' arguments against the contempt charges included three main points: the Un-American Committee is illegal because the statute on which it operates is unconstitutional; the character of the proceedings before it; and the glaring violations of the Fourteenth Amendment.

King Cusses Countrymen

CLEVELAND, O.—Nothing but curses for the people of his homeland was the dish handed out to the lecture hall crowd here by His Imperial Highness, Otto of Austria.

Unable to live off the backs of the people, King Otto beefed about the "lack of civilization" in the old country.

But he had high praise for Pakistan where the British still pull the strings.

"That's the great country of the future," he said. "Sit in any of the major sidewalk cafes (where the natives can't sit) and you see representatives of the world's greatest corporations meeting to discuss future deals."

"Why," added the King of Pakistan, "they've had four revolutions there without killing a single person."

FINNISH STRIKERS HOLD TIGHT

HELSINKI (ALN).—Workers at the strikebound Arabia Pottery Works defied orders of the Finnish Federation of Labor to end a month-long walkout. Charging a sellout by FFL leaders, rank-and-file potters continued their strike for higher wages. The FFL has called the strike illegal and declared that strikers returning to their jobs would not be considered scabs. Less than one-third of the workers joined the back-to-work movement.

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New Party Resolved To Continue Fight

By Abner W. Berry

President Truman's dope-upsetting victory at the polls Tuesday was taken in its stride at Henry Wallace's Progressive Party headquarters. And the slogan "The Progressive Party is here to stay!" persisted in the spirit and activity of the party's hardworking staff.

Wallace, himself, after studying the returns all night Tuesday, set the party's tone in a telegram to President Truman following Dewey's concession of defeat. Maintaining his high spirits after the night-long vigil, the Progressive Party candidate said his campaign had put a brake on the drive toward fascism and war.

He demanded of Truman a return to the policies of Roosevelt. "In honoring you with their confidence," Wallace's wife stated, "the people have endorsed your declarations that you stand for controls to bring down prices, for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, for price protection to farmers, for guarantees of full civil rights to the Negro people, and for full recognition and assistance to the new state of Israel as established by the partition decision of the United Nations in Nov. 1947."

Wallace asked the President "to repudiate the bi-partisan foreign

policy," rid government agencies of banker-general domination and establish "collaboration among all nations through the United Nations for the establishment of one world at peace." These steps, Wallace declared, was necessary to fulfill "the mandate which you have received from the American people."

"STOLE OUR PLATFORM"

One spokesman in the headquarters, remarking on the Truman vote, quipped: "Truman stole our platform and fooled the people with it."

Another staff member said of the returns: "It is an encouraging political sign that the people refused to support any but a progressive program," then he added: "—but most voters as yet cannot distinguish between a real progressive and a phony."

The consensus of the staff—which undoubtedly includes that of the candidate—is that Truman's Wallace-like promises plus the mass fear of a Republican administration, cut into the Wallace vote and pulled many "undecided" voters into the Truman column.

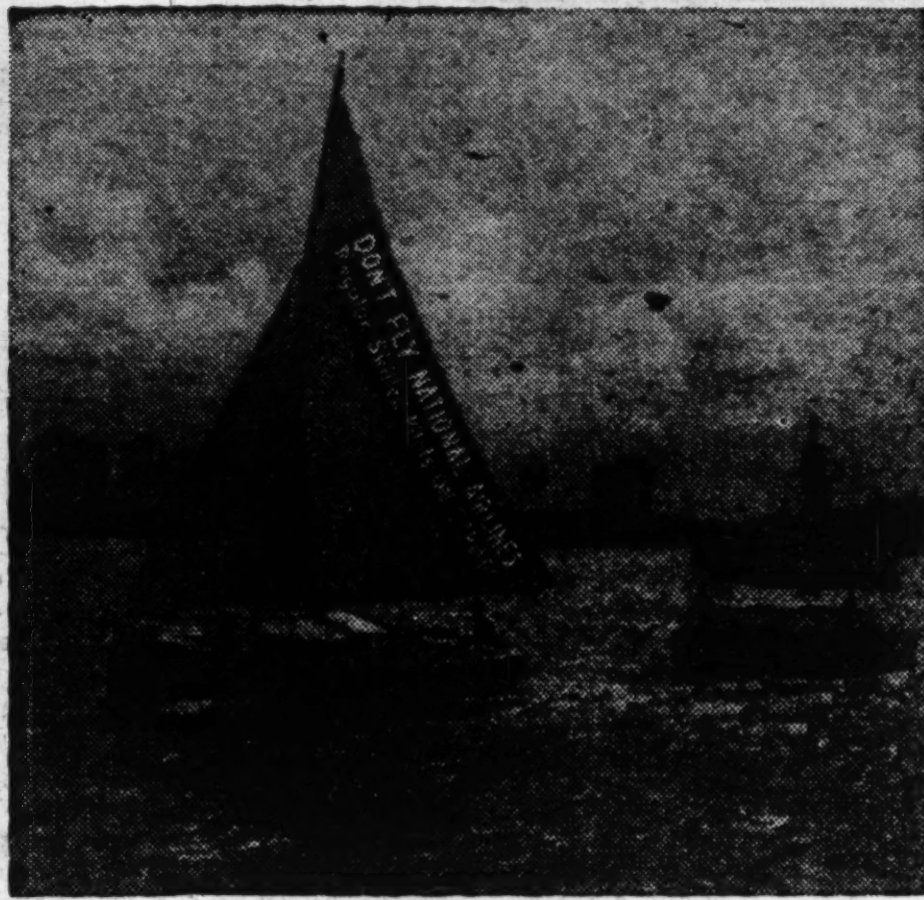
No one on the staff, however, would accept as true or representative the vote figures for Wallace in the election returns. Spokesman cited nearly one million-vote discrepancy between the Associated Press and the United Press; yesterday afternoon the former gave Wallace 900,000 while the latter gave him 1,800,000.

Vote analysts in the Wallace headquarters who are familiar with campaigns and conditions throughout the country pointed out that in Missouri, with 25 percent of the vote in, Wallace was given 1,800 votes; and only 600 additional votes were picked up by Wallace after 75 percent of the Missouri vote (more than 1,000,000) was counted. Margaret Bush Wilson, Progressive Party candidate in St. Louis' 11th Congressional District, was credited with only 800 votes. The Progressive Party has more than that many members in the district, it was said.

The same evidence of "vote-stealing" or "uncounted votes," staff members said, was present in the North Carolina figures.

With 82 percent of that state's vote (800,000) counted, only 2,800 was credited to the Progressive Party. This in a state where the Party collected 35,000 nominating petition signatures, the signatories of which had to give up their vote in the primary. Party spokesmen claim to have more than twice the number of followers in Durham and Forsyth counties as is shown in the entire state vote.

In Missouri, during the last week of the campaign, a ruling was made, aides reported, which barred Progressive Party watchers from Missouri polls, thereby making it im-



BY LAND, BY AIR, BY SEA, striking members of the Air Line Pilots Assn. (AFL) extend picket lines in the tenth month of their strike against National Airlines.

possible to protect the vote there.

Despite the reports on the vote, Wallace was the recipient of a flood of wires thanking him for the fight he has put up for peace and human rights and urging him to keep in the fight. His secretaries assert that the greetings have come from every section of the country.

Progressive Party leaders spoken to were all of the opinion that the points raised in Wallace's telegram to Truman would furnish the basis for the Party's legislative program.

"Now Truman has no excuse," was the general opinion expressed. "He has made his promise due to Wallace's pressure, and now he is in a position to pay off. He has the Presidency with complete Democratic control of the House and the Senate."

The program of "making Truman pay off" and following up Wallace's announcement during the campaign to "run candidates in every Congressional District in 1950" seemed to be the perspective of the men and women who have manned the party positions.

They were working yesterday in a quiet atmosphere of businesslike efficiency. There was nothing grim in the attitude of those who work at 39 Park Ave. But there was a profound conviction which showed in everything that was done: "The Progressive Party is here to stay."

RAP U. S. BAN ON JOBS FOR BERLIN WORKERS

BERLIN (ALN).—The Amalgamation of Free German Unions of Greater Berlin has protested a U.S. order barring unemployed workers in the American zone from accepting jobs in the Soviet sector. Pointing out that 25,000 metal workers, engineers, technicians and other highly skilled men and women are out of work in the U.S. area, the AFGU said they could easily find jobs in the Soviet section. Western military authorities have doomed these workers to unemployment, the AFGU charged and are using them to clear away rubble. Continuation of such policy, the AFGU added, will hamper restoration of the city's economy, make it impossible to raise production and eventually lead to total industrial disintegration.

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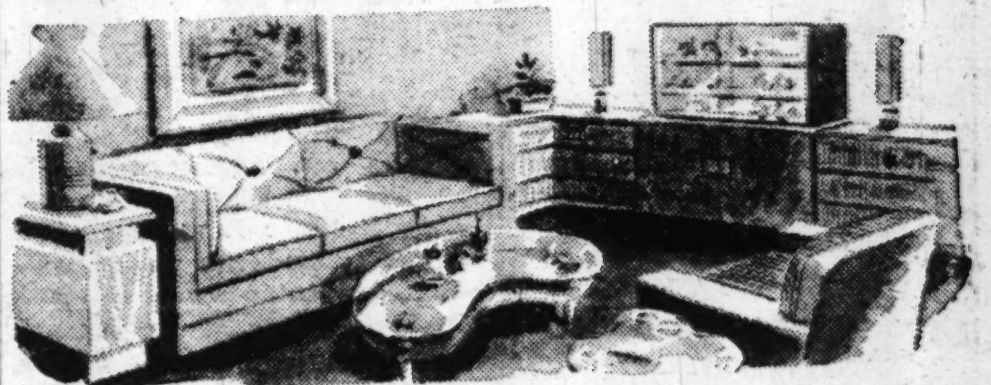
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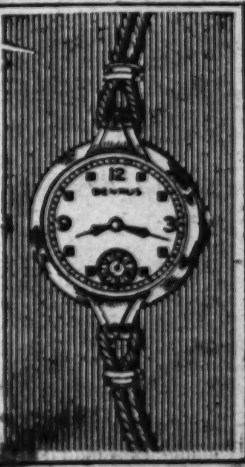
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Unity of Brewery Workers Foils Strikebreakers

By Bernard Burton

When the rank and file brewery stoppage broke out spontaneously three weeks ago as a protest against speedup, the workers faced formidable strikebreaking opposition of their own officials in the CIO United Brewery Workers and the employers. They

rebuffed a number of scabbing attempts and by this time have taken back control of their locals, with all local officials either declaring themselves for the stoppage or suspended from office pending charges.

Even the ranks of the international officials were broken in face of the solidarity of the workers and the leadership of other 35-man steering committee. One international executive board member, Al Kovalski, of the West Coast, announced himself for the stoppage and remained in New York to help the workers while the Board beat a retreat back to Cincinnati.

ALTHOUGH THE STOPPAGE is giving some rude lessons to the top officials of the union, its impact is also being felt by officials in

other unions who play the Taft-Hartley game. For T-H is one of the most important factors which impelled the union's leaders to hand over a speedup deal in "return" for a \$5 raise.

The contempt of the workers for this kind of "raise" was expressed by a walkout leader who said: "You know what they can do with the \$5. Why, the bosses are getting back way more than that from the way we have to break our backs to keep up."

Like other officials who issued loud "fighting" words against Taft-Hartley and then proceeded to sign affidavits and attempt to live with the law, the Brewery Union officers fell into line with the policy which says, "Now is not the time to fight."

This may have been especially easy in a union which boasted that it had not had a major strike in 60 years (although its founders were Austrian and German Socialists and Communists).

LACKING FAITH in their own members and frightened by the Taft-Hartley goblins of injunctions, suits and Labor Board snarls, the officials entered into bargaining—but it was not collective bargaining. For it scorned the demands of the workers and their fighting ability. As a result, the "bargaining" degenerated into a trading proposition—how much the officials could swap with the employers.

In this case it means swapping an impossible speedup for a \$5 raise, with the workers coming out on the short end.

This is the same kind of policy which was recently advocated by the AFL in its Monthly Survey,

and is pushed by top officials of other unions—Walter Reuther of the CIO United Auto Workers, Dan Tobin of the AFL Teamsters.

But while backtracking officials have been alarmed by the stoppage, the workers in other unions who have been and are being saddled with similar deals have been applauding and aiding the brewery rank and file and watching its effect which has already resulted in several large firms revoking the speedup.

Budd 'Widows' Get A Bigger Dividend

PHILADELPHIA.—The "widows and orphans" who the big corporations claim are their stockholders, got a raise last week at Budd's.

For every \$1.23 they "made" last year they got \$2.10. The company's net income of the first nine months of 1948 was \$7,843,046, a 58 percent increase over 1947.

The wife of a Budd worker we know was thrilled to hear the news. "I'm so glad the stockholders got a raise, she said. "But my husband hasn't even seen the 13-cents increase he and the other Budd workers won last summer."

"He hasn't worked a full week since that increase went through. He works 33 to 35 hours a week and gets sent home at all hours. No work."

"So—it means we cut down on lots of things like new clothes, or a movie now and then. But I'm really glad the stockholders have managed to keep up with the high cost of living."



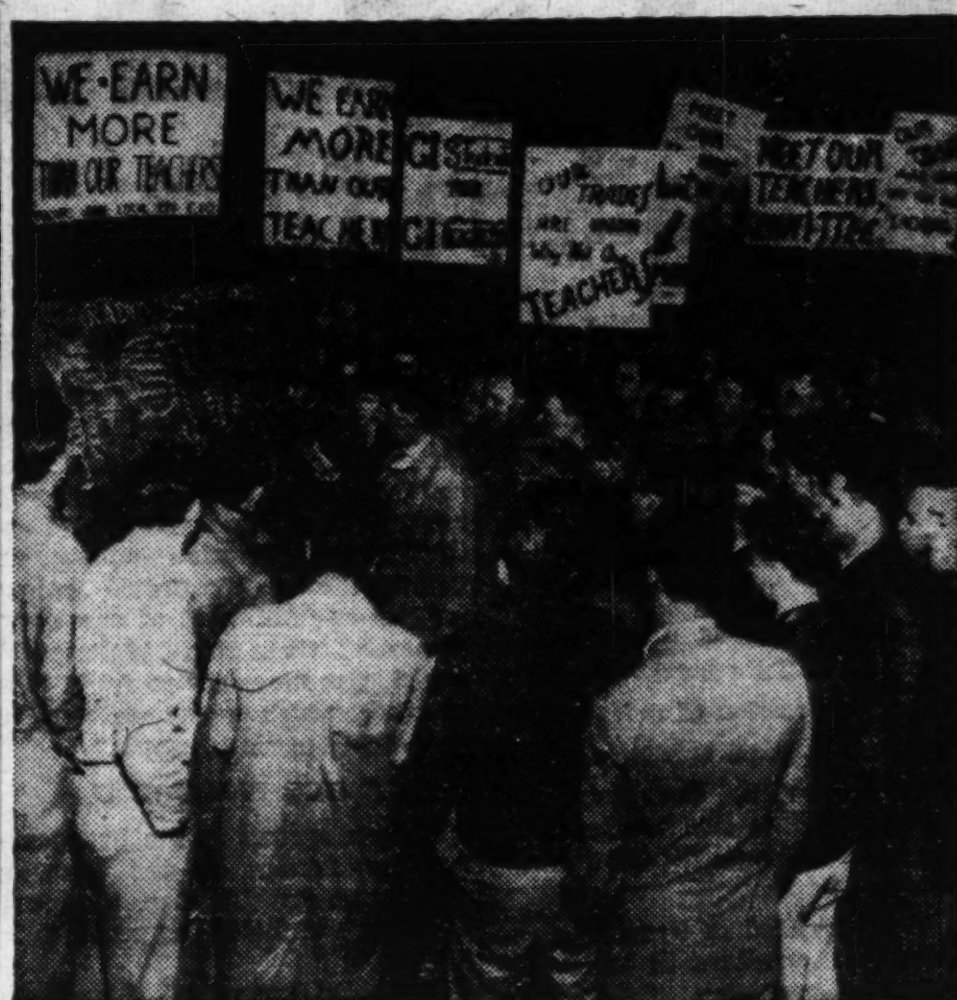
ROLL OUT THE BARREL—First break in the employers' front against the striking United Brewery Workers (CIO) in New York came with agreement of Ebling to drop the speedup clause, target of the strike.

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GI STUDENTS BAT FOR TEACHERS—GI students support the demands of striking CIO teachers at Coyne electrical school in Chicago. Teachers keep classes by demonstrating problems on picket line.

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Coast Strikers Show Way to Pull T-H Teeth

By Bernard Burton

Facing an unholy alliance of shipowners, government agencies and turncoat union officials, West Coast maritime strikers have rounded their ninth week with ranks solid and shipping tied up. As was expected, the first official to play the shipowner game was Harry Lundeborg, secretary of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific.

In the eighth week of the strike, Lundeborg announced that he would try to oust the striking CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards by making use of a National Labor Relations Board decision giving scabs the vote while denying it to strikers. The red-ranting official filed for an NLRB election in Seattle to represent stewards on the Alaska run.

Since these ships are tied up, the only way Lundeborg could get away with it was by attempting to send

"permanent" scabs through the picket line.

Hugh Bryson, MCS president, warned, however, that "nobody's going through our picket lines, neither Lundeborg nor the shipowners." He also warned Lundeborg against trying to make use of another NLRB decision, the one outlawing mass picketing.

CHARGING THAT Lundeborg was being helped by a dozen goons who were flown from New York by Joe Ryan, lifetime president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, Bryson declared that

the only stewards Lundeborg could "represent" were a few company spies and expelled members.

Another striking union, the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, announced a tentative settlement this week, presumably breaking the solid front of striking maritime unions. There was no announcement, however, that the MEBA would seek to sail until all the unions settle.

With the CIO Longshoremen, led by Harry Bridges, acting as mainstay of the strike, there was little possibility of any ship moving regardless of what Lundeborg, the shipowners or the government agencies do.

In an obvious move aimed at splitting the workers, the Standard Oil Co. this week came across with a new agreement for Lundeborg's SUP. The shipowners have tried this unsuccessfully in past struggles in an attempt to weaken the pace-setting militant unions. As in the past, all this is expected to accomplish is to increase the fighting determination of the strikers.

While non-striking members of the CIO National Maritime Union have been supporting the strike generously, it was learned this week that the NMU has thus far not given a cent from its treasury to support one of the most crucial maritime labor struggles in history.

NMU OFFICIALS have also

sanctioned the sailing of ships from the port of Tacoma, which had been declared "hot" by the striking unions. While Tacoma longshore work is done by non-striking members of the ILA, ships from struck areas have been diverted to that port.

Despite the actions of Lundeborg and a few others of his stripe, the rank and file of all unions con-

tinues to give aid to the strikers. Nearly all union members on the West Coast have recognized the strike for what it actually is—the first major testing ground of the strikebreaking effectiveness of Taft-Hartley.

Aid has also come from many unions in other parts of the nation, but much more is needed to tip the scales in what is now the front-line battle for all labor.

Pledges, money and other expressions of fraternal solidarity should be sent to the striking unions.



I was 'pull that lever, tighten that bolt, fill out that report, until I just had to get away from it all!

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The Way to Settlement With Soviet Union

By Eugene Dennis

General Secretary, CP U.S.A.

THE Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, is celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the world's first workers' state. It is marking this historic occasion with impressive new plans for advancing the Socialist well-being of the peoples of the USSR, and with a new peace initiative.

No one can doubt that the domestic plans of the Soviet Union, symbolized by the recently announced program for converting 300,000,000 arid acres into a vast granary, will be fulfilled. For thirty-one years planning under socialism has proved to be but the first step in accomplishment.

The new Soviet peace initiative includes sound proposals for resolving the Berlin "crisis" and settling the German question, as well as concrete proposals for armament reduction, for destruction and outlawing of the atom bomb, and for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Korea and their early withdrawal from Germany.

These proposals express a policy which is backed by power and influence. Their advancement is a factor that will help change the present state of international affairs—despite Dulles, Marshall and company.

NEVERTHELESS, the decision for peace or war does not rest solely with the Soviet people. On the contrary, great responsibility for the success of the Soviet peace initiative rests with the American people.

Throughout the years since 1917, willingness to cooperate with the Soviet Union has been the acid test of the sincerity of governments and people who profess their devotion to the

cause of peace and progress. It is so today.

Throughout the years since 1917, the enemies of the Soviet Union, in every country, have been the enemies of peace and of their own peoples as well. This also is true today.

The American people could fittingly observe this 31st anniversary of the founding of the USSR by weighing these two incontrovertible facts—and acting accordingly.

The Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations pursued a consistently anti-Soviet and un-American foreign policy, refusing even to recognize the USSR. The logic of this policy led them to finance the rearming of a reactionary and aggressive Germany. Today's bipartisan "get tough with Russia" policy, operating in a different historic setting, leads to a similar end.

Even after the Roosevelt administration established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Wall Street's hostility to the USSR sabotaged the Soviet Union's repeated efforts to bring about a system of collective security capable of checking fascist aggression. America's Sixty Families, in partnership with the British and French men of the trusts, and aided and abetted by the Blums and Bevins, the Dubinskys, Wolls and Reuthers, were responsible for the outbreak of World War II.

That catastrophic consequence of anti-Soviet policy could perhaps have been averted altogether, and certainly the duration of the second world war could have been greatly shortened. But anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism prevented the development of the necessary popular support for Roosevelt's

quarantine-the-aggressor policy—a policy which we Communists resolutely strove to implement by

rallying labor and the people behind it.

THE FLAMES of the anti-Axis war utterly destroyed the myth that it is impossible for capitalist states to cooperate with the great country of socialism. They also destroyed the hopes of the monopolists, who were foolish enough to predict that the "invincible" Nazis would speedily conquer the "weak" Soviet Union.

Despite the tremendous losses inflicted on it in World War II, the Soviet Union gained tremendously in strength and world influence. In the postwar period, as before, the USSR resolutely champions and leads the mighty and growing anti-imperialist and democratic world camp for peace, national independence and social progress.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—in company with millions of anti-fascist and peace-loving people—knew that it was both essential and possible to reach agreement with the USSR. Having found American-Soviet cooperation the key to victory in the anti-Axis war, Roosevelt sought to make it the firm foundation of the United Nations and of a durable peace.

It is no accident that Roosevelt, who established friendly relations with the Soviet Union, was also on good terms with America's workers and common people, and was supported by a

coalition of labor and progressive forces.

But Harding, Coolidge and Hoover refused to recognize the rights of trade unions and the needs of the unemployed millions, as they refused to recognize the USSR. Their administrations recognized only the men of the American trusts, and at home and abroad served only the interests of monopoly capital.

THIS 31ST anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union follows by a few days the crucial election in our country.

The results in no way change the 31-year-old truth that the fate of world peace and American progress hinges on the forging of American-Soviet friendship and the fulfillment of the agreements entered into at Yalta and Potsdam.

The bipartisan servants of American reaction are "prosecuting" the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the U. S. courts, and seeking to ban them throughout the world. By trying to outlaw the working-class science of social progress, the warmakers seek to "legalize" their anti-Soviet adventures and "justify" the unleashing of World War III.

Every American worker should feel a kinship with the workers of the Soviet Union, who have freed themselves from the yoke (Continued on Page 9)



JOSEPH STALIN

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Why Truman Got the Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

Minnesota, and did the same for the reactionary puppet of the Chicago Tribune, Senator Brooks. The reader can fill in with the details of the same story in other states, California, etc.

The returns, therefore, are a crushing defeat for the naked, open extreme right wing forces of reaction whom the people rejected in a manner which, however, still keeps them within the Wall Street-controlled two-party system. The vote shows an enormous democratic upsurge which remains locked within the two-party system for the reason that the illusion still persists that the Democratic Party can be the vehicle of the genuine liberal-labor forces. That this is a gross illusion events will unquestionably demonstrate, as the people who voted for the fine promises made by Truman insist that he pay off on what he promised—that is, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, measures to bring prices down, measures to curb the Wall Street trusts and profiteers, and a program of peace with the Soviet Union.

FOR WHILE the voters voted for one thing—against the open, boastful forces of Hooverism, fascism and war—what they will get from the bi-partisan Truman administration is another. The danger to the nation lies in the fact that the banker-generals, the oil imperialists, the "cold war" militarists (Forrestal, Hariman, Lovett); whose policies Truman carries out, will seize this popular mandate for reform and peace as the green light for stepping up their drive toward Hitlerism at home and war abroad. The disastrous "cold war" which Truman and Marshall launched in collaboration with the Dewey-Dulles forces is as much in force as ever, and with such a foreign policy it is vain to imagine that there can be any redemption of the promises of peace and social progress which Truman so lavishly made.

To achieve the redemption of the promises for which they voted, the American people will have to unite in struggle on the economic and political front as they have never united and struggled before.

IN THIS PRACTICAL and down-to-earth sense, Henry Wallace is absolutely right when he declared that "the Progressive Party is needed now more than ever." This is literally true. The Progressive Party forced Truman to make his promises, and it will be the development of the Progressive Party, in alliance with all other labor-liberal forces, which alone will be able to enforce the carrying out of the social advances and peace which the electorate so clearly demands. The founding of the Progressive Party was a historic necessity which has been confirmed even though the "lesser evil" illusion has been shown to be very powerful in the ranks of labor.

The vote for Wallace, it must be admitted, fell below not only the unrealistic quotas assigned to him by certain forces, but even below what his most sober supporters, including this paper, had expected. This fact does not in any sense negate the enormous effect which the Wallace platform had on forcing the issues into the open.

The fact that the pro-Wallace labor forces did not sufficiently combat the "lesser evil" illusion undoubtedly had its influence in their ranks and weakened their practical work. The magnificent Marcantonio victory, on a Wallace platform, showed what organization can do. There is no doubt that similar organization could have won, and will win, similar victories.

The Communist Party played no small part in breaking through the two-party plan to stage an election in which not even the pretense of a debate would have been permitted. The Communist Party did not cease for a moment its warning that the Truman-Dewey foreign policy spells disaster for the nation, that be-

hind this bi-partisan policy lurks the menace of fascism and imperialist war. There can be no question but that this courageous and patriotic service to the country made it impossible for this election to proceed in the rigged manner originally planned for it by the financial bosses of the bi-partisan war program.

THERE NOW opens up for the country a political period in which the voters will have to fight to make Truman pay off what he pledged. The new Congress will have to be compelled to bring prices down at the expense of Wall Street's huge profits. The new Congress will have to be compelled by the people to curb the landlords, to build new homes, to wipe out the hated Taft-Hartley Law, and to protect the civil rights of the Negro people as well as those of the entire country.

The voters will have to realize that the progress and peace for which they voted can not be won except by firm insistence that the Truman Administration halt the "cold war," that it cease its "loyalty" witch-hunts, and that it cancel its frame-up against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party whose trial is scheduled for Nov. 15.

There can be no effective curbing of the profiteers while the Truman Administration and the GOP unite in rushing the biggest rearmament program the world has ever seen. There can be no defense of Labor and the Negro people by an administration which continues anti-Soviet hysteria and atomic war preparations. These are hard facts which the labor-progressive forces will not be able to evade, and on which they will have to take action as Wall Street continues its march toward fascism and war. The election upset proved, however, that whatever the open or concealed reactionaries of our country plan, the American people have other ideas for which they will fight.

World of Labor

Taft-Hartley Laws No Worry in the USSR

By George Morris

THE two decisive countries in the world take the spotlight this week: America for the elections, the Soviet Union for the celebration of the 31st anniversary of socialist power. A comparison of trends in both countries should be interesting and instructive. While we are emphasizing our enormous outlay for armaments and on restriction of the "freedoms" we brag about, the little truth that does break through the anti-Soviet poison-gas screen indicates that the USSR is more than ever emphasizing better standards for its people.



We have no more cause to celebrate than we had in 1928 when Herbert Hoover won by a sweep. Then, too, the air was filled with boastfulness of our "high standards" and of skyrocketing stock prices, and big dividends, and of the many automobiles that came off assembly lines. Then, too, writers "refuted" socialism by pointing to the still low material standards of Soviet workers. Then came the crash, wage cuts, soup lines, flop houses, hunger marches, and home relief standards. I remember how hungry thousands of American workers were in those days to hear of the steadily rising—although still low—standards of the Soviet workers as their five year plans progressed.

IT IS THOSE who studied the trend in those days who were on the right track, for they noted that while people of capitalist countries are living in constant fear of crises, and have to fight continually to obtain at least a small share of the increased productivity which they lose in a crisis, in the socialist world they neither know nor fear periodic economic depressions. Living standards climb with productivity. Today as in the past, it is the longer-run trend that points to the truth.

The USSR's unions with nearly 30,000,000 members embrace 85 percent of the eligible workers. They have no "closed shop" practice. They don't need it and membership is voluntary, as the 15 percent short of the 100 percent mark shows. But an 85 percent organized level, the highest in the world, also shows the attraction that Soviet unions have for the workers.

We, on the other hand, with 15,000,000, or about 25 percent of the workers organized, are living in fear of destruction or company-unionization of the unions. We discovered how insecure and temporary progress is under capitalism when the Wagner Act was scrapped and the Taft-Hartley yoke over labor replaced it. Hardly a day goes by without some evidence of what Taft-Hartleyism means for our "free unionism."

TRUE, THE SOVIET worker, on an average, does not buy with his pay envelope the things the average American worker gets. But it is also true that the Soviet cost of living is dropping while ours is climbing.

True, the Soviet unions don't have strikes. They don't need to, under a system that leaves the ultimate settlement of disputes to the top body of the Soviet trade unions, and a socialist order in which management and labor truly have an identical interest. But our right to strike is being legally taken away, or so many obstacles are put in the way of that right, that an effective strike becomes increasingly more difficult.

The big ballyhoo today for which top AFL and CIO leaders have gone hook, line and sinker, holds that only a rise in productivity could provide a rise in wages. This line proved to be a big lie in the twenties and is even more so today, as workers are learning. Under capitalism, the higher the productivity, the closer the crisis, joblessness and hunger. Only in the Soviet Union and increasingly in the East European democracies, does it hold true that higher productivity brings higher standards. This is why 87 percent of the unionists in the USSR are engaged in Socialist Competition in production.

WHILE UNIONS HERE are in fear that Social Security, wage-hour, and other such legislation may go the way of the Wagner Act, in the USSR new progress has been made in that direction and all supervision over the gigantic 15,500,000,000-ruble-a-year health, welfare and social insurance program is under control of the Soviet trade unions.

Our top union leaders, instead of pointing to the rights and privileges won by the USSR's workers, to counter the efforts being made here to deprive labor of hard-won rights, are joining with the clack that would shut the truth from Americans. They join with the propagandists of big business who have dinned it into ears of Americans that Soviet unions are "state controlled" and that their members have no freedom.

They dare not face the truth in the open because it gives the lie to their claim that capitalist "free enterprise" can provide rights and freedom for the workers.

Haldane Debunks the Charge Against '12'

By Prof. J.B.S. Haldane

TWELVE leading American Communists are being brought to trial on a charge of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. I do not for a moment believe that they have advocated anything so silly. At the present time any attempt by the Communists to overthrow this government by force would be about as likely to succeed as an attempt to knock down the Empire State Building with a hammer and sickle.

The only people who are in a position to overthrow the government in this way are the group of high-up officers and officials who have the custody of atomic bombs. I don't suppose any of them have read Lenin's works, but maybe they have read the works of Nietzsche and of other reactionary philosophers who believe that democracy should be overthrown by force and violence.

WE COMMUNISTS certainly believe that circumstances may arise in which armed insurrection against a government is a right and duty. So did the founders of the United States of America. Here is what they wrote:

"But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their further Security."

I need hardly repeat this noble Declaration to American readers. There are countries, notably Spain, where no other means but force and violence exist for overthrowing a government. In such cases we Communists are advocates of force and violence.

In countries with parliamentary government, we believe that Communists can only come to power if they either gain a majority of the votes, or at least from the party with the largest number of supporters. Neither the late Conservative, nor the present Labor Government in England would have got a majority of votes had representation been proportional. The Liberals would have held the balance. Communists would certainly claim similar rights.

But even in countries with parliamentary government force and violence are often used to attack Communists and other representatives of the workers. Communists claim the right to defend themselves.

In America colored people are frequently threatened and sometimes beaten up or murdered if they try to exercise their constitutional right to vote. Communists think that if they cannot get legal redress they would be right to take illegal redress.

WE HAVE ALSO seen constitutionally elected governments with more or less marked socialistic leanings overthrown by force and violence in the following European states before 1939: Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Austria, Greece and Spain. The Nazis overthrew most of the others.

We claim that it is about time socialist governments stopped letting themselves be overthrown. The measures which are now being taken by governments in Eastern Europe for this end are drastic, and by no means to the taste of many Americans. We claim that they are justified in the main, though no doubt there have been individual acts of injustice.

We also claim that in countries where parliamentary government still exists it is in danger. The danger from deGaulle is, for example, fairly obvious in France. We claim that in such countries the workers have the right to pre-

pare for the defense of their liberties before it is too late. Such a defense would of course take the form of a revolution against an unconstitutional government.

The enemies of communism will say that it is ridiculous for Communists to claim to be almost conservatives. This is just what Lenin did claim.

IN PARTICULAR, in Britain or the United States, it is part of the Communist theory that no revolution could succeed unless it was a revolution in defense of ancient rights and liberties. For this reason no American who is determined to uphold these rights and liberties has any need to fear a Communist revolution.

This trial will certainly be a great advertisement for communism, and particularly for Communist literature. It may become a crime to sell the works of Marx and Lenin.

The only way to check the spread of communism is to make conditions for the workers so tolerable that they won't listen to Communists. This is what our Labor Government in Britain tried to do. Unfortunately for them they have got involved in preparations for a new war before the damage of the last one has been repaired, and in consequence Communist speakers are collecting big audiences of rather ordinary people who don't want to be bombed.

General Marshall could stop the spread of communism in Britain tomorrow if he told the British government to treble its housing program and go easy on armaments. If he succeeds in getting Sweden into the "Western Union" he will boost the Swedish Communist Party, which has so far never got near a majority.

IF ANY non-Communist reads this article, he or she will probably say it doesn't make sense. "Here is Haldane saying that this trial will help communism to spread in America, and yet he would like to see the indictment quashed. This is obvious hypocrisy."

Not at all. I think this trial is unjust. I don't like injustice. I know that injustice provokes the resistance of just men. There were republicans in the American colonies before the Stamp Act. They tried to get the Stamp Act repealed although they knew that if King George III gave way on this and similar matters it might postpone the independence of their country for a generation.

We would prefer to gain socialism by peaceful and legal means. Marx thought this might be possible in some countries. Lenin was more doubtful. I would like Marx to be right. I don't want to see a civil war in my country or yours. If your government succeeds in this trial it will not precipitate a civil war. But it will make thousands of people who have a genuine curiosity as to what Lenin said into lawbreakers. If your government goes on in the same path it may mean a civil war after thirty years instead of a peaceful change after sixty.

I became a Communist partly because the London police looked on calmly while about 50 very inefficient fascists attacked me for daring to make a speech against Franco. Doubtless your police are equally good propagandists. They will prove to a number of liberty-loving Americans that a capitalist government cannot, in the long run, help behaving in an oppressive way. Once they believe that, they are half-way to being Communists.

I happen to believe that all roads lead to Communism. But I would sooner see America take the peaceful road, even if it is a longer one. The condemnation of your 12 Communists will be a step along the short road, the bloody road.

As We See It

Socialist Culture in the Soviet Union Liberates Man

By Milton Howard

SOVIET culture is something new in the world. When I speak of Soviet culture I mean the Soviet Union's science, its art, its attitude toward Man and Nature, and the relations of all human beings toward each other within that culture.

This doesn't mean that the socialist culture in the Soviet Union starts anew, leaving out all achievements of past culture. Socialist culture in the Soviet Union boldly takes for its own use everything valuable, noble and true in the culture of the past. But it "critically re-evaluates" all past culture, judging the arts, science, philosophy of the past from the standpoint of the marvelous new culture which socialism creates in the world.



Socialist culture in the USSR differs from all previous culture in that it no longer is based on the exploitation of one class by another.

Socialist culture marks a tremendous, revolutionary break with the culture of such societies. Such societies permitted the creation of a few masterpieces for a limited few by the few heroes of science and art who could break through the ignorance and poverty imposed upon them at birth. Science and art had their martyrs in the age-long struggle to break out of the bondage of class oppression.

Socialist culture in the Soviet Union is abolishing the hateful and degrading separation between work and thought, between labor and art, between science and society, between theory and practice. It is literally creating a new and morally nobler type of man and woman.

THE BASIC CREED of socialist life, as it is developing in the Soviet Union, is that the human race is now in possession of everything it needs to achieve happiness. Soviet science advances on the basis of scientific achievements made during the previous historic epoch. But it is a new kind of science in that it is part of a vast, over-all social plan for the conquest of Nature, in which the entire society collaborates in farm, factory and laboratory. Furthermore, science under socialism represents an entirely new and superior attitude toward Nature, society and life. This is the philosophy of dialectic materialism which, at long last, gives to man a world-view which enables him to see nature and history as they really are—in motion, in inter-action, in contradictions, without supernaturalism or mysticism. This philosophy brings the human race closer to the mastery of nature by an enormous leap.

SCIENCE IN OUR COUNTRY is hired, financed and, therefore, controlled by Big Business. The laboratories in the universities are paid for by Big Business which, in this manner, make sure that it can control the ideas, the results, the social and political actions of our scientists. Scientists must be "loyal" to Big Business and its social system.

That means, also, though most scientists may deny it, that they must be loyal to those views in art, science and philosophy, which do not challenge the present social system or private profit.

Many a physician knows that most diseases can be conquered by abolishing poverty. But he will not dare to utter this scientific truth in front of the American Medical Association for whom the existence of poverty is not a medical fact, but something outside its "science."

I would say that it is impossible for any student or professor in the United States to let it known that he is reading Marx's Capital or Lenin's State and Revolution, or Stalin's History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, without attracting hostile attention by the authorities. An intellectual reign of terror exists in our country's universities which grows harsher all the time.

Soviet biology has shattered the narrow limits of the science of heredity as I studied it in the universities here. The book by the Soviet scientist Lysenko, Heredity and Variations, and his recent report to a Soviet biology conference, have for me the same impact that Darwin's book on the Origin of the Species must have had on his generation. It is one of the liberating triumphs of scientific thought and action.

Yet, it is worth a man's job in a university to state that one agrees with this Soviet scientist. Even biologists whose own work confirms Lysenko's hastily inform their audiences here that they do not thereby agree with Lysenko. They are afraid.

The wildest attacks are written against this scientist who asserts, with Darwin, that new organisms can be created by Nature, and thereby, by man also.

Soviet science announces that it will transform Siberia into a garden within the next 15 years. It is attacked immediately by our Department of Agriculture where the desks are filled with unused plans made by noble Americans for the conquest of Nature, drought, etc., but which cannot be carried out in a society where private profit dictates all science and art. The future of science and art lies with social forces working for socialism.



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Truman Victory

(Continued from Page 3)

who ordered out troops against the Unions Lens strikers in Toledo, was defeated handily by Frank Lausche.

J. Strom Thurmond, candidate for the presidency on the States Rights (Dixiecrat) ticket, polled enough votes to carry three Southern states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—for a total of 38 electoral votes. While these were subtracted from Truman's column, it is now generally agreed that Thurmond's campaign actually helped the president.

The reactionary anti-Negro position of the Dixiecrats not only antagonized many voters across the nation but made Truman appear as the champion of Negro rights. For every vote he lost to Thurmond in these states, he picked up perhaps a score among the voters in other states.

An interesting aspect of Truman's victory was that he won a majority of electoral votes without carrying several states usually regarded as crucial. They were New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Jersey, which went to Dewey by slim margins.

Truman carried all of the South except the three states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—which were in the Dixiecrat column, and then proceeded to grab California, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota which have recently been easy prey for the GOP.

The shift of large sections of the farm vote from the Republican party to the Democrats was noted for the first time since 1936.

Democratic Germany Is Bazaar Exhibit

Americans will have their first opportunity to view an exhibit on the development of the democratic forces in Germany at the bazaar of The German American, progressive German language paper, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 6 and 7. This unique display will show the progress in production in the Soviet zone of Germany as well as the additional increase planned in the two-year plan for economic reconstruction.

The bazaar will feature dancing and entertainment on Saturday night and a continuous showing of movies on Sunday at the Gottschee's Hall, 637 Fairview Avenue, Ridgewood, a few blocks from the BMT Forest Avenue stop. (From Manhattan take BMT Canarsie Line to Myrtle Ave. change to Elevated and go two stops to Forest Ave.)

TRUMAN PROMISED MUCH—WILL HE PRODUCE?

(Continued from Page 3)

when he was slapped down on the Vinson mission was probably a source of strength for him. It gave an impression that he was blameless and wanted to fight the militarists and Wall Streeters in his government.

The President's "red herring" charge against the House Un-American Committee witch-hunters, and several speeches denouncing Dewey for "red-baiting" him (Truman), also paid off in votes from large sections of the population that are getting tired of the hysteria.

The President also spoke as defender of the atomic scientists whom witch-hunting is driving out of government projects. All this helped to take away the spotlight from the administration's own police state methods like the indictment of the 12 leaders of the Com-



SIGNAL CORPS EXHIBIT presented to Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., shows visitors how the corps radar contacted the moon. Visitors can set in motion electronic reactions that simulate the actual moon contact, reproducing original signal and echo.

The Way to a Settlement With the Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 6)

of capitalist oppression, as earlier Americans freed themselves from the yokes of monarchy and chattel slavery.

All progressive and peace-minded Americans, whatever their political affiliation or outlook for the future, should regard with friendship the great peoples of the USSR, who are determined to do all in their power to prevent war from again interrupting their historic plans for continued Socialist advance and well-being.

This is a good time to launch an American people's initiative of friendship with the Soviet Union—a new American people's peace initiative. Instead of the North Atlantic and Western Union war alliances, the people should demand new negotiations for an alliance of peace with the Soviet Union, the resumption of the Foreign Ministers' Confer-

ences and the fulfillment of the agreements which were arrived at by Roosevelt and Stalin, only to be violated by the Trumans and Deweys, the Forrestals and Aldriches.

★

THE SOVIET PEOPLE would, of course, undoubtedly welcome an anniversary greeting, telling them that the people of the United States desire to reach a friendly postwar understanding based on mutual interest—on the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements—and are determined to enforce their will for peace.

But in this critical post-election period, it is above all in our own national interest that all American patriots, in the first place the working people, act determinedly to build a mighty people's anti-monopoly and anti-war coalition, and forge American-Soviet friendship and co-

operation for international amity and peace.

Toward this end the American people, under militant labor leadership, must follow a course of independent progressive political action, and at all costs must act unitedly—Communists and non-Communists, Negro and white, workers, intellectuals and farmers—to rebuff, curb and defeat the monopolists, the warmakers, and their reactionary Social-democratic and reformist lackeys. For it is over our country—no less than over other parts of the world—that the twin dangers of fascism and war engendered by Wall Street cast their dark shadows. And it is to us today that the world camp of peace and progress looks, in the hope that we will do what the German people failed to do in 1933—stop fascism dead in its tracks and decisively rout the warmakers.

PAYS TO 'ERP'

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Paul (ERP) Hoffman's Studebaker Corp., has almost tripled its net income—from \$5,152,043 in the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1947, to \$13,392,724 in the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1948.

munist Party and the deportation campaign.

CIVIL RIGHTS

A great source of strength for the President was his civil rights stand, which was one of his first steps to meet the "Wallace threat." He carefully avoided mention of this part of his program until he spoke before a Harlem audience. But the Dixiecrat candidates, by attacks upon him, threw several northern votes in the direction of the President in the North for every southern vote that was taken from him. The Negro people will be demanding some early delivery.

The very style of Truman's speeches was designed to meet the Wallace threat. They were often patterned after Roosevelt's election-eve knockout addresses, even to the point of using phrases and terms coined by FDR. They sounded good to the average voter, who has "had enough" of the 80th Congress, and

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Bolivia Trend Shows Marshall Plan Role

WASHINGTON (Telepress).—Proclamation of martial law in Bolivia over the weekend by President Hertzog, whose government came to power in January, 1947, with the support of the State Department and American tin interests, is seen here as one more sign of the instability of America's Pan-American defense system. The general weakness of its grip on Latin American affairs has been already dramatically evidenced by the Colombia "revolt" which earlier this year broke up the Pan-American conferences and sent Secretary of State George Marshall in flight for safety to the American Embassy.

Hertzog obtained power by defeating the Party of the Revolutionary Left of Villaroel. Under the pretext of the existence of a "plot" against the regime, Hertzog has now

launched a campaign of repression against the Progressive elements concentrated in the Party of the Revolutionary Left, setting a pattern which observers of Latin American politics hear expect to see followed elsewhere by the new Republican administration after the November elections.

A "new order" for Latin America is receiving the most serious attention in Republican and Wall Street circles. Three trends appear to be coming to the top in Republican foreign policy discussion.

First, is the idea of a modest and, wherever possible, a camouflaged withdrawal from areas considered to have been lost through "incompetence" of Marshallites, such as Berlin.

Second, is the granting of increased material assistance to countries where cannonfodder has been or can be found—Greece, Spain, China and Western Germany.

Third is the stepping up of exploitation and the installation of fascist regimes in exploitation areas nearest home—in particular the Latin American republics.

neighbors are fast turning into unsaleable surpluses, as the heavily subsidized U. S. food production succeed in monopolizing the European markets.

The Latin American countries' dollar shortage has already reached a serious stage, while American dumping of manufactured goods is at the same time worsening the dollar shortage and killing Latin American light industries established during the war and during the postwar period of rosy illusions. Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico have already begun currency devaluation, and more are expected to follow soon.

Under these conditions, U. S. policy-makers correctly fear that the peoples' movements will gain new strength, and judge direct action necessary to deal with Latin American popular revolts. Earlier efforts concentrated mainly on the splitting of the trade unions, a campaign in which AFL missions were the State Department's agents. But the results obtained have generally been the opposite of those intended; in most places the AFL agents' efforts have merely inflamed the masses' hatred of "el imperialism yanqui."

Jewish, Arab Communists Fuse in Israel

TEL AVIV (Telepress).—The recently announced fusion into one Communist Party of Israel of the Arab and Jewish Communists marks a development of tremendous importance both in the struggle of the Palestine people for their independence and in the fight of all Middle East peoples for national independence.

The split among the Palestine Communists, which began in 1943 when the Arab Communists left the Communist Party of Palestine to form an organization of their own—the National Liberation League—is thus healed. The Parties will now merge.

The National Liberation League as such will cease to exist in the state of Israel, all its members and branches will enter the Communist Party of Israel, and members of the Central Committee of the National Liberation League will be co-opted on the Central Committee of the Israel Communist Party. In the parts of Palestine destined by the United Nations decision of Nov. 29, 1947 to become an independent economic union with the Jewish state of Israel, the National Liberation League will continue to exist and will co-operate closely with the Jewish Communists living in those parts.

THE CAMPAIGN in Latin America will have two prongs. First, the starting of an all-out drive against "Communism," that is, against the trade union movement and civil liberties along the lines already tried out in Brazil and Chile. Second, measures to make the economic situation of Latin American republics still more difficult and to kill remaining resistance at Government levels.

The way the Marshall Plan is being operated has already blighted the hopes of the Latin American producers that they would be compensated for the U. S. refusal to advance loans for industrialization by a fat share in Marshall Plan profits.

The Argentine dictator Peron has complained in several recent interviews with the press that ERP is being "sabotaged." The Argentine, he says, was asked to reserve large quantities of wheat for ERP, only to be told later that none would be required.

The Latin American republics share in Marshall Plan offshore purchases was to be 1,700 million dollars for the first 15 months of the Plan's operation. The actual business done so far amounts, however, to only 90 million dollars.

LATIN AMERICA'S food stocks—the basis of all "independence" gestures towards its Northern capitalist



TO NAB BLACK MARKETEERS, police in the Soviet Zone of Berlin line up motor vehicles at the Western sector boundary for inspection against black marketing. Drivers are required to stand beside their cars.

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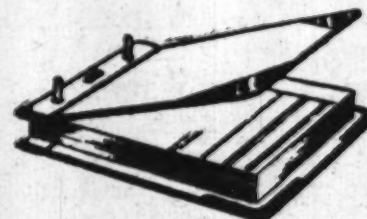
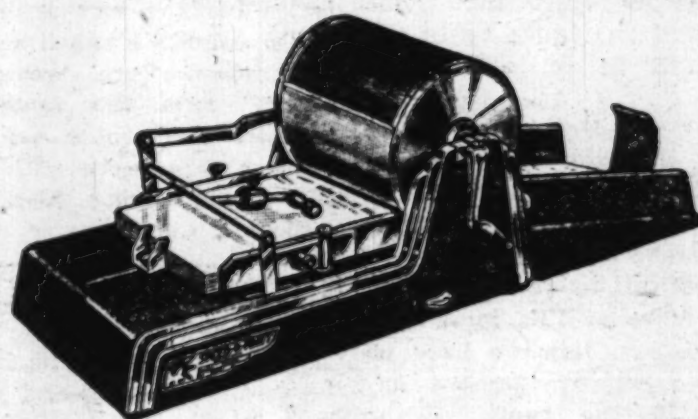
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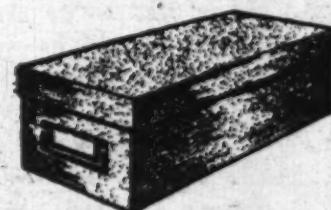
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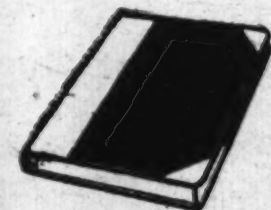
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The Worker Spotted New Champ

"Upset of the Year" was the way they labelled Sandy Saddler's fourth-round knockout of the supposedly invincible Willie Pepp last week to win the world's featherweight championship. Well, it sure enough was an upset—but not quite as unexpected to The Worker readers as to readers of other sports pages.

The Worker is proud of the fact that it was the first paper to recognize Saddler's unusual ability. And when Sandy was still much of a non-entity in other papers, The Worker devoted a big magazine spread to the young man who was still fighting in the small club circuit.

Well over a year ago, Bill Mardo predicted in The Worker that the gifted young Negro battler was a

A Winnah!

a talented...
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1947
...little road

By BILL MARDO

Saddler isn't quite a one-punch knocker-outer, but his blows are sharp and potentially accurate with a devastating cumulative effect that suddenly caves a guy in. Add that to his brilliant speed and boxing ability, and you've got quite a piece of young fighting machinery.

soon, they're gonna find Sandy Saddler's hand way up high at Madison Square Garden, and the words will come booming over your radio... "And new champion..."

"Little Ray Robinson" and couldn't miss becoming the next featherweight champion of the world.

Saddler's great victory over Pep has a moral, if you'll pardon the plug: If it's the best in sports

coverage, the spotting of talent, and real human slants you're looking for—look for it first in The Worker and Daily Worker. The paper with the "best sports section in town."

Grid's Unlimited Sub Rule to Get Heave-Ho?

The football specialist who plays only on offense is on his way out as legislation was readied to pave the way for the return of the storied "iron men." A drive was gathering momentum to abolish the platoon substitution system—where such powers as Michigan and Army use separate offensive and defensive teams—with indications that next season no more than three substitutions would be permitted at one time.

"The touchdown has become too cheap," insisted Lou Little of Columbia, chairman of the Coaches' Rules Committee who is expected to propose the three-man limit at the January meeting.

And he was sided by such touchdown teachers as Jimmy Phelan, coach of the Los Angeles Dons of the All America Conference; Earle (Greasy) Neale of the Philadelphia Eagles in the rival National League, and Hooks Mylin of N.Y.U.

ESSENTIALLY, THE MOVE is designed to aid the smaller schools which haven't the manpower available to afford the two platoon system. Masking this intent to hobble the football factories, the "have nots" contend that once again the premium will be on all around players.

"So many substitutions are made now that it looks like Chinese checkers we are playing," Phelan asserted. "We have made a fundamental change by permitting unlimited substitutions and in making a radical move of this kind have made a mistake. Now we have no yardstick to compare present day football with the game of the past."

NEALE BACKED up Phelan's statement by insisting that he "wouldn't give a nickel" for a player who can't be used defensively.

"Some of them don't want to block or tackle," he said. "In the old days a player had to do everything. Any player should be a 60-minute man able to go all the way. If they don't know how to tackle it is up to us to teach them."

Neale would make the change even more drastic. The gray-haired former Cincinnati outfielder would limit substitutions to one man. Most coaches felt, however, that this was too severe.

THERE WAS fairly general agreement that permitting substitution of three men would solve the problem—even while Little admitted that the platoon system made for better offensive footballs.

"But under the platoon system the game seems to be getting away from us," he contended. "Scores rocketing into the 34 to 32 realm make the touchdown too cheap and aren't for the best interests of the

LOU'S AGIN IT



COLUMBIA COACH Lou Little is leading the way against football's unlimited substitution rule. "Touchdowns are becoming too cheap," says the famous Lion mentor. And there are lots of coaches who agree with Lou, as the accompanying Worker story indicates.

game so it seems time to apply the brakes and retrench."

Phelan added that he had interviewed both coaches and fans from coast to coast and that the general comment was that something should be done to abolish unlimited substitution.

AS A SIDE ISSUE, the use of offensive and defensive players also was making even more of a farce than usual out of selection of all American teams. The use of players only on defense, or on offense only, was making selection of two "all" teams almost a necessity.

Two things were certain: That the "have nots" were about to throw the "haves" for a loss by limiting substitutions, and the old-time "iron man" was on his way back to the gridiron.

Warn Against Gyp

CLEVELAND, O.—The Better Business Bureau here has warned against the operations of cash-in-advance rental listing agencies here with the assertion that numerous complaints had been received of sharp practices and failure to provide lists.

Tain't Legal

Lotteries and games of chance were outlawed in Wyoming in 1879.

Chicards Pack Most NL Power

The championship Chicago Cardinals boasted the top offense during the first half of the season, weekly NFL statistics revealed today.

The Cardinals piled up 2,506 yards in winning five and losing one game, and with their versatile offense sparked by Charley Trippi and Elmer Angsman, batted out 1,387 yards on the ground for another top figure.

The Cards' offense also found them the top scoring team with 194 points in their six games. The Philadelphia Eagles, leading in the Eastern Division, were touched for 63 points, the lowest allowed by any club.

The Los Angeles Rams, through Bob Waterfield's passing picked up 1,618 yards through the air lanes to be the leader overhead, and also completed 118 passes, a top total. The best passing percentage was a 57.0 mark posted by the Washington Redskins.

Offensively, the Cardinals and the Chicago Bears were tied with 26 touchdowns. Philadelphia, through Joe Muma's great booting, led in punting. The Giants? Are you kidding?

City Loses \$45,000 In School Auction

PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Education recently sold an elementary school to a real estate agent at an ostensible loss of \$45,000. The agent was acting in behalf of the Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

The actual loss to the School Board, and therefore to the school children and taxpayers, is said to be much greater.

The school was the James Wilson Public School, 12 and Wharton Sts., a modern, fire-proof building. Assessed at \$150,000, it was auctioned off at \$105,000. The cost of replacement, however, probably runs to three or four times the assessed value, according to real estate men interviewed by The Worker.

The auction took place over the protests of a group of South Philadelphia residents, who demanded that the school be made a nucleus for a free city college.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



'WORKER' READERS COME IN

READER RESPONSE TO "The Worker" sports page has been most encouraging, and by dint of same we're now gonna turn over this space to a piled-up mailbag from guys and gals all over the country who've come in with a few things to say about what's been written in previous Worker columns—and some stuff that's HASN'T been discussed but will. So, friends, take it away:

FROM HAL WEST of Donora, Pa. (Stan Musial's hometown and the recent smog tragedy) comes this little note:

"Dear Bill, "Liked your column 'About Those Comebacks' where you re-aired the old sad story of fighters who keep on fighting past their peak. Joe Louis being the latest one, as you pointed out. In all cases, they do it for need of money and out of no particular love to stay in a business that is cruel, corrupt and dangerous to their health. Which brings me to this point. Isn't it possible to stir up a campaign to make it impermissible for any fighter past 30 to keep his license? Money's a vital in this crazy society of ours, I know, and it's pretty damn tough to deny a fighter his right to earn an income at the only thing he knows how to do. But once they're over the hill—and I think you'll agree 30 years of age is usually three years MORE than that—it's best for some form of boxing law to protect a fighter from the serious physical damage which is an inevitable if he continues fighting past his peak. What do you think?"

HERE'S AN INTERESTING letter from A. S. of Baltimore, Md., whose very valuable suggestions will be carried through to the best of our ability on the Worker sports section.

"Dear Bill, "I wish you would keep us up to date on international sports. What teams are winning the soccer championships in Europe? How do those European basketball teams stack up against the best ones here? Why is a certain girl in the Soviet Union able to throw the discus further than any human being? (I understand she married her trainer). How well would the U.S.S.R. do in the next Olympics, if it takes part?"

"And why not give us a column on Latin American sports? The Cuban Communist paper, 'Hoy', has lots of stuff you could use. I know American sports coverage comes first in the Worker and Daily Worker, but why not give us at least a half column on world sports once a week?"

AN ON-THE-BEAM baseball fan, name of Alex Shiff, from the Bronx (can't boycott New York letters in these out-of-town Worker editions) indignantly takes issue with a recent story in the Daily News wherein it was rumored the New York Yankees had given their scouts an okay to hunt up Negro talent for the failing Bronx Bombers. But let brother Shiff tell it:

"Dear Bill, "One of the Daily News sportswriters said last week that the Yanks were going to sign Negro ballplayers for the '49 season. It's about time—if true. But the story also said one reason the Yanks are now willing to bring a little democracy to the ballclub was because Jackie Robinson and Larry Doby and Roy Campanella had proven by their 'exemplary conduct' that Negroes were ready to play in organized ball.

"I guess maybe the Yankee's owners, Dan Topping and Del Webb, threw out Larry MacPhail but not some of his ideas. Wasn't MacPhail the one who said a few years ago that Negroes would have to be perfect gentlemen in order to successfully crack the majors—that the question of character was all important? This is part and parcel of the whole larger Jimcrow lie which makes out the Negro people to be drunkards and muggers and rapists and all the rest of that foul vicious nonsense.

"Let the Yankee management be more concerned about their own characters—whether they're being in character with the real but greatly sabotaged American tradition of democracy and fair play—before they begin putting such a premium on the character of a people that has produced a Joe Louis, Booker T. Washington, Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson. Let the Yankee moguls sign all qualified baseball prospects regardless of the color of their skin. Until they do—it's the character of the Yankee front office that must be questioned."

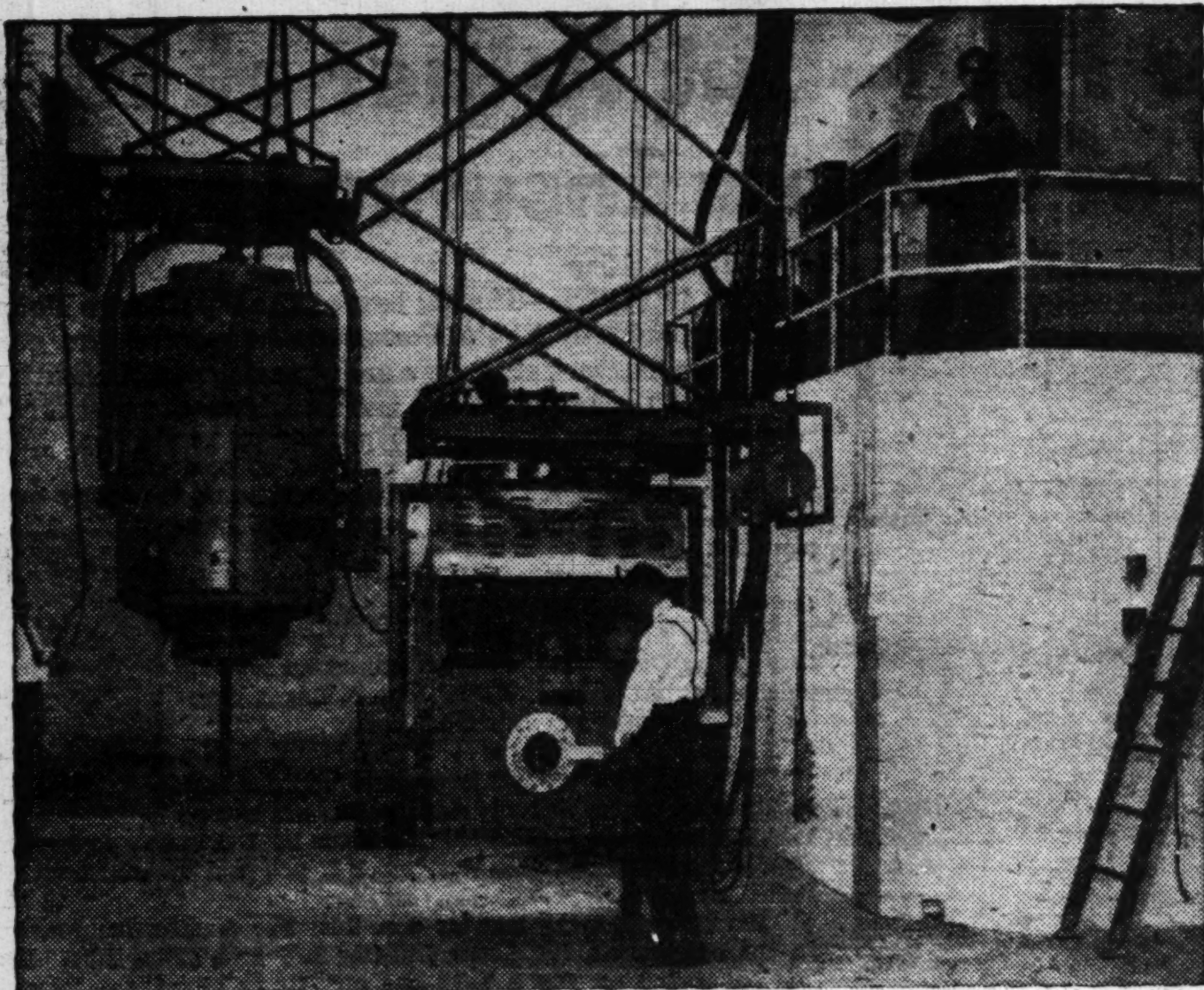
HERE'S A NIFTY note from Olive Sutton of this paper's foreign department. Olive originally hails from the upstate woodlands and I've a hunch we can prevail upon her to lead the parade of field-and-stream stories which she puts in a request for.

"Dear Bill, "With the Sports Department busting into all editions of the weekend Worker, I, for one, am looking for some new and different sports communiques from our women readers—particularly out of town ones. My recollection is that in the hinterland—and some of it not so hinter, either—men and women are off to the woods these days with shotguns and rifles, plaguing the peaceful existences of bunnies, woodcock, pheasant, the inevitable squirrel, and later—deer. "Women as hunters is a subject women are best fitted to discuss, and for provocations' sake I would add that I sometimes think they are also best fitted to discuss men as hunters.

"I distinctly recall that besides rising in time to reach the hills and gulleys before the soft fall morning sun, women invariably rose also in time to set forth bountiful breakfasts before their male companions—neighbors and relatives from the valley. This for me was always one of the pleasantest parts of the adventure, and the picture is precious: steaming plates of hotcakes, sausage, cereal, fried potatoes for my father, and the seemingly interminable streams of black coffee filling and refilling huge cups, all of it hazed in the light of the kerosene lamps by the smoke from the black iron griddle.

"When I was big enough to hunt, I was also big enough to help my mother with this simple, yet festive board. She didn't hunt; the milking of 20 cows fell to her and my older brother, who joined the hunters only a little after sun-up. And when they all trooped back, more coffee, more food, was waiting.

"I want to know: have times changed? And if it's still like that—tell me where."



WORLD'S FIRST MOBILE BETATRON, a 10-million-volt X-ray generator whose rays are capable of penetrating 16 inches of steel, is being installed at Navy laboratory at White Oak, Md. The huge betatron may be aimed in any direction. It will be placed in operation in 1949.

Africans Cool As U. S. Orders More Speedup

LONDON. (Telepress).—At the conference just concluded of representatives of Britain's African colonies, one main fact clearly emerged—namely, that Africa is deeply suspicious of British plans for the continent's economic development.

These plans have the closest connection with American demands for a speed-up in the deliveries of strategic raw materials under the Marshall Plan. During his recent visit to Western Europe, Evan Just, head of FCA strategic raw materials division, told the Western Governments owning African colonies of the serious lag in America's military stockpiling program, and insisted on immediate measures—which teams of American experts are now supervising—to raise the "extraction rate" in Africa.

The picturesquely-dressed, richly-robed African delegates, who were mainly selected puppets of the British colonial administrations, chiefs and emirs, felt obliged to raise a number of awkward questions. It became clear that African opinion is not at all impressed by the much advertised Development Plans on which the colonial administrations have now been working for four years. In particular, the gigantic 24 million pounds East African Ground Nuts cultivation plan is regarded as nothing but another British government subsidy to British private monopolies with a view to the more ruthless exploitation of African resources to meet the needs of Britain's economic crisis.

There was a general feeling among the delegates that African "development" funds were being used for military purposes and the strengthening of East Africa in particular as a strategic land base of the British Empire.

With the United Africa Company, that huge British monopoly which has exploited Africa for hundreds of years, still riding on the backs of the people, and with the management of the Ground Nuts Scheme in its hands, Africans can not be expected to be enthusiastic about British-sponsored development schemes. Nor are they consoled by the vague promise that, after a period of 25 years, the time may or may not be ripe for the whole of the Ground Nuts Scheme to be transferred to the local administration "in trust" for the African communities.

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Between the Capitalist
and Socialist Worlds?

- Stalin's Statement on Aggression
- 31 Years of the USSR

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Jefferson School Forums

6th Ave. and 16th St. — WA 9-1600

Sunday, Nov. 7 — 8:15 P.M.

"ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTION RESULTS"

by

ALAN MAX

Managing Editor of The Worker

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Dr. MARGARET DANIELS

and

Dr. A. P. SPERLING on

"SEXUAL PROBLEMS OF MEN VS.

WOMEN IN MODERN SOCIETY"

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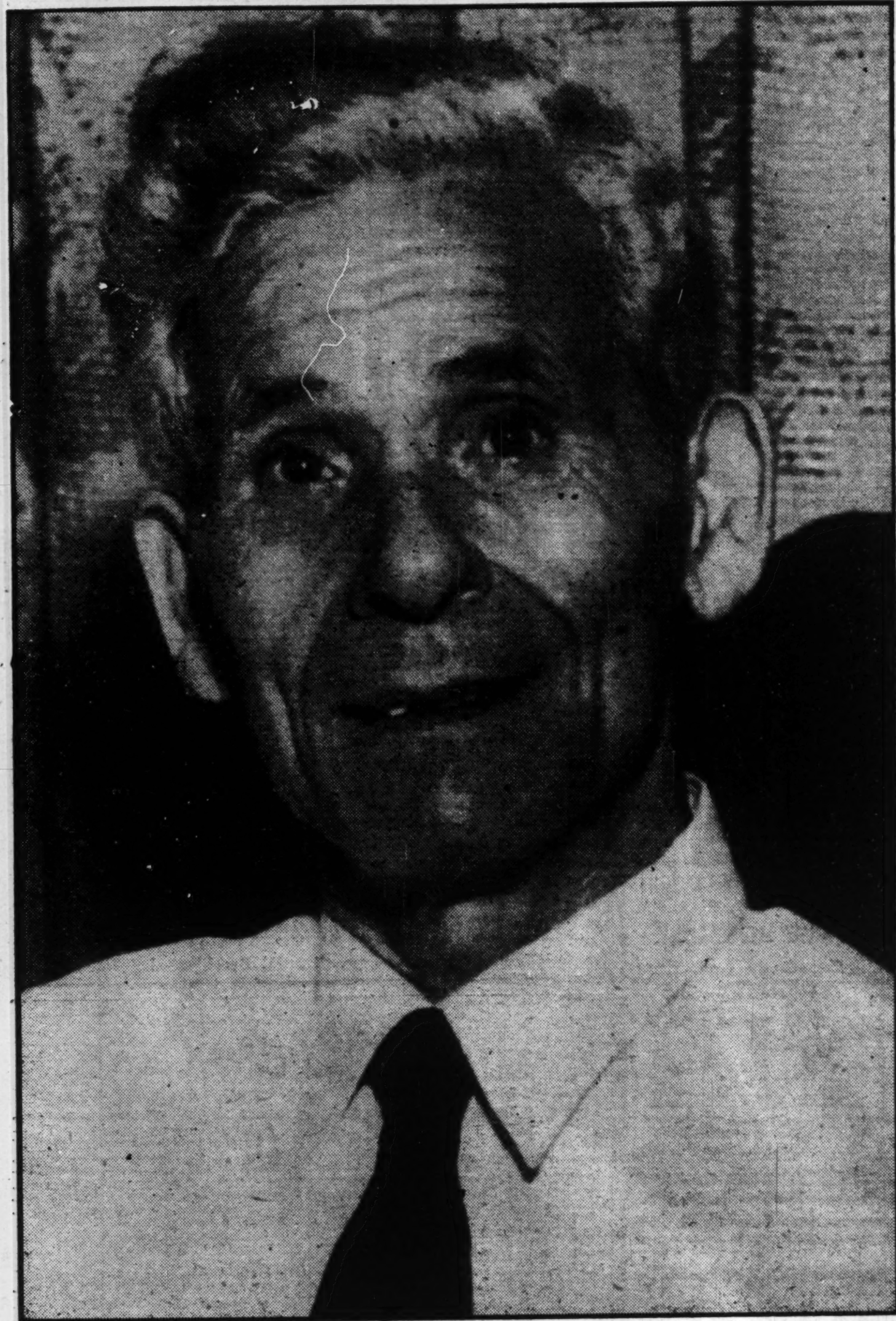
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Worked 30 Years for Ford--But Father of 10 Is Laid Off, Gypped of Jobless Insurance



ON FORD SCRAP HEAP: Philip Caruso got two things from King Henry II—a gold button for 30 years of service and loyalty to the company and a boot into the scrap heap because he couldn't keep pace with the murderous speed-up in the Rouge plant. Ending the speed-up and restoring Caruso to his job with back pay, is a real issue for the UAW Ford Local 600 members.

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The big boss at the Ford Rouge Motor Building said to Philip Caruso as he pinned the gold button on his work shirt, "we are awarding you this button for your 30 years of service and loyalty to the company."

Two weeks later Philip Caruso was laid off by the Ford Motor Co. because he could not make the stepped up production.

Then the Ford Motor Co. marked him as a "voluntary quit" which means that he gets no unemployment compensation.

We went to see this victim of the Ford Motor Company's "human engineering" policy which today is sweeping the "old hands" out of its plants because they cannot keep pace with the murderous speedup ordered stepped up by ex-FBier John S. Bugas, director of the company's industrial relations.



CARUSO TOLD US that he went to work for Ford back in 1915, but his seniority classification was marked 1918. He has raised 10 children. The house he lives in now on Harding Ave. has a \$3,000 mortgage due, which if not paid up will mean his losing the house.

His story of being laid off was this: For months the foreman in the department, 167, Motor Building had been riding him. The job he worked on was a hard one and Harry Moses, the foreman told him shortly before Caruso was laid off, "I don't care if you die, you gotta make production."

Caruso worked on a job of making nickel parts. But with the new model much of the nickel work was abandoned. Therefore less men were needed. The foreman had to offer him another job, so he selected one of lifting heavy stock, which Caruso told him he could not do. Caruso was sent to Labor Relations which for many of the old hands means the last stop before they are laid off and out on Miller Road.

He was told to go home and "we will call for you." When the union took up his case the company declared he was a "voluntary quit" and he could not make production on the jobs offered.

CARUSO IS A BROKEN man physically. In 1943 he was in a bad accident in the plant when he slipped on a slick floor and hurt his spine, making his legs practically useless for almost two years.

He sought compensation and after many months the Department of Labor Commissioners ordered the Ford Motor Co. to either pay Caruso \$18 a week or put him back to work. They put Caruso back to work and two months later laid him off. Back to the Labor Commissioners he went and again they ordered the company to either pay him \$18 a week because the condition of the floor was the cause of his accident, or take him back to work. The company took him back and again they laid him off. Three additional times this happened.

Without unemployment compensation and no job, Caruso will have to begin immediately the search for a job. He is 65 years old and penniless. A doctor who examined him last week said that a cursory exam showed him to have a number of serious things wrong, one of which might be cyanide poisoning.

Caruso is only one of many who are now being ousted from the Rouge Ford plant under the orders of the "human engineering" administration. Medical records of many of these men who wear the gold button given them by Ford for 25 and 30 years of service and loyalty, are being scanned and they are taken off their jobs and either offered less wages or a job that because of age and physical inability they cannot do. As in the case of Caruso, they are told to go home and the company that has millions of dollars in assets gyps them out of unemployment compensation.

There is also another reason why the company wants to get rid of the oldtimers. They are the men who built the union back in the thirties. They made the fight against speedup, the big issue in getting workers to organize.

THESE OLDTIMERS were the men who demanded and got put in the first contract the clause, that the shop steward will have a say on setting production.

In 1946 the union top bargaining committee gave that up in order to get an 18c wage boost. Today the oldtimers like Caruso cannot leave the plant and find new jobs. Out of 2,000 workers hired in the B Building last year, 1,700 quit because of speedup. Most of them were World War II veterans.

China's Liberation Armies Close in for Victory

By Henry F. Sims

The "clean sweep" victories of China's Liberation Army under Gen. Lin Piao in Manchuria have not only shaken the corrupt fascist government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Truman Doctrine, but have brought jubilation to all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

It is wrong to say that the victories in Manchuria are the turning point in the Chinese civil war, for the turning point had been reached when the Liberation Army under Gen. Liu Po-cheng, the famous one-eyed general, crossed the Yellow River in August, 1947, turned the table on Chiang, seized the initiative and went on the offensive.

It is more appropriate to say that the victories in Manchuria now are the "close-in-for-the-kill" of the war of liberation in China. Chiang has long since lost the initiative and the ability to win the war against the people. The decision that faces China today is when and how quickly the People's Liberation Army can finish off Chiang and his Nan-

king government.

WHAT CHIANG lost in Manchuria are:

1—Eighty percent of his American-trained and American equipped armies, including the New First, New Sixth and New Seventh Armies, which were trained personally by Gen. Joseph Stilwell in India for the war against Japan;

2—Several hundred million dollars worth of American equipment, considerably more than Truman gave Chiang in the entire past year;

3—The richest and most highly industrialized section of China.

Chiang's catastrophe is shown by the fact that his armies in Manchuria were not destroyed in battle; they just crumbled, laid down their arms and surrendered en masse together with all of their American

equipment. The Liberation Army not only did not have to consume their own equipment captured from Chiang in previous engagements, but obtained enormous amounts of new equipment.

Nor are they required to spend much time in regrouping as ordinarily takes place after combat, but can march right ahead for the next goals, which are generally conceded to be Peiping and Tientsin.

TO THE NORTH of Nanking, Chiang now has but two lines of defense: the Peiping-Tientsin-Pao-tung triangle and Hsuehchow, which is about 200 miles north of Nanking and its last center of resistance.

The Liberation Army in North China has already outnumbered and outmaneuvered Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chiang's Commander-in-Chief in North China. Only a miracle can help Fu to hold his line when the Manchurian Liberation Army be-

There is even a possibility that Fu himself may follow the example of Kuomintang generals in Manchuria and lay down his arms before the might of the people's forces.

Chiang is now concentrating approximately 300,000 troops to defend Hsuehchow. But his top commander there, Gen. Chiu Ching-chuang, commander of the Kuomintang 5th Army which is the core and heart of Chiang's troops in that area, admitted that his army has already suffered 80 percent casualties in previous engagements with the Liberation Army. He has been forced to replace his army with inexperienced troops.

Furthermore, Chiu admitted to Henry Leiberhan of the New York Times that the morale of the troops under his command is exceedingly bad and that while he needs soldiers for his second line, all he has there now is "air."

THAT CHIANG would stake his fate on the defense of Hsuehchow is

universally taken for granted. But behind Hsuehchow and to the west of it lies the swift-moving and skilled army of Liu Po-cheng, who has been quiet since he captured alive the head of Chiang's Gestapo, General Kang Tse, last July. What Gen. Liu will do must be haunting Chiang and his high command night after night, for Liu can cross the Yangtse into South China, or knife through the back door of Hsuehchow, or even launch a direct attack against Nanking.

Such is the gloomy military perspective for the corrupt, fascist dictator of China. Equally dark and desperate is his economic and political situation.

The victory of the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation should bring home to every American the lesson of bankruptcy of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan and add faith and confidence to the forces of democracy in our own struggle here at home.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc.
WABC—680 Kc.
WJZ—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNBC—830 Kc.

WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1130 Kc.
WCBS—880 Kc.
WNEW—1130 Kc.
WLIB—1190 Kc.

WHN—1050 Kc.
WBNY—1480 Kc.
WQV—1230 Kc.
WQXR—1540 Kc.

SATURDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00—WNBC—News, Charles F. McCarthy
WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15—WNBC—The Kuhn, Comments
WOR—The Unexpected
12:30—WNBC—Coffee in Washington
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—The American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00—WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Sports Roundup
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Country Fair
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15—WOR—Football: Princeton vs. Harvard
1:30—WNBC—Edward Tomlinson
WJZ—To be announced
WCBS—Give and Take
1:45—WNBC—Public Affairs
2:00—WJZ—Harry Kogen
2:30—WCBS—Football
WNYC—Great Operas
WQXR—News; Program Favorites
2:45—WJZ—Football
3:00—WNBC—To be announced
WCBS—Tommy Ryan
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WQXR—News; Music
3:30—WNBC—To be announced
WOR—True or False—Quiz
WJZ—Melodies to Remember
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Cocktail Time
3:45—WNBC—Lassie Show

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Phil Brestoff
WNYC—Jazz Jubilee
WCBS—Art Hanes
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15—WNBC—Football Results
WCBS—CBS Views the Press
WJZ—Brownlee Sisters
6:30—WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Quizdom Class
WCBS—Sports Talk
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45—WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Larry LeBueur
WNYC—Weather, News
7:00—WOR—Guest Who
WJZ—Joe Hazel
WNYC—Masterwork Hour

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

(Saturday, Nov. 6)

6:15 p.m.—CBS Views the News.
WCBS
6:30 p.m.—NBC Symphony. Toscanini. WNBC.
8:30 p.m.—Life Begins at 80.
WOR

(Sunday, Nov. 7)

12:00 n.—Invitation to Learning.
WCBS
1:15 p.m.—Elmo Roper. WCBS
1:15 p.m.—Wm. S. Gailmor.
WMGM
2:00 p.m.—Brooklyn Museum
Concert. WNYC
2:30 p.m.—NBC University Theatre.
WNBC
2:30 p.m.—You Are There.
WCBS
3:00 p.m.—N. Y. Philharmonic
Orchestra. WCBS
3:30 p.m.—Juvenile Jury. WOR
4:30 p.m.—Living, 1948. WNBC
6:00 p.m.—Oscar Brand, Song
Festival. WNYC
7:00 p.m.—Jack Benny show.
WNBC
9:30 p.m.—Theatre Guild. WJZ
9:30 p.m.—Our Miss Brooks.
WCBS
10:00 p.m.—The Lively Arts. Gilbert
Seldes. WNEW
11:30 p.m.—Chicago Round Table.
WNBC

WCBS—My Favorite Husband
WQXR—News; Music
7:30—WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45—WOR—Sports
8:00—WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Johnny Fletcher
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Song Classics
8:30—WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—The Amazing Mr. Malone
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00—WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Gangbusters
WCBS—Winner Take All
WQXR—News; Music
9:30—WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WJZ—What's My Name
9:45—WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00—WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Johnny Olsen Quiz
WCBS—Hometown Reunion
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30—WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WQXR—Just Music
11:00—WOR—News—Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music
WHN—America Back to God

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00—WNBC—Jinx and Tex
WOR—The Show Shop
WJZ—George Carson Putnam
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WLIB—News; Jewish Varieties
WQXR—New York Times News
12:05—WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15—WJZ—UN Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30—WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletin
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—People's Platform
WINS—Recorded Music
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45—WOR—Milton Kettnerberg, Piano
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Young People's Concert
1:00—WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—New Voices
WLIB—Keyboard Interludes
WQXR—New York Times News;
Human Relations Round Table
1:05—WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15—WCBS—Elmo Roper
WMGM—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30—WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WOR—Canary Pet Show
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again: Tom Sawyer
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00—WOR—The WOR Opera Concert
WCBS—Festival of Song

WNBC—Dramatized Series in Coop-

eration with Federation of Jewish

Philanthropies

WJZ—Week Around the World

WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert

WNEW—Perfect Program

WLIB—Gypsy Music

WQXR—News

2:05—WQXR—Footlight Echoes

2:15—WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews

2:30—WNBC—NBC University Theatre

WOR—Harry Hennessey

WJZ—Mr. President

WCBS—You Are There

WNEW—News; Recorded Music

WLIB—Labor Zionist Committee

WQXR—Americans

2:45—WOR—Blackstone, the Magician

2:55—WNYC—News

3:00—WNBC—NBC University Thea. (con't)

WOR—Michael O'Duffy, Tenor

WJZ—Harrison Woods

WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic

Symphony

WNEW—Maxine Sullivan Show

WLIB—News; Music

3:15—WJZ—Future of America

3:30—WNBC—One Man's Family

WOR—Juvenile Jury

WNYC—Choral Masterpieces

WNEW—News; Recorded Music

WJZ—Favorite Story

4:00—WNBC—The Quiz Kids

WOR—House of Mystery

WJZ—Ted Malone

WLIB—News; Music

WQXR—News

4:30—WNBC—Bob Trout

WOR—True Detective Mysteries

WJZ—Milton Cross' Opera Album

WCBS—United Nations Bay Program

WNEW—News; Recorded Music

4:35—WNBC—Living 1948

4:55—WNYC—News

5:00—WNBC—Jane Pickens Show

WOR—The Shadow

WJZ—Quiet Please

WCBS—Robert Q. Lewis

WNEW—Hollywood Newsreel

WINS—Recorded Music

WLIB—News; Two on the Aisle

WQXR—News; Melodies of Old Vienna

5:05—WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna

5:15—WCBS—Art Mooney

5:30—WOR—Quick as a Flash

WCBS—Philip Marlowe

WJZ—David Harding

WNBC—RCA Victor Show

WNEW—News; Music

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Catholic Hour

WOR—Roy Rogers Show

WJZ—Drew Pearson

WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs

WCBS—Family Hour

WMGM—Recorded Music

WINS—Xavier Cugat

WNEW—Recorded Music

WQXR—News

6:05—WQXR—String Quartet

6:15—WJZ—Don Gardner

6:30—WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet

WOR—Nick Carter

WCBS—Pause That Refreshes

WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told

WNC—Story of Folklore

WINS—News; Meet Your Congress

6:45—WNYC—Weather Report; News

7:00—WNBC—Jack Benny Show

WOR—Sherlock Holmes

WJZ—Go For the House

WCBS—Gene Autry

WMCA—Showtime

WNYC—Masterwork Hour

WINS—Bible Hour

WNEW—Hour of St. Francis

WQXR—News

7:05—WQXR—Collectors Items

7:30—WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye

WOR—Gabriel Heatter

WJZ—Carnegie Hall

WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy

WMCA—Album of Favorites

WMGM—Voice of Prophecy

WNEW—News; Spirituals

8:00—WNBC—Charlie McCarthy

WMCA—Echoes of Big Time

WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board

WJZ—Stop the Music

WCBS—Sam Spade

WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church

WNEW—Piano Rhapsody

WEVD—Irish Variety Show

WQXR—News

8:05—WQXR—Symphony Hall

8:30—WNBC—Fred Allen

WMCA—American Panorama

WOR—Melvin Elliott

WCBS—Cabin B-13

WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody

8:45—WOR—Robert S. Allen

WEVD—Alexander Gabriel

8:55—WQXR—Ned Calmer

9:00—WNBC—Merry-Go-Round

WOR—Secret Missions

WCBS—Electric Theatre

WJZ—Walter Winchell

WMCA—News; Composers Notebook

WNEW—News; In Your Name

WEVD—Drama: In Your Name

WQXR—News

9:05—WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert

9:15—WJZ—Louella Parsons Show

WEVD—Michael Young

9:30—WNBC—Familiar Music Album

WOR—Jimmy Fidler

WJZ—Theatre Guild

WCBS—Our Miss Brooks

WNEW—News; Music You Want

WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You

10:00—WNBC—Take It or Leave It

WMCA—Dinah Shore

WOR—Hobby Lobby

WCBS—Lynn 'N' Abner

WMGM—Word of Life Program

WEVD—Forum

WQXR—News

10:05—WQXR—On Wings of Song

10:15—WINS—Frank and Ernest

WEVD—Michael Young

10:30—WNBC—Rorace Heidt

WOR—Pat Hollis, Songs

WJZ—Jimmy Fidler

WMCA—Algernon Black

WCBS—Strike It Rich

WEVD—Masterwork Music

WQXR—Just Music

Movie Notes

HOLLYWOOD (UP).—Now that the pinch is on the Hollywood pocketbook, the rural role is back in style.

This way a studio gets two actors for the price of one. The guy takes two parts, economizing not only on salaries but on parking space and seats in the studio commissary.

The actor doesn't mind the extra work. He gets extra close-ups, and it hardly matters if he upstages himself.

Moxie-goers currently can see two Betty Grables in *Lady in Ermine*, in which Miss G. acts her own ancestor. Then there's *Hollow Triumph*, wherein Paul Henreid is a gangster and psychiatrist at the same time.

Columbia may give Larry Parks a dual role in *Jolson Sings Again*. In one sequence Larry plays Al Jolson showing Larry Parks how to play Al Jolson.

Producer Sidney Buchman hasn't decided whether it would spoil the illusion if Larry played Al, with Al's voice, and Larry

played Larry. (Maybe Jolson should play Parks with Larry's voice).

TO EACH HIS OWN, another recent flicker, had John Lund as papa and son. Olivia de Havilland was two ladies in *Dark Mirror*; Bette Davis was her own rival in *A Stolen Life*. *Wonder Man* had two Danny Kayes.

THE ECONOMICAL dual role has been around since a short-reeler technician discovered how to mask half a film, take a scene, wind it back and expose the other half.

One of the earliest two-parters was Mary Pickford. She played *Little Lord Fauntleroy* in knee-pants and his doting mother in skirts. This feat of nepotism was repeated when Ruth Chatterton was mama and daughter in *Right to Love*. Mary also played a grand lady and her cockney maid in *Stella Maris*.

Sighing women got two Rudy Valentinos in *Son of the Sheik*. Doug Fairbanks rescued himself from prison in *Don Q, Son of Zorro*.

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THEATRE

Independent Vote Ousts T-H Backers

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

COLUMBUS, O.—A startled Democratic organization, which had abandoned all hope of victory in the November election, was still blinking with

astonishment over the sweep of the party in the important Buckeye state.

It was clear that where the organization had failed, the independent voters, both urban and rural, voted the Democrats into victory.

Briefly, the reasons seemed to be this:

- Disgust over the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, especially over the failure to check mounting prices.
- Fear that a Dewey victory

would mean another Hoover depression.

- Concern on the part of farmers that prices would not hold up under a Republican administration.
- Determination by organized labor to punish those who had enacted the Taft-Hartley Act.

★

WHILE THE VOTE for Henry Wallace in Ohio probably would not rise much over two percent of the total cast, it was evident that many Wallace supporters, fearing that

their ballots would not be counted, switched at the last minute to President Truman.

A check of twelve precincts in Cleveland showed that a high percentage of ballots were invalidated.

There were 20 to 30 votes thrown out in each of these precincts and in most cases it was plain that the intent of the voter was to mark his ballot for Wallace.

Although the count was close in many districts and may be disputed, it seemed that the Democratic Congress increased from four to as high as 12 or 13.

One of the Republican Congressmen who went down to defeat was George H. Bender, Congressman-at-Large, who was beaten by former Congressman Stephen M. Young, who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, sneered at organized labor throughout his campaign and asserted that labor could not determine the outcome of the election.

★

OTHER REPUBLICAN Congressmen going down to defeat were also supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Governor Thomas Herbert, who called on the National Guard to break the Unis strike in Dayton, was loser to former Gov. Frank Lausche. While neither Lausche nor Herbert commanded any formal support from a large number of unions, the rank and file of shop workers took the opportunity to punish the strikebreaking governor.

There were indications that Lausche might have a Democratic majority in the state legislature. In populous Cuyahoga county (Cleveland) the Democratic landslide swept out the Republican majority delegation to the general assembly.

★

LAUSCHE'S VICTORY, however, could not be credited to the Democratic organization which has long been at odds with the former governor.

The man primarily responsible for the Ohio ballot muddle, Republican Secretary of State Edward Hummel, was retired by the voters. Hummel's ruling and an Ohio State Supreme Court decision resulted in neither the name nor the Progressive Party appearing on the ballot, and forced Progressives to mark 25 x's before the names of the electors.

Officials of the Progressive Party were far from disheartened.

They pointed out that one of their main objectives was to defeat every Republican candidate for Congress and in this they met with considerable success. The Progressive campaign was instrumental in bringing out the huge vote.

GLASGOW UNIONS HIT BRITISH REARMING

GLASGOW (ALN).—A resolution condemning the British government's rearmament proposals and demanding immediate barring of atomic weapons and other arms of mass destruction has been passed by the Glasgow Trade Union Council, representing all organized labor in the area.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of
PETE
Dudley and Esther
Charley and Leah

In Memoriam
HEDY LAPATINE
Died Nov. 7, 1947
COMMUNIST PARTY
of Upper and Lower Chelsea

HEDY LAPATINE — Died Nov. 7, 1947. In your name and memory we carry on towards socialism, dear comrade — Lapatine Club of Upper Chelsea.

BOMBAY DOCKERS DEFY OFFICIALS

BOMBAY (ALN).—The strike of Bombay longshoremen flared anew here after rank-and-filers rejected a back-to-work order of union officials. The Bombay Dockworkers Union ordered the men to return to their jobs after the government had termed the strike illegal. With the current \$12 monthly wage insufficient to provide an adequate standard of living, the workers are demanding immediate wage boosts. They are also demanding abolition of the sarang system, which allows companies to hire and fire longshoremen at will.

Weeds

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Voters Oust Witchhunter, 11 T-H Congressmen

PHILADELPHIA.—Based on an almost complete tabulation of votes cast Tuesday in Pennsylvania the Progressive Party declared it has emerged as a legally recognized party throughout the state.

At the same time, Pennsylvanians retired from office 11 Republican Taft-Hartley Congressmen, whose defeat all of labor, progressives and liberals favored. Among those overwhelmingly defeated was Rep. John McDowell of the 29th District, notorious member of the House Un-American Committee.

This was achieved despite the fact that Gov. Dewey carried Pennsylvania for the Republicans in a presidential election for the first time since 1932. In almost complete returns, Dewey led Truman 1,891,262 to 1,740,771, a margin of 151,000 votes. Wallace polled 53,955 votes in Pennsylvania. 28,480 from Philadelphia and 10,805 from Allegheny County, which includes Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania chairman of the Progressive Party, Josiah Gitt, declared, "We got enough votes to get on the ballot next time as a regular party. That's all we were looking for in order to be eligible for automatic listing on the next election ballot in Pennsylvania," a political party must poll at least two percent of the highest vote on a statewide ticket. "We're trying to build up the party bigger and better as we go on" Gitt said.

★

IN PHILADELPHIA four out of six Republican congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley law were also defeated. President Truman carried Philadelphia by 6,040 votes in the second largest election turnout in the city's history—879,904.

In the interests of uniting the campaign against the states' T-H congressmen, the Progressive Party had withdrawn all its congressional candidates except Joseph Rainey, the only Negro candidate for Congress in Pennsylvania. He polled 5,635 votes in Philadelphia's fourth congressional district, where the Democratic victor Earl Chudoff with 70,080 votes won over a Republican T-H congressman who polled 50,124.

Among those also retired was state representative John Bender who sponsored the notorious anti-labor, anti-Communist Bender Bill which

a mass campaign defeated in the last session of the legislature. Other of the state's most reactionary GOP state legislators were also defeated as the lineup in the new state house was changed from 170 Republicans to 115 Republicans and 93 Democrats.

★

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC congressman from Pittsburgh, Henry Davenport, defeated McDowell by more than 10,000 votes. The count with one division missing was 63,147 to 53,114. McDowell had been opposed by all branches of labor, liberals and progressives in the area, including many independent Republicans.

As part of his witch-hunt activities on the un-American Committee, McDowell had been singling out Western Pennsylvania Communist chairman Steve Nelson for particularly abusive attacks.

PITTSBURGH.—Commenting on the overwhelming defeat of Rep. John McDowell, in Pittsburgh's 29th district, Steve Nelson, Communist Party chairman in Western Pennsylvania said, "Notwithstanding McDowell's last minute red-baiting blast at Howard Fast and other Progressives, and denial that he was connected with the Ku Klux Klan, and despite his expectation of sliding into Congress on his Un-American Committee record, voters saw him for the Fascist that he is and swept him into the discard.

"The moral is: red-baiting does not pay even in these red-baiting times. The people of Western Pennsylvania have contributed to the elimination of the Un-American Committee from the American body politic.

"We Communists are proud of having participated with labor and the Negro people, and even Republicans disgusted with his vicious record, to kick him out of office.

"Naturally, I feel happy as the results show the people's rejection of his lying attacks on me."

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Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.
For the (weekend) Worker:
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Elect Candidates Backed by Wallaceites

DETROIT, Mich.—With many contests still undecided, Michigan results in the election already revealed that the labor and progressive vote had ousted two pro-Taft-Hartley congressmen, defeated Republican Governor Kim Sigler and elected at least 8 CIO members to the state legislature.

The result of the vote on the fascist-like thought control Callahan Act was still in doubt. Gov.-Elect G. Mennen Williams, Democrat, who defeated Sigler, is committed to the policy "that the indiscriminate application of such acts as the Callahan Act, only give aid and comfort to those forces we want to curb."

A smashing victory for the Wallace-backed congressman, George Sadowski was recorded in Detroit's first district when he defeated the notorious red-baiter Rudolph Tenerowitz. Sadowski led by 6 to 1.

Tracy Doll, CIO county leader recently purged from leadership in the Wayne CIO Council by Philip Murray was assured of victory for a seat in the state legislature. He was backed by the Wallace Progressive Party. Seven other CIO men were carried into office also by the sweep against the GOP.

Pat Walsh, supported by the Progressive Party was assured of victory in 4th state senatorial race in Detroit. Gerald K. O'Brien, son of the liberal judge Patrick H. O'Brien, was elected Wayne County prosecutor, defeating the anti-Negro Republican incumbent James McNally. The Progressive Party ran no candidate for this office. In the decisive Wayne County a complete sweep was made by the Democrats, ousting the Republicans from a number of offices.

STILL UNDECIDED was the contest in the 12th congressional district (upper Penn) where Gene Saari, CIO leader backed by the Progressive Party was trailing Republican incumbent John Bennet.

Also undecided was the race between Rep. Blackney, Republican of Flint and George Stevens, Democrat. The Progressive Party did not run a congressional candidate here either.

In the U.S. senatorial race, Senator Homer Ferguson was leading Democrat Frank Hook by 30,000 votes at time of writing. The vote for President was still being counted with Truman trailing by a small margin.

The Wallace vote was almost completely unrecorded with only machine votes being tabulated showing 27,000 votes for Wallace. No report was available on the Progressive Party state ticket which did not have a gubernatorial candidate.

TWO ANTI-TAFT - HARTLEY candidates were elected to Congress, Louis Rabaut in the 14th

Czech Unions Aid French Miners

PRAGUE (ALN).—The Czechoslovakian Trade Union Council is sending financial aid to striking French miners. In addition to funds from its own treasury, the council announced that there would be collections in all mining areas to help the French miners in their struggle for higher wages.

ONLY PROTESTS CAN SAVE GREEK UNIONISTS

ATHENS (ALN).—Only worldwide protests can save the lives of 36 union leaders now on trial before a royalist court, spokesmen for the accused said here, pointing out that the presiding judge has already sentenced many workers to death. American and British lawyers hired to defend the men have been denied visas by Greek consular officials. The labor leaders are charged with plotting to overthrow the government. The arrests and indictments, union officials charge, are designed to smash what remains of the Greek labor movement.

Flint Coach Strikers Repudiate Mike Quill

FLINT.—After TWU president Mike Quill sang the company's theme song by smearing strikeleader Matt Kerns as a "red," to the delight of the Flint Journal, the Local's membership gave Quill a sound drubbing in the national TWU vote. Only two men voted Quill's way against electing a president by referendum.

Harold Youngblood, and O'Brien defeated the oil manufacturer, Howard Coffin.

Significant in the Michigan voting trend was the desire of the workers and sections of the rural population to avoid another Hoover depression, therefore their vote for the "lesser evil" candidate Truman.

Ed Conner, backed by the CIO, defeated Fred Castator for a vacancy in the Detroit city council. The fear of splitting the ballot by many workers who supported Wallace but nevertheless voted for Truman was evidenced in the elementary school vote in Detroit where Wallace got 20.8 percent of the straw votes.

On the other hand Kent County,

home of Arthur Vandenberg, showed a large number of GOPers splitting their ballots, going over

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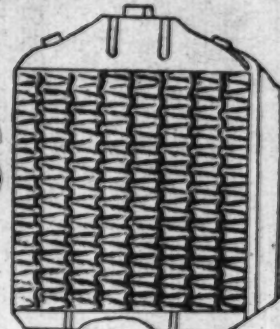
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THE INDICTED LEADERS of the Communist Party leaving Foley Square courthouse. Left to right, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Gus Hall, John Williamson, Carl Winter, Irving

Potash, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Jack Stachel. William Z. Foster was not present because of illness and Gilbert Green had received the court's permission to return to Chicago to vote. —The Worker Photo by Peter

Judge Cool to Defense, Sets Trial Nov. 15

The case of the 12 Communist leaders—likened by defense counsel to “the trials of Jesus, Galileo, Joan of Arc and the old Massachusetts witchcraft persecutions”—is scheduled to begin Nov. 15, in Federal Court.

Justice Howard R. Medina set that date after rejecting defense arguments for further postponement. Attorneys for the defendants cited the atmosphere of hysteria manufactured against Communists as a principal reason for the proposed postponement, but the judge “saw” no hysteria.

Defense Counsel Harry Sacher demanded reasons for the prosecution's unprecedented haste. It is well-known that anti-trust suits, for example, instituted by the federal courts allow the corporations relatively limitless time. Sacher argued that this is a case of transcendent historic importance, “a veritable 20th century heresy trial.”

This declaration came in response to Judge Medina's evident intentions to speed the trial as “just another criminal case.”

★
THE LAWYERS pointed out that “Marxism-Leninism is a scientific world-view embracing the totality of nature and society.” They argued earnestly that they needed time for adequate preparation. This must, of necessity, involve testimony drawn from “the vast body of Marxist Leninist writings,” from “innumerable meetings, conferences, discussions had by the defendants and Communist Party on these matters.”

Hence they submitted a brief for rehearing on the question of a bill of particulars which the govern-

ment has denied them, and which Judge Murray Hulbert, previous judge on the case, had once rejected. Judge Medina said he would pass the motion on to Judge Hulbert.

Sacher, arguing that the case be removed from the present calendar, demanded: “What's the reason for the speed? This case is being pushed with manufactured airplane speed.” Then he asked ironically, “What are you afraid of gentlemen, that the government will be overthrown by next Sunday morning?”

★
THE ATMOSPHERE in which the case is being tried can be gauged from the following episode: Judge Medina expressed doubt that an atmosphere of hysteria existed. A few moments afterward Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohey shout-

ed: “I think the government will be overthrown by these people if they are given enough time. I believe the case ought to be tried as soon as possible because the security of the nation rests on it. I urge your honor to set Nov. 15 for the trial date.”

Sacher promptly replied that the court had evidence of hysteria right there before him, in McGohey's inflammatory remarks. McGohey was obviously playing for the newspaper headlines. But the judge saw nothing in McGohey's remarks worthy of rebuke, and shortly afterward set the trial date for Nov. 15.

While the lawyers argued and the defendants stood before the judge, 1,500 pickets outside the courtroom cried that the case be dropped and that governmental attention be focused where it belonged—upon

those who “plot war and scheme fascism.” Gold Star mothers, mothers with babies in arms, the defendants' wives, trade unionists and veterans jammed Foley Square, before the courthouse, marching with banners.

All defendants were present except William Z. Foster, ill with a heart ailment, and Gilbert Green, granted permission to be in Chicago to vote. Judge Medina proposed sending “impartial” doctors to check on Foster's illness even though defense counsel Abraham Unger presented a doctor's certificate.

Judge Medina finally ruled that he would hear further argument for an extensive adjournment Monday, Nov. 8. “But unless I am convinced to the contrary” he said, “the trial will start on the date I set, Monday, Nov. 15.”

Europeans See Aid to '12' as Self-defense

By Max Gordon

When a thousand Londoners gathered last week before the American Embassy in Britain to express anger against the persecution of America's 12 Communist leaders,

they signaled the fact that once again a judicial frame-up in the U.S. courts is stirring the European peoples to indignant protest.

Each decade in modern history has had its American “Dreyfus Case.” Some 30 years ago, the workers and other plain folk of Europe gathered in great mass meetings and demonstrations to save Tom Mooney from a vile frame-up.

In the 1920s, the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti aroused them. In the '30s, it was the frame-up against the Scottsboro boys. Today, it is the effort to jail the 12 Communist leaders and to outlaw the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

★
THERE ARE some significant differences in the present case. “In defending the liberty of the American Communist leaders, we

are defending the liberty of the French working class,” Jacques Duclos, outstanding French Communist leader told a press conference in Paris last week.

Duclos had called the press conference, attended by virtually all of the leading French newspapers, to break through the “conspiracy of silence” surrounding the case in his country.

His words emphasized the fact that European concern with the persecution against the Communist leaders of America did not spring only from general considerations of international solidarity among those who strive for freedom.

It arose, too, from the knowledge that the crashing of democracy in America would have like results in the bourgeois satellite nations of western Europe.

“We consider support of the American Communists a simple matter of self-defense,” Duclos told the Parisian journalists after briefing them on the case, “France is now so little independent that if this case succeeds in the United States, they will try to charge our party with the same absurd accusations.”

In Paris and in London, large mass meetings have already been held to protest against the persecution of the American Communist leaders. The Paris meeting, called by several noted French intellectuals, was addressed by a prominent Socialist political figure and by a Radical Socialist, as well as by Communists. Five thousand attended.

★
HUNDREDS of well-known figures in the cultural and intellectual life of France have signed a manifesto attacking the trial here. Many more are yet to sign.

In London, in addition to a mass meeting and the demonstration before the American embassy, war

veterans last week laid a wreath at the foot of a Roosevelt monument in a ceremony which “mourned” the death of American liberty. Many working-class meetings in other parts of the continent passed resolutions protesting against the persecutions here.

George Bernard Shaw has been joined by Martin Anderson Nexo, grand old man of European literature, and by J. B. S. Haldane, world-famous British scientist, in condemning the effort to imprison the Communist leaders.

Roosevelt, wrote Nexo in his eloquent protest, was “the last great descendant of that past America which was considered by the common people the world over as a liberator.”

The illustrious Danish writer here touched upon one of the historic facets of the case of the 12 Communist leaders. European fighters for liberty against the tyranny of feudal dynasties have for decades drawn their inspiration from America.

THE REVOLUTION, the doctrines

of Jefferson and Lincoln, were the soil in which many European liberation movements were nurtured.

The Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and similar cases shook European faith in our democracy though this faith was too deeply rooted to be entirely killed.

Under FDR, there was a revival of the earlier faith. But today, the trickery of the Marshall Plan, the bloody Truman Doctrine, the flirtation with Franco, the close relations with former Nazi, intriguers, and above all, the persecutions in America are crushing completely the European people's concept of America as a land of liberty.

“And now trials are in full motion not against Nazism and its criminals,” wrote Nexo in the bitter tones of a European who knew the horrors of fascism, “but against forces which opposed them, that is, in the first place Communists, those who first and foremost staked their lives to put an end to Nazism, to beat it down.”

The Worker Magazine

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NOVEMBER 7, 1948

SECTION 2

The Day Our World Changed

By ROB F. HALL



V. I. LENIN, founder of the Soviet State, addressing Red Army men in the early days of the Russian Revolution.

OLD-STYLE, it was Oct. 25. With us it is known as Nov. 7. Either way it is a date of such significance for the world that to describe it with words like "historic" and "memorable" seems colorless understatement.

Thirty-one years ago, on that date, a new era for the history of mankind began, the era of the Socialist Revolution led by the working class.

It was a day which had been foretold in the scientific theories of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

That it came in Russia, that "prison house of nations," that vast land of the steppes, the moujik and feudalism, upset the calculations of the mechanical-minded. For they had failed to understand a principle to which Lenin was to call attention, that world imperialism could snap at its weakest link. They did not reckon on the role that a mature working class can play, even if it be proportionately small, when led by a proletarian Communist Party.

Nor did they properly assay the profound understanding of the task possessed

Marxists predicted that the day would come. And when it did come to Russia on Nov. 7, 1917, it ushered in a new era in world history, an era in which the people would assume power for themselves, to end exploitation of man and provide a full and fruitful life for society.

by such leaders as Lenin and Stalin. They identified the worker's struggle with that of the countryside and made Russia's teeming peasant masses an ally of the revolution. They were sensitive to the needs and the aspirations of the oppressed nations within Russia, joining the fight for socialism with the battle for national liberation.

How the Day Came to Russia

And so the day came in Russia, the country whose vast outlines encompass one-sixth of the earth's surface. It came

in the thunder of cannon from the cruiser Aurora in Petrograd harbor, dropping shells on the Winter Palace where the government of the landlords, the bankers and the generals cowered. It came in the sharp crackle of rifle fire as the revolutionary workers, soldiers and sailors stormed this luxurious old residence of Czar and arrested the Provisional Government.

The firing still continued in outlying parts of the ancient city, now Leningrad, when delegates assembled later that morning for the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers, Soldiers and Peas-

ants Deputies. But the uprising had succeeded. Power had passed from the hands of the capitalists, still dripping with the blood of workers and peasants shed in the imperialist adventure of World War I, to the hands of the revolutionary people.

The Mensheviks, Bundists and Right Socialist-Revolutionaries who wanted the power to remain with the bankers and landlords, retired from the Congress in angry, sputtering defeat. This was not a Socialist revolution, they complained, but a "military plot."

But the voice of the workers and peasants rang out in triumph. The Congress issued its first proclamation:

Issues Decree On Peace

"Backed by the will of the vast majority of the workers, soldiers and peasants, backed by the victorious uprising of the workers and the garrison which had taken place in Petrograd, the Congress takes the power into its own hands."

Next day, the Congress issued its Dec-

(Continued on Page 4)

Science Since the Socialist Revolution

SCIENCE was not alien to the Russian people before the October Revolution. But it was an isolated thing, completely separated from the people. There were individual geniuses like the chemist, Lomonosov (the Russian Leonardo) who in many respects was far ahead of the scientific thought of his time in the 18th and 19th centuries in the fields of chemistry, physiology and astronomy. The bacteriologist Metchnikoff achieved many conquests over diseases; the brilliant physiologist Pavlov experimented with conditioned reflexes.

But their researches never penetrated to the people. Russian science was cramped in an ivory tower where it could apply itself only to the treatment of abstract ideas divorced from the important needs of the state, industry, agriculture and the life of the people.

The victory of the Bolsheviks changed this picture overnight. Their leader, Vladimir Lenin had a deeper knowledge of science than any public figure of his day. The British science historian Crowther, refers to Lenin's work 'Materialism and Empirio-Criticism,' as "perhaps the most remarkable essays on science ever written by a statesman of the highest order of genius."

In 1918 when the Germans were deep into Soviet territory Lenin wrote a "Draft Plan of Scientific and Technical Work." This called on the Academy of Sciences to begin a systematic study of the natural resources of the USSR and to make conscious the necessary connection between science and the life of the nation.

Objectives Set By Lenin

Lenin laid down four specific objectives:

"(1) The rational distribution of industry in Russia from the point of view of the availability of raw material and the possibility of reducing wasted labor to a minimum in passing from the processing of raw materials through all the successive stages of the manufacture of semi-finished goods to the final product.

"(2) The rational merging and concentration of production in a small number of large enterprises as indicated by the experiences of the most modern large-scale industries.

"(3) The centering of special attention on the electrification of industry and transport and the application of electricity to agriculture.

"(4) The utilization of water-power and wind-power in general and for agriculture in particular."

Was Guided By Marx and Engels

Lenin took for his guide the works of Marx and Engels, who had a lifelong interest in the progress and importance of science and founded the philosophical outlook called scientific socialism. His disciple Joseph Stalin has devoted his life to developing and applying in practice the progressive teachings of Leninism, and has called upon science to free man from the bondage of the elemental forces of nature.

The most recent example of this is the Soviet announcement of the "Stalinist strategic offensive against drought, insuring final victory over the age-old enemy of agriculture. "This plan envisages the transformation of the vast steppes of European Russia and Siberia; the elimination of drought and soil erosion, reforestation, irrigation, fertilization, crop rotation and adaptation and complete farm mechanization.

Science became part and parcel of the entire USSR. Pavlov, who had been bitterly anti-Soviet, was provided with every scientific apparatus he needed. He saw that socialism and science were really united in the Soviet Union and wrote:

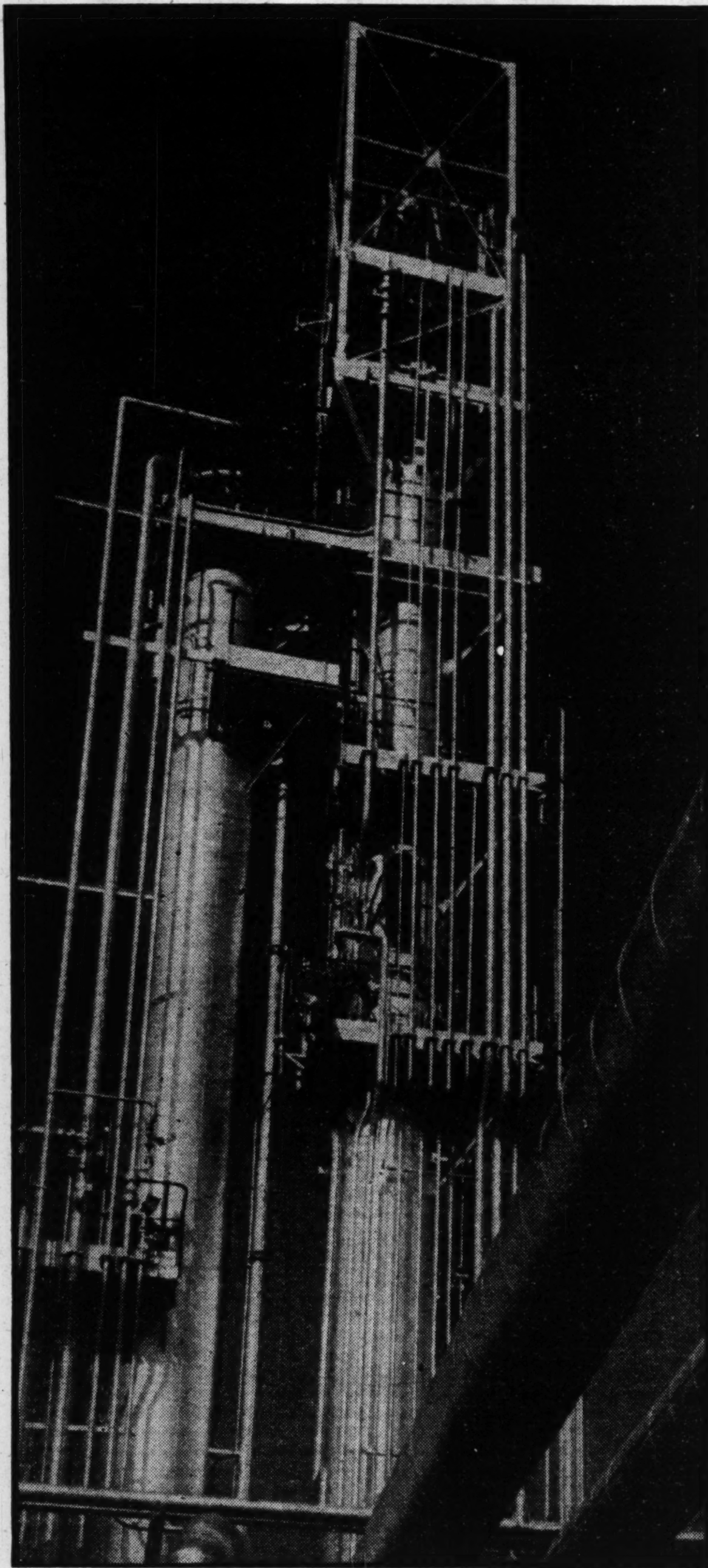
"Our country opens wide vistas to the scientist and in all justice it must be said that science in our country is given very generous support. Generous indeed!"

Science, Key to Socialist Planning

Under socialism, science became the key to vast state planning. This one-sixth of the world's land surface has been crisscrossed by thousands of scientific expeditions which have explored and prospected from the icy expanses of the Arctic to the

Because science is the keystone of socialism, the Soviet Union has nurtured and developed that great field of knowledge to the point where it has made tremendous contributions to the conquest of the forces of nature.

By PETER STONE



arid deserts and sub-tropics in the south. The scientific socialists have transformed the wastelands into gardens.

Farms at Tixie Bay, Cape Dixon and other points on the Arctic coast have successfully grown cucumbers, tomatoes and other vegetables. Hot-house vegetables, milk and milk products, and fresh meat received from local dairies and big collective farms in the Far North help provide the food for the nurseries, kindergartens and hospitals.

Soviet scientists have wrested from the jungles of the Far East useful products for the people of their country. Fifteen miles from Vladivostok lies the vast U-

surian taiga (jungle). The Soviet Institute of Plants, under the direction of the Lenin Academy of Agriculture, (headed by Trofim Lysenko) established a station at this point to develop agriculture in the Far East. From such research outposts have come many medicinal herbs, as well as fodder resources for collective farms.

Russian geographers had long lamented the frozen seas around the country. The Czarist regime made feeble efforts to navigate the Arctic, but the Soviets created the Schmidt and Papanin expeditions which helped to develop the Northern Sea Route.

Scores of steamers call at Siberian

ports and a few dozen make the complete transit from Murmansk to Vladivostok aided by icebreakers and scouting planes. If Arctic navigation proves dependable in linking the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the USSR, it will compare in significance to our Panama Canal.

USSR Explores Natural Resources

The goal set forth by Lenin was the discovery and exploitation of the natural resources. Under the Czar these minerals lay untapped. The Soviets sent out geologists, located thousands of deposits (amateur peasant geologists were encouraged to report their findings) and built the great industries around these metals and minerals.

The USSR is great today, because socialist science developed Krivoy Rog iron ore, magnetite at Magnitogorsk and the Kuznets Basin. Aluminum, regarded as a deficit metal under the Czars, was found in huge deposits in the northern Urals and today the Soviet Union is a major producer, ranking third in 1940.

America's greatest medical historian is Professor Henry E. Sigerist, whose most recent book, *Medicine and Health in the Soviet Union* says:

"The Soviet Union has created the social organization of medicine that permits the greatest use of its present technology. In doing so, it has inaugurated a new period in the history of medicine... Once we resolve to bring health to all people in town and country, irrespective of race, creed or economic status, I feel that the methods we develop to do so will resemble those of the USSR, despite our different social and economic structure."

Soviet medicine has attracted much attention from the scientific world. The recent work of the anti-cancer serum KR is now undergoing intensive research in this country.

Professor Filatov of the Institute of Experimental Biology perfected a technique for grafting the corneal membrane from the eyes of the dead to restore the sight of the living. His work is a triumph in surgical technique made possible by the suspended animation of tissues removed from the dead and artificially preserved. A pupil of his, Dr. Sonia Bagirbekova from the formerly oppressed people of Azerbaijan, has performed her 20,000th eye operation in grafting frozen corneas.

No Fear Of Death

In the Soviet Union there is no fear of death; it is regarded as the dialectical counterpart of life. This concept was made excitingly real during 1944 when Professor Vladimir A. Negovsky, specialist in pathological physiology, treated nearly 50 front-line casualties. The Soviet War News talked of the soldiers as "in a state of clinical death."

"The scientist and his colleague, A. Makarychev, enriched the blood of the "dead" with a solution containing sugar, adrenalin and oxygen. They then employed artificial respiration to revive the patients.

"Twelve wounded recovered completely; three were brought back to life but died afterwards from gas gangrene and pneumonia; 21 were restored to life and lived up to three days; another 12 wounded were partially restored, with action in individual organs. Only two cases failed to respond."

In 1943 Professor N. Sinitsin began his experiments in transplanting living hearts from one animal to another. Last week it was reported he had successfully transplanted hearts in both warm and cold-blooded animals at the Gorky Medical Institute in Moscow. Sinitsin had already learned how to cut the heart out of a frog and give it to another. He went even further and gave one frog two hearts. (There was no extraordinary behavior noticed in the frog with the two hearts.)

Soviet Scientists Have Atom Know-How

As a Soviet scientist Sinitsin knows that the people are most important. He looks forward to the day when he will be able to transplant entire organs, joints or limbs to injured or diseased human

(Continued on Page 5)

THE VAGRANTS

a short story

by William J. Bailey



THE winter of 1930 was a cold and bitter one. Untold thousands of unemployed were struggling from city to city looking for work. Soup lines were growing in numbers. The stews were getting thinner. People with a few dimes were hardening and becoming callous to the plight of those who didn't have a few dimes. Work was obtained on the basis of who would work the cheapest and hardest. Along the hundreds of railroad tracks that dotted the United States, orders were given to the railroad bulls to "Keep the Boys on the run—don't let them stop." Roads and highways throughout the Midwest and South were built by the "vagrants" who were hauled in by the thousands and sentenced to 30 to 90 days building roads just because they had the misfortune to be riding in a freight car passing through those states.

The rattler I was riding had more than 20 men in her. They were of all nationalities. Everyone was looking for the same thing—work, food, security. The Texas plains were tough riding that winter. The railroad bulls were everywhere. They were tougher than usual and spent their spare time boasting of the many skulls they had cracked. Our train was heading west from San Antonio, and was somewhere within that range called "Edwards Plateau"—about 200 miles west of San Antonio. As a few of us sat in the doorway of the car catching what heat we could from the rays of the sun, we noticed a lot of dust rising from the road a short distance ahead of the engine. The train slowed down, then came to a stop. What would it be stopping for out here in the desert, we wondered? We weren't slow in finding out, for, down at the tracks, on their horses, came the Texas Rangers.

They galloped from car to car. In front of those that were open and had

signs of life, they would stop, poke their heads inside, and look around. Finally, they worked their way to the car I was riding in. About eight of us were in the doorway observing the fine horses they rode.

"Any Mexican grease balls in there?" one of the Rangers shouted. None of us paid any attention as to just who was riding with us. It never mattered anyway. One guy spoke up, "I don't think so, Ranger."

The Ranger looked at a few of us, then said, "Just how many of you boys are in that car? Seems to be awful crowded. Lets' look around."

He got off his horse and climbed up into the car. Looking in the rear, he noticed two men lying snug in the corner. He went closer, took out a flashlight, and placed the beam on the two, who lay half covered with newspapers. "By Gdd, it's two niggers," he screamed out. "Get your black hides outta here or I'll whip them off for yez."

The two Negroes rose and headed for the door.

"See that flatcar back yonder?" the Ranger yelled. "Well, get your asses on that and ride it, but stay clear of riding with white boys."

THE two Negroes hopped down off our car and boarded the open flatcar. Then the sheriff faced us. I got a good notion to let you white trash rot in this desert," he said. "White men don't ride with black boys around these parts; remember that."

Then they rode off to the rear of the train. From the caboose, they gave the signal to the engineer and the engine gave the cars a lurch forward and we started to pick up speed. A big discussion took place among our company. The majority of the men were hostile to the action of the Rangers. It was decided to

take our chances and have the Negroes crawl over the cars and get back into ours. Otherwise, they would be sure to freeze to death. Once we were sure we were a good distance from the Rangers, we called out to the Negroes, who came crawling over the tops of the cars and, with a little help, were soon back in our car. From then on, whenever we heard anything suspicious, we pulled the door closed and kept quiet.

WE crossed the Pecos river and headed west toward El Paso. Our train groaned under the heavy climb it had to make to get started up the Santiago mountains. About two hours of twists and turns and our train pulled to a stop for water in a little town called Alpine. From the engine to the caboose, men were piling off like an invasion force to storm the back doors and restaurants of this town, hoping to find a meal, a loaf of bread, or a job. There were about a hundred of us all told. We circled the sand house and found our way to the main road leading into town.

We hadn't got two feet into the town when we were confronted by a sheriff and his deputy. Both had stars, ten gallon hats, pistols and a double-barreled shotgun. The gun aimed at us, the sheriff barked, "Hold on, you bums, there'll be no dirtying up this here mans' town. I'll pepper the first man's backside with buckshot who takes one foot into town."

The train gave a whistle and started up. A matter of a few minutes and it was cleared of Alpine.

"OK, you bums, turn around and head back where ya come from!"

We started toward the tracks. When we reached them, we stopped and waited for new orders. "Now, stay right here until the next train comes by and be God damned sure you get aboard. If any of you stay behind you'll be buried before the sun gats a chance to set on your dirty souls."

THREE hours later, we heard the sound of a whistle off in the valley. The engine steamed into town puffing and groaning from the long haul up the mountains. It rolled to a stop below the water tower and firemen commenced putting water aboard. A close look, and we knew the train was a loaded one. Every car we saw was sealed. We complained to the sheriff that there were no empty cars available.

"Well, find one that's open," he shouted back at us, "or else we'll tie a rope around your asses and have you dragged out."

Further on down the track near the caboose we came upon an empty cattle car. The sheriff waved his gun at us and said, "Pile in and be sure you don't come back."

There was a lurch forward, the release of the air brakes, and we started to roll. The sheriff and his deputy rode down the road a bit, watching our car to make sure no one changed his mind. When steam was applied and our train started to "highball," the "law" faded away in the background.

A cattle car is the last type of car anyone in his right mind would ride in during the winter. Not only does the car stink, and the order remain on your clothing, but the wind driving through the open slats makes you wish you never were born. Higher and higher our train climbed, groaning under every foot it took to get over the hump. The higher we got, the colder it became. The only way we managed to keep from passing out from the cold was by huddling close together. When someone lit a cigarette, it was usually passed around to 10 or 15 men. No one dared hog it all for himself.

We were talking about food and how hungry everyone was when one guy piped up, "My stomach is growling so much that the next town I come to I'm gonna walk into the first restaurant and order a meal and let them hang me for it if

they want to." He paused a little, then continued, "Is there anyone willing to take the chance with me?"

There was a chorus of "Count me in," "I'm with you," etc. About 50 guys in all offered to go along.

Someone spotted a glow in the desert. That was usually the best sign a town was not far off. It was close to 10 that evening as our train plowed down from the mountains into a town called Marfa, situated between the Santiago mountains and the Davis range, about 50 miles north of the Rio Grande. It was a poor town with a very small population. There were two large general stores, two small restaurants, a drug store. There were no paved streets or fancy roads. What houses we saw were broken, crude wooden shacks, with no paint and badly weather-beaten. There were very few lights about. The town looked like someone had cursed it with the plague.

As we neared the drug store, I turned around to see how many guys were in our group. I counted about 15. The first restaurant we came to was nothing but a small hamburger shop. Across the road was another restaurant which appeared to be more prosperous. We picked this one, as we decided it could stand the loss better.

Crossing the road we lost several men from our group. Approaching the door of the restaurant, we noticed the sign, "Plateau Cafe, Marfa, Texas." We opened the door, walked in, sauntered over to the counter, and sat down. I looked around to see how many of us had gone the limit. There were four of us. The rest had lost their nerve at the last minute.

THERE were no other customers in the joint. The place was warm and comfortable. The door from the kitchen opened and out walked a young guy who we guessed was the owner. A young waitress followed him. She picked up four glasses of water and laid them before us. Then the menus, "What it'll be?" she asked.

"I'll take coffee first," I replied. The others did likewise. The hot coffee was set before us and we wasted no time in gulping it down. A look at the menu and I chose a hamburger steak. The other guys chose either ham and eggs or hamburger steaks.

The cook came out to receive the orders. He was a big burly guy, about 250 pounds on the hoof. All three of them kept staring at us. Our clothes were ragged and we looked like refugees from a garbage can. The stink of the cattle car was still with us and it became fouler the more we thawed out. The cook returned to his kitchen to gang together the orders. The gal started to lay out the silverware. The owner of the joint started to pipe dream on how much money he was going to make off this deal. None of us spoke. The quiet resembled that of laying someone to rest. A few minutes later, we were fighting our way through hot steaming hamburger with warm brown gravy, hot spuds, bread and butter. Now the owner and the gal were joined by the cook, and the three of them watched us as if we were strange animals who had just flown in from Mars.

Our meal was over and the last sip of coffee had been downed. Still we remained silent. We stared at each other. In our eyes was the question, "Who's going to break the bad news?"

Finally, the big Swedish farmer from Minnesota, spoke up. "Say, bud," he said, addressing the owner of the joint, "we haven't got any money to pay for this meal, but I'm sure the sheriff will make good for it."

The cook, the gal, and the owner could have been pushed over with a feather. Their surprise turned to anger. "So, the sheriff will pay me, will he?" bellowed the owner.

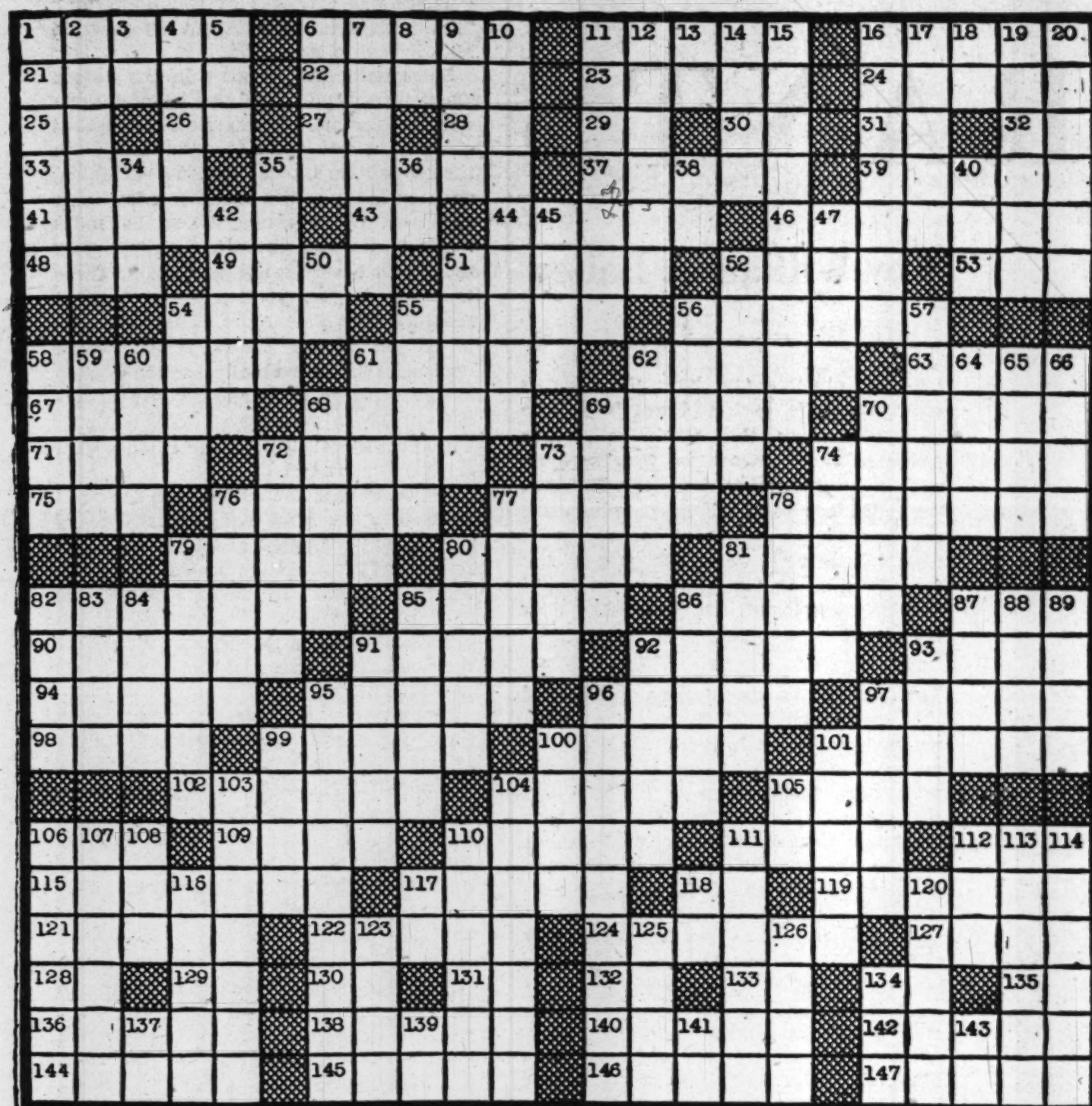
"So you chisel me out of a meal, will ya? The sheriff will make good, will he? Well, I reckon you don't know our sheriff very well, and now's the time to get to know him."

HE turned and went behind the cash register, pulled out a drawer and came up with a six shooter. "Now, none of you boys move till the sheriff comes yonder," he said. Picking up the receiver, he asked the operator for the sheriff. We sat staring into that six shooter. The hole in the barrel seemed to grow till it looked like a 16-inch cannon.

"Hello, Sheriff Stueble? This is Morgan, down at the Plateau Cafe. Howdee! Four railroad bums came into my cafe, ate a meal, and now they say they don't

(Continued on Page 5)

The Worker Crossword Puzzle



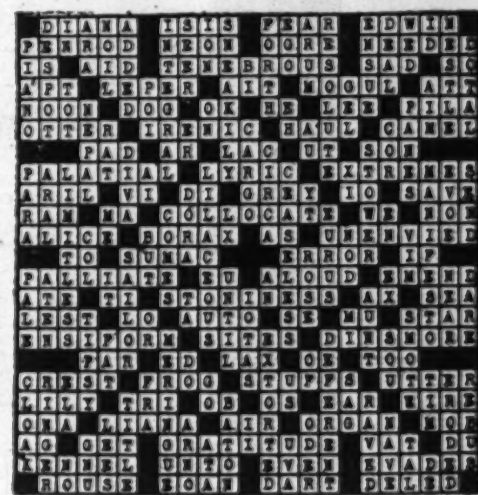
HORIZONTAL

- 1-Chasm
- 6-In front
- 11-Archae
- 15-Auxiliary verb
- 21-Interruption
- 22-Life raft
- 23-City on Kyushu
- 24-Sends forth
- 25-To exist
- 26-Through
- 27-City in Chaldea
- 28-Comparative suffix
- 29-Compass point
- 30-East Indies (abbr.)
- 31-Pronoun
- 32-Near
- 33-Nobleman
- 35-Layer
- 37-Composer of "The Firefly"
- 39-Country in Asia
- 41-Indefinite
- 43-Upon
- 44-Proclamation
- 46-Projecting downward
- 48-Fronoun
- 49-Again
- 51-Positive pole
- 52-Nestling
- 53-Compass point
- 54-Stepped
- 55-Region
- 56-Fold
- 58-Sounded loudly
- 61-Speech sound
- 62-Laymen
- 63-Quick thrusts
- 67-Fertile spot
- 68-To hurl
- 69-Author of "Dorian Gray"
- 70-Music: perform what follows at once
- 71-To glide over
- 72-American frontiersman
- 73-Legend
- 74-Safe
- 75-A large parrot
- 76-Alluvial deposit
- 77-Daughter of King Aetides
- 78-Design
- 79-Embroidered
- 80-Lithuanian
- 81-Island of the Cyclades
- 82-Colony of French West Africa
- 83-Place
- 86-Conductor's stick
- 87-Greek letter
- 90-Mount where Noah landed
- 91-Baffling question
- 92-Split
- 93-Son of Zeus
- 94-Zones
- 95-Frank
- 96-Lowest point
- 97-Co-author of fairy tales
- 98-Auction
- 99-Mistake
- 100-Threadless bolt
- 101-Friend of d'Artagnan
- 102-To mend
- 104-Outs into cubes
- 105-Fitcher
- 106-Resort
- 109-Disorderly medley
- 110-Portable chair
- 111-King of Israel
- 112-Nothing
- 113-Hors d'oeuvres
- 117-To change
- 118-Conjunction
- 119-Moon goddess
- 121-Zeal
- 122-Waterwheel of the bucket type
- 124-Nautical: just clear of the ground
- 127-Appendix
- 128-Sun god
- 129-Note of scale
- 130-Printer's measure
- 131-Roman gods
- 132-To depart
- 133-Thus
- 134-Hypothetical force
- 135-Part of "to be"
- 136-Redacts
- 138-Warning signal
- 140-Beneath
- 142-Brink
- 144-French painter
- 145-Facing the movement of a glacier
- 146-To make amends at once
- 147-Negative ion

VERTICAL

- 1-Head of a convent
- 2-Fragrance
- 3-Archae article
- 4-Animal allied to the marten
- 5-Firmament
- 6-To project
- 7-Large rake
- 8-Colloquial: elevated railway
- 9-On the ocean
- 10-Obsecration
- 11-To impart
- 12-To mult
- 13-Greek letter
- 14-To check
- 15-Ornamental design at the end of a chapter
- 16-Chance to remember
- 17-To correct
- 18-Two
- 19-Dyes
- 20-Possessions
- 24-Female ruff
- 25-Ecclesiastical council
- 26-Half an em
- 28-Term in tag
- 30-English river
- 42-Roman gods
- 45-Cupola
- 47-Epochs
- 50-Suffix indicating past tense
- 51-Unaccompanied
- 52-Newly married woman
- 54-To defraud
- 55-Crockery
- 56-Decorative house plant
- 57-Costa
- 58-A small ticket
- 59-Body of water
- 60-Continent
- 61-Schemes
- 62-Defamatory statement
- 64-Chills and fever
- 65-Third Vice President
- 66-Observed
- 68-Rashness
- 69-Moves with difficulty
- 70-Surgical thread
- 72-Brimless hat
- 73-Thigh bone
- 74-Drawing-room
- 76-Author of "Camille"
- 77-Length measure
- 78-Former czar
- 79-O. Henry's surname
- 80-Covetous person
- 81-Ship's crane
- 82-Quick strokes
- 83-Plane surface
- 84-Manor house
- 85-Deep lethargic sleep
- 86-Tolerates
- 87-Neat
- 88-Prefixed half
- 89-Doctrines
- 91-French capital
- 92-Crowlike bird
- 93-Sandara tree
- 95-Obtuseness
- 96-Central American republic
- 97-Short diving bird
- 99-Fencing sword
- 100-To be born by
- 103-Floating
- 103-Sovereign
- 104-Keeps back
- 105-What?
- 106-Frightened
- 107-Display
- 108-Conjunction
- 110-Slips
- 111-Ascended
- 112-Man's nickname
- 113-Deep violet-blue
- 114-To decrease
- 116-Main artery
- 117-Land measure
- 118-Faeroe Islands' windstorm
- 120-Burdened
- 123-To leave out
- 125-Habit
- 126-Gusset
- 134-Eggs
- 137-Inspector General (abbr.)
- 139-Artificial language
- 141-To perform
- 143-Japanese measure

(Last week's solution)



Day Our World Changed

(Continued from Page 1)

tree on Peace. It called on the belligerent countries to declare a three months' truce to permit negotiations for ending the war. It urged the workers of Britain, France and Germany to compel their governments to make peace, and, at the same time, to work for the "cause of the emancipation of the toiling and exploited

masses of the population from all forms of slavery and all forms of exploitation."

Later that night, the Congress adopted its second resolution, the Decree on the Land. "Landlord ownership of the land is abolished forthwith without compensation," it said. In this decree they gave voice to the mandate of the peasants, received from 242 local peasant bodies.

Private land ownership was to be replaced by public, or state ownership. Four hundred million acres of soil, formerly the means by which the Tsar, the landlords and the monasteries exploited the farmers, were transferred to the free use of the toilers.

The oil, coal and minerals, the forests and the waters became the property of the people.

A new government was established. The Congress elected a Council of People's Commissars, with Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin as chairman.

Congress adjourned and the delegates returned to their homes to bring the glad tidings of the new day and to give leadership to the expropriation of the expropriators in the provinces.

The story goes on, of course, through 31 years. Not easy years, because they were times of almost unceasing warfare, against the Allied armies of intervention, against the conspirators and saboteurs acting for the imperialists, against drought and flood, against ignorance and bureaucracy, and finally against the most powerful imperialist army the world has ever seen, the barbaric hordes of Hitler and Mussolini.

They were not easy years but there were compensations in people's victories. When the great tragedy of Lenin's death struck the nation, there was Joseph Stalin, Lenin's best pupil, to carry on. There was the constantly expanding triumph for socialism in every phase of the nation's economy. There was the rise of a new generation of children who had never known capitalism and for whom Socialist ethics, Socialist values and the living concept of the world brotherhood of man was an integral part of their attitude to life.

Also, there was the Stalin Constitution which went far beyond any democratic state document in world history. Based on the Socialist ownership of the means of production, it guaranteed genuine liberty. It provided:

- Right to work—guaranteed employment and payment.
- Right to rest and leisure.
- Right to maintenance in old age and sickness.
- Right to education.
- For women, equal rights with men in all spheres.
- Freedom of religion and separa-

tion of church and states and freedom not to worship.

• Freedom of speech, press, assembly; freedom of street demonstrations and processions.

• Universal equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

• Discrimination against any people because of nationality, race or color, was made a crime.

Economic crises, the bane of the people under capitalism, with their agonies of unemployment and hunger, were abolished forever.

The standard of living of the people of Russia, once classed among the world's lowest, steadily rose. Their culture, expressed in industrial techniques, in science, art, music and letters, flourished, with millions participating in what formerly was the province of a handful of "elite."

The contribution of the USSR to the defeat of the world fascist threat in 1945 is too fresh in our minds to require retelling here. But it should never be forgotten that both its awe-inspiring national unity and its capacity for mechanized war arose from the Socialist reorganization of society which began on that Nov. 7 many years ago.

As a Socialist society without landlords, bankers, stock-jobbers and exploiters, the USSR lacks the motives and the promptings which lead imperialist nations into war. Thus the Soviet Government comes to world conferences without the divided personality so noticeable among the old powers.

The United States and its controlled bloc of nations talks of peace, but, throughout the world, it is American bankers who are regarded as the instigators of war. The Soviet leaders come as spokesmen for peace, and although they are reviled and condemned by capitalist governments, there is a full appreciation in the chancelleries of Europe and the world that the Soviet Government sincerely strives for peace.

If war, which now so ominously threatens, is avoided, it will be mainly due to the persistence with which this Socialist nation has sought to block it.

These are some of the facts which give November 7 significance, not only for the people of Russia, but for the people of the world. Thirty-one years ago the Russian workers struck down capitalist greed and exploitation. The blow they struck has never ceased to dismay and terrify the exploiters, but it produced a society which provides hope—the only hope—for a suffering world.

Adventures of Richard Scoopy 'Burns Up' His Sleeping Father

By MICHAEL SINGER

WHEN SCOOPY gets up at 6:00 a.m. the bedlam that follows depends on his mood. If he's a cowboy that morning roping steers all over the living room I'm liable to find myself strangling from a lariat or being "branded" by a red-hot spoon. If he's a football player as he was the other day I'll get a spiral right between the eyes or feel my ribs buckle in from a flying tackle.

Yesterday morning he suddenly became a forest ranger. The kid has never been closer to a forest than Fred Briehl's barnhouse in Walkhill or Prospect Park, but he's a forest ranger.

From deep in my subconscious I smelled smoke. At 6 o'clock in the morning smoke is a blood-curdling thing to smell. And when I heard a voice shout "Fire" I caromed off the wall like a billiard ball.

I had visions of being caught in a blazing inferno and I started to look for the fire escape when I heard Scoopy yell: "Buffalo on the horizon, Mac, keep the beacon on."

That kind of weird verbiage at sunrise is bound to be a shock but coming from Scoopy in the midst of a "Fire" and with my eyes still

shut, I felt like a character in Alice in Wonderland.

Scoopy saw me standing on the threshold, in pajamas but with a hat on and my shoes in my hand. He started to laugh, then changed his manner:

"Stay off the grounds," he ordered, "and ditch that cigarette. That's how forest fires start. Where d'ya tent and don't knock down any trees."

I began to swear, to yell, to jump and down in sheer frustration. "You . . . what fire, what buffalo, what tent, what tree?"

"Quiet," Scoopy shouted, "there's cows sleeping under the trees. . ."

I began to move slowly towards him, figuring that if I caught him before he leaped under the dining room table, I could get off a bit of early morning exercise.

He dashed into the kitchen, shut the door and warned me: "If you bust this door down, dad, I'm gonna close this forest for good. People like you is tearing down our nature."

I went back to bed, worn out. I dreamed of forests with millions of Scoopy's growing from the ground, hanging like apples from boughs and racing like mad like buffaloes.

Soviet Science Since 1917

(Continued from Page 2)

beings, so that they may be restored to useful citizenship.

Ignoramus in public life are constantly prattling about "our" secrets of atomic energy and rocket power. Any well-informed person can make hash out of such "arguments." It should be sufficient to remind these war-mongers that the Russian scientific personnel is fully capable of producing atomic warfare equipment and rocket guns.

They should be told it was the great chemist Mendeleev who gave the world the periodic law, basis for our knowledge of the chemical elements. The Soviets have a Kapitza, leading figure in the world of liquid helium and atomic physics. There are the brothers Alikhan-yan who won their Stalin prizes for researches into the composition of cosmic rays. It was Professor A. Joffe who as early as 1941 wrote an article entitled "The Nucleus of the Atom" for the Pioneer, a magazine for Soviet youth. He described atomic fission, nuclear chain-reactions, uranium 235 and the powerful cyclotron being installed at Leningrad.

Two years later the Russian physicist Frenkel predicted "there is no doubt that immediately the war has finished, the uranium problem will occupy a central place in experimental and technical physics."

Although credit for the new betatron, generator of ultra-fast electrons, is given to an American, Russian literature for the same year (1941) shows that the scientist J. Terletsky published his ideas of a similar machine independently and simultaneously with the announcement of the Kerst invention.

First Big Use of Rocket Artillery

During World War II the Red Army was the first to make large-scale use of rocket artillery. This famed Katushka gun was highly effective in winning the battle of Stalingrad. The Red Army Air Force also had anti-tank rockets for its bombers nearly a year before the Nazis used it against us.

The Herald Tribune of Oct. 18, 1948, says that "Allied intelligence sources now have absolute evidence that the Soviet Union is experimenting with arming its new long-range schnorkel submarines with rocket missiles." Its aviation editor also reminds his readers that the Russian scientist Ziolkovsky published an exhaustive thesis on the theoretical potentials of large rockets for various uses, including space travel—and that was in 1903.

During and after the Revolution, Dr. Ziolkovsky continued his studies and in the 1920's groups of his students in Moscow and Leningrad formed societies to develop long-range rockets. The editor continues "Dr. Ziolkovsky's 76th birthday was celebrated under the sponsorship of Stalin and in 1936 an experienced observer wrote that the Soviet Union was the most active country in the world in the field of rocket experimentation. This statement may still be true despite intensive work in Britain and the United States since World War II."

During the war, scientists from all over the world were amazed to see the prodigious efforts put forth by this country, which had been ridiculed in the press. They went in hundreds of delegations and penetrated their own newspaper curtain.

Nobel Prize winner Dr. Irving Langmuir reported that "the great display of mechanized equipment proved the strength of Soviet industries. The same power devoted to peaceful development without fear from the aggressor nations, should permit the rapid restoration of devastated areas and the raising of the standard of living of the people."

That is all the Soviet people are asking. They do not fear anybody and are prepared to employ all their scientific knowhow to destroy any aggressor. They prefer to show that their scientific system of planning is superior to the anarchic, chaotic system of competitive capitalism. They ask to have peace—peace without fascism—so that they can apply science to the problems of living a fuller and richer life under socialism.



Soviet Women Get Equal Pay for Equal Work

By M. TARASOV

Secretary, Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions

THE principle of "equal pay for equal work" is secured by law and fully enforced in the Soviet Union. The earnings of men and women in the U.S.S.R. depends only on their qualifications, production experience, ability, initiative.

Article 12 of the Soviet Constitution reads:

"Work in the U.S.S.R. is a duty and a matter of honor for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat.' The principle applied in the U.S.S.R. is that of socialism: 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'"

In Soviet industry, women work side by side with men on an absolutely equal basis. Their earnings are determined by nothing but their qualifications and the amount of work they do. Natalia Godunova, a leading woman worker in the Moscow Motorcycle Factory, earns con-

siderably more than many men working in the same enterprise and at the same trade. The fact is, she has mastered the production process better than the others and therefore produces a greater output.

All roads are open to Soviet women. Many have gained fame as scientists, industrial executives, teachers, physicians, agronomists, engineers. It is not for nothing that Article 122 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. declares "Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity."

And to ensure to mothers, too, the chance of actively participating in all walks of life, there have been established everywhere kindergartens and creches in which mothers may leave their children during their working hours in the care of an experienced staff. Working women in the U.S.S.R. receive long maternity leave on full pay before and after confinement. They have at their service free medical advice, milk kitchens and so on.

THE VAGRANTS

(Continued from Page 3)

have no money and wanna charge it to you. . . ." He turned towards us, then faced the phone again. "That's what I tried to tell them, Sheriff, that they didn't know you. . . . OK, see you in a few minutes."

He hung up the receiver, came closer towards us. "Well, I just about heard everything. Charge it to the sheriff, heh, heh, heh. Well, I reckon the sheriff will do a little charging of his own when he gets here."

Our farmer friend who had assumed the role of spokesman pleaded with the owner. "We can work it off, can't we?"

"I reckon you boys will work it off all right," he replied, "but it'll be off your hides."

WE sat silently in our sets, chewing nervously on toothpicks. All the enjoyment of the meal had departed. The gal stood away from us like we had nits. The cook started to make faces like he wanted to come out from behind the counter and settle the whole affair by mashing our brains out. The four of us felt as comfortable as a crushed orange.

We heard footsteps approaching. The door swung open and in walking three men, all with big, sheepskin leather jackets, ten gallon hats, rugged beards, and rifles in their arms.

"Howdee, Sheriff," Morgan greeted the leader of the trio.

The sheriff nodded. Turning to us, he said, "Stand up!"

We obeyed. The two other men he had with him lowered their guns and

started to search us. The Swedish farmer took this opportunity to speak to the sheriff.

"We didn't mean any harm, Sheriff. We're just broke and hungry. We could do a little work and help pay it off, can't we?"

"So you want to work, do you?" the sheriff replied, taking the stock of his rifle and slapping it across the Swede's face. "So you want me to pay for the meal, do you?" The Swede was in the floor, blood flowing from his ear. The sheriff kicked him in the stomach. "Maybe this will help you digest that meal you think I'm going to pay for."

The sheriff looked at us, then at the Swede on the floor, holding his stomach and finding it difficult to breathe. "Get up on your feet," he shouted.

The Swede tried to get up. He managed to get to his knees. The sheriff turned to us and shouted, "Get a hold of him and come along."

We stood the Swede on his feet and followed the sheriff out the door. The road was deserted.

"OK, now head for the railroad tracks."

WE started down the road towards the tracks. The sheriff and his deputies stood in back of us. The Swede was beginning to feel a little better and no longer needed our assistance. Walking down that cold frosty road, I started to think of what lay in store for us. That remark Morgan had made—"You don't know our sheriff"; the smack across the face the sheriff gave the Swede. I started to think about that sheriff I met outside of Houston, who told me how he had blasted the head off a Negro with his shotgun simply because the Negro was slow in answering his questions. My thoughts were broken by the sheriff talking to his aides. I strained my ears to pick up every word of their conversation.

"So them bums think they can come into my town and meal up without money. Well, I reckon they ate their last meal."

My pulse began to beat faster. Surely they weren't going to murder us just for a measly meal . . . or were they?

One of the deputies was speaking now. "Hanging's too good for these hobos."

"I reckon there'll be no more hobos coming to this man's town after we get finished with these bums," the sheriff replied.

We got closer to the tracks. The night was dark. The wind had become stronger. We passed under several trees whose limbs stood out cold and naked silhouetted against the dark sky. We were now a few feet from the tracks. About a good city block down the tracks I noticed a lone coal car sitting on a siding. The water tank stood resting on four steel legs a short distance away. Not a soul was around, nor could you hear a sound from anywhere except for the wind sweeping across the fields.

"All right," the sheriff commanded, "stop where you're at." We stopped and turned toward the sheriff and his men. "I'm gonna give you boys a break," he said. "We're gonna let you make a run for it, and when I count five, we're gonna start shooting."

So this was it. We were to be shot down in the back. We heard the sheriff cock his rifle and the others followed suit. "Now face that way and don't start a pleading with me 'cause I'll shoot you down right here."

We stood facing west, in the direction of the coal car. My stomach started to grow hollow like nothing was in it. I was cold, and I could hear the pounding of my pulse. My knees felt like someone was trying to drag them down with a heavy weight. I wanted to holler out for help, but felt like it would be like shouting to the sky. If I could only make that coal car, I thought. Once behind it, they could never reach me.

"All set?" the sheriff asked. "Now, get a move on."

We took off like a fleet of greyhounds. "One . . . Two . . . Three . . ."

sheriff counted.

We ran with everything we had. As cold and windy as that night was, I felt the sweat pouring down my face. It seemed like we were never getting closer to that car.

"Four . . ."

One of the other guys was running shoulder to shoulder with me. He tried to cross the track and run in the middle of it with me. In so doing, he tripped and pushed me off the track on my face. "Five . . ." And then there was a blast, followed by another.

I heard one of the fellows cry out. Then several pistol shots, then several more. Two bullets ricocheted over our heads. I lay there on the ground. Falling on the railroad tie had cut my lip and my nose began to bleed. The guy who fell on me was resting his head across the back of my knees. He was silent. I could smell the powder smoke in the air. I started to crawl towards the coal car. I whispered to the guy near me to follow suit. A few more yards, and we were safe.

I heard them laughing and giggling as I rounded the corner of the coal car and attempted to catch my breath, wondering where to run next in case they continued to chase us. I noticed the Swede crawling towards the car and I softly called out to him to see if he was hurt. He was OK. We waited a few moments, but the others didn't show. We decided to get moving quickly.

ABOUT four days later, I was sitting in a flop house in El Paso reading a newspaper. Scanning the pages, I ran across this little item:

MARFA—Two unidentified men were found dead along the railroad tracks outside of Marfa. The coroner who examined the men reported that he believed both had died from drinking denatured alcohol. It is believed the men were members of a gang of hobos that has been raiding farmers' chicken houses during the last few weeks.

Personal Property in the Soviet Union

MOSCOW.

THOSE who live in capitalist society, where everything is based on the capitalist concept of private property and subordinated to the laws of its development, often have difficulty in understanding the character and forms of property relations in the Soviet Union.

People reason thus: if private property in the USSR has been abolished and the instruments and means of production have become public property, then Soviet citizens are either completely deprived of personal property, or the scope of the latter is so restricted that it is completely insufficient for the purpose of assuring human existence. In other words, people think that public property excludes private property.

This concept, thriving on ignorance, is fostered by the organs of anti-Soviet propaganda abroad, the idea being to represent the Soviet people as living under a regime of bondage and serfdom, deprived of property and doomed to poverty.

In reality things are quite different.

Aside from state property, such as land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mechanized transport, mines, state farms, machine and tractor stations, etc., which belong to the people as a whole, there exists cooperative and collective property, such as the common enterprises of collective farms and cooperative organizations, with their livestock and implements, their products and common buildings, which is formed by the voluntary act of a group of people pooling their individual resources for joint exploitation on a cooperative basis. The land occupied by collective farms is secured to them for use free of charge and in perpetuity.

State property, which is the leading form of public property, can be disposed of only by the people as a whole acting through their elected government. Cooperative or collective farm property can be disposed of only by the members of the cooperative or collective as a whole. Neither government bodies, nor the higher organs of cooperative unions or organizations, can interfere with the disposal of the means of production and other property of a cooperative.

These forms of public Socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production themselves predetermine the character of individual property:

Personal Property In the Soviet Union

The latter exists in the USSR in the form of personal property. It is a new institution within Socialist property relationships and differs in principle from private property, being possible only under the conditions of victorious Socialism.

Soviet personal property is the property of those whom the victory of Socialism transformed from exploited proletarians into free workers, from individual peasants into collective farmers, and from down-trodden white-collar workers into members of the Soviet intelligentsia working for the people and with the people. Such property is the personal property of members of the Socialist society.

Personal property in the USSR means the ownership of articles of consumption, things that do not include means of production, which have become Socialist property. The owner of personal property can own everything which he and his family need for the satisfaction of their material or cultural needs.

This right is established by Article 10 of the Constitution of the USSR, which says: "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in articles of domestic economy and use and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law." This article makes it clear that personal property in the Soviet concept is property for use.

Personal property in the USSR is the product of the part the working people take in the common, Socialist labor; in other words, it represents the remuneration which they get in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work. Hence personal property is the consequence of the individual taking part in Socialist production and is the result of Socialist distribution of the product according to work performed. That is why

A leading Soviet lawyer debunks the phony capitalist propaganda that people in a socialist society do not own private property.

By PROFESSOR G. AMFITEATROV, LL. D.

We call personal property an institution derived from public property and consider it an inalienable part of Socialist property relationships.

Come Out of Workers' Pay

A steel worker, an engineer or a book-keeper gets paid for his work and with that money acquires things—a suit, a car, a house, a radio, etc. He uses these things himself or for his family. They are his without any limitations or encumbrances.

The collective farmer works in the fields, produces for the good of society and gets paid for his work in kind and in cash. The grain, vegetables, fruit or other produce he gets are his and he can dispose of them in the open market at will, just as he can spend his cash as he wishes. Besides, the collective farmer has a personal plot of land at his disposal, which he can use as he wishes. He also can

have his personal livestock, poultry, and small domestic animals. These are also his in the fullest sense of the word.

One of the extraordinary characteristics of Soviet personal property is that its growth in the hands of the citizen favorably affects society as a whole, for the accumulation of personal property in the hands of the working people is a direct indication of the success of the common, Socialist effort. The more and the better the individual works, the greater his share in the social product, the richer and fuller his personal life.

All this means that personal property is not only compatible with public property, but depends in its growth on the growth and consolidation of the latter.

Now, it is not our intention to discuss in this short article the whole question of Socialist and personal property. Only the latter is our topic today. We mentioned the other two types of property

only because, as we have shown, they are inextricably linked with personal property.

And now, let us see the extent of the private citizen's right to dispose of his personal property.

The law guarantees the citizen the right freely to use, own and dispose of his personal property. He can buy, sell, mortgage, loan, lease and otherwise dispose of this property without any hindrance.

He can put his money in the savings bank. He can buy or build a house with it. Naturally, he can buy any object which is for sale, such as a car, boat, radio washing machine, clothes, food. He can buy objects of art, unless they have been nationalized, or luxuries. This is entirely his own business.

The case of owning a house deserves special attention because a house does not hang in thin air. It stands on a piece of land, and land is public, or Socialist, property.

A house, garage, or other service building, erected by a private citizen with his own money or labor, is his, including the unrestricted use of the plot on which it stands. If the owner sells his house, the right to the use of the plot on which it stands is thereby transferred to the new owner. The owner can also dispose of his house by wrecking, and selling the

(Continued on Back Page)



SMALL HOMES are often partly or wholly prefabricated. These frame houses, built in the area around Stalingrad which was devastated by the Nazis, are completely prefabricated and assembled on the housing site. —Sovfoto

How Soviet Citizens Build Their Homes

By P. YEGOROV

MOSCOW.

AFTER the Socialist Revolution in 1917 the Soviet State took over all big and medium sized houses, which thus ceased to be a means of speculation and a source of profit for the private landlords. The Soviet State undertook the entire administration of housing and fixed the rents. Rents in the U.S.S.R. are the lowest in the world, ranging from 4 to 10 percent of wages.

But while concentrating in its own hands the country's main housing fund, the Soviet State helps individual citizens to build and buy their own houses as their own personal property. A huge programme of housing construction is being carried out under the current Five-Year Plan, and this includes the building of privately-owned houses. This year alone

there have been allocated almost 1,500 million roubles for loans to workers building their own houses in the cities.

Quite recently the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. issued a Decree laying down precisely and in detail the inviolable right of Soviet citizens to own their own dwelling houses. The Decree declares that every citizen has the right to purchase or to build for personal use a dwelling house of up to two stories with a total of up to five rooms.

Under this Decree the local authorities are obliged to allot plots of land to people who want to build their own houses and these plots are allotted for use in perpetuity.

At the same time factories are required to undertake their own housing schemes and to build houses for sale to their workers on the installment system.

There is no jerry building in our country nor does private house building carry with it the danger of unplanned building of ramshackle or unsightly houses. Every house has to be built according to standard and in conformity with local housing plans.

Is it a financial strain on the average Soviet worker to buy his own house?

As an example, let us take the Kuznetak miner Nikolai Prostakov, who has just built his own house with the help of a 10,000 ruble loan from the Municipal Bank, building materials being supplied by the administration of the mine where he works. As a miner, Prostakov earns from 5,000 to 6,000 rubles a month. On these earnings he has no difficulty at all in repaying the loan (which, of course, is interest free). The payments constitute only about one-sixth of his annual income.

Socialism Plans to Conquer Drought



THE FOREST SHELTER-BELT SYSTEM at the Institute of Agriculture of the Central Black Earth Zone of the USSR. Air photo shows work started exper-

mentally a dozen years ago. Subsequent tests showed remarkable increases in crop yield. —Sovfoto

UNRUFFLED by America's threats of war, and the economic sanctions implicit in the Marshall Plan, the Soviet Union has announced the launching of a gigantic 15 year project aimed to conquer drought, "the age-old enemy of agriculture."

Here is a plan, clearly depending upon continued peace for its successful realization, involving millions of people and some 80 thousand collective farm communities, which contemplates changing the geography and climate of the Soviet Union's richest farm regions. The area involved is some 300 million acres, equal to one-sixth of the total land area of the United States, or three Californias. Indeed, the scope and scale of this multipurpose plan is breathtaking, and only possible in a socialist society.

Though some American agricultural experts have been quick to hint that the plan is a bit of propaganda, sprung at a moment of international tension, this great project has been in preparatory stages for a number of years. Only now has the planning and experimental stage been passed, and the time come for putting the great project into action.

The project had its beginnings in the work of Russian agricultural scientists who worked in the time of the czar, the most notable being V. V. Dokuchayev, P. A. Kostichev, and W. R. Williams. These scientists developed a plan for tree belt protection and crop rotation aimed to preserve soil structure. They demonstrated their findings as best they could, but by 1909, after 16 years of work, only about 300 acres of forest belt land had been planted. Nothing more was done until after the October Revolution.

Renewed Work 12 Years Ago

Twelve years ago, a group of Soviet scientists began to apply the Dokuchayev methods in the drought-ridden pocket of the lower Volga where Dokuchayev himself had worked. Funds were provided by the state, and the Dokuchayev Agricultural Institute directed the laying out of extensive belts of protective groves along with the application of scientific soil rotation methods.

Average production in the region working with the Institute had been running 12 to 14 bushels of grain in non-drought years. This production was increased to 29 to 36 bushels. But in 1946, when the

While capitalism ravages the land in its greedy quest for profits, the Soviet Union launches a 15-year project to free its agriculture from the blind accidents of nature.

By LEM HARRIS

severest drought on record hit the region, the new methods proved their worth by producing 24 bushels.

This demonstrated success provided a thoroughly tested basis for the great project. Meanwhile, during the past few years, some 300 nurseries have been developed which are now capable of supplying a billion saplings per year for the immense planting program.

What the Plan Proposes Be Done

The comprehensive plan consists of four main parts: 1—Planting eight belts of forest systems astride the path of the hot dry winds from the deserts East of the Caspian. These belts will total 3,000 miles.

2—A field by field system of tree belts for the protection of every collective and state farm in the open steppe country. Some 15 million acres of planting will protect some 300 million acres of crop land. This use of 5 percent of the land for protecting the balance is expected to nearly double the crop in dry years.

Though less dramatic than the Volga region tree belts, this system of protecting the individual fields is the heart of the whole plan.

3—A system of ponds and lakes for irrigation, power and maintaining the water table.

4—During the next six years, some 80 thousand collective farms will be encouraged to adopt a new improved grass and crop rotation. Second only to the collectivization and mechanization of Soviet agriculture which swept the nation during the decade before World War II, this item alone represents "the most grandiose revolution of agricultural processes ever undertaken."

Indicative of the low ebb to which American public officials have sunk on all matters affecting the Soviet Union, we are treated to a chorus of childish yelps

not only from the striped pants fraternity, but even from some of our men of science, who ought to be cheering for this massive conservation project. A whole group of these scientists issued adverse comments on the day following the announcement of the plan.

One gem from the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service points out that we have already set out 25,000 miles of windbreak, while the Soviet plans a mere 3,000 miles. But the Department was a bit too eager to minimize the Soviet plan, for it missed the vital point that the 3,000 miles of continuous belts are something new and never before attempted in any country. Our 25,000 miles of tree breaks total 213,000 acres of planting, whereas the Soviet field by field plantings will total 15,000,000 acres.

The Anarchy of American Farming

However, to add a personal note, I am one American who is not so enamored of the spirit of competition to attach importance to the matter of who is outstripping whom. It is a crime that we still are destroying a half million acres per year by improper tillage methods. I have had a chance to observe the unplanned, hit or miss layout of the scatterings of shelter belts in North and South Dakota. Though a start has been made, it is obvious that the "sacred" rights of private property stand in the way of a scientific layout planned for maximum benefit to the entire area.

Similarly when Fairfield Osborn, president of the New York Zoological Society, and author of an eloquent book warning of our dwindling soil resources, rushes to criticize the Soviet plan because they are doing it by order of the state, and we are doing (?) it voluntarily, one can only grimace.

Maybe Mr. Osborn is unaware of the democratic organization of every collec-

tive farm, in the Soviet Union, where major decisions are adopted by majority vote of the entire membership, subject to no compulsion whatever. One can picture Soviet scientists covering membership meetings of every one of the 80,000 collective farms which are to be affected, answering questions, explaining the advantages, offering technical assistance. One can picture the discussions now going on in every Soviet village as the full details of the plan are printed in the entire press of the country. And those who have lived in the Soviet communities can picture, too, the pride and enthusiasm which spreads with a thrilling contagion as the accumulating and permanent benefits from this popular project come into view.

U. S. Abuse Can't Hide Its Greatness

Yet, such is the ill will, even among men who know the urgent need for comprehensive soil conserving projects in all countries, that it becomes possible for the president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, a Mr. Kent Leavitt, to issue a slanderous statement terming this "a great plan devised in Moscow to be inflicted on 80,000 collective farms."

The plain fact is that under capitalism, capital is supreme, and it inevitably delays, hampers and chokes such projects which so clearly would work great benefits for the people of the nation.

So it is that notwithstanding the angry and cynical comments from our scientists, whose judgment is warped by our capitalist society, in actual fact we have here a clear example of the power of Marxist theory. With complete justification, a Soviet scientific worker at the Dokuchayev Agricultural Institute writes in the Soviet "Literaturnaya Gazeta":

"Marx in his time pointed out that fertility of the soil is not exclusively a result of natural forces, but is also the result of social relationships and the level of scientific development. Lenin proved that the impoverishment of the soil and the growth of the so-called 'over-population' is by no means the result of decreasing fertility, for man in learning to know nature can direct and change at will the natural processes. The role of natural conditions is determined by the development of human society, and the growing poverty of the farmers is due not to the decreasing fertility of the soil, but rather to the capitalist system of production."

JUST FOR KIDS



TWO NEW SONGS

(By courtesy of People's Songs)

1 We Are Building

We are building a People's Party
We are building a People's Party
We are building a People's Party
Brothers, in our land.

Every new day we grow stronger,
(3 times)
Brothers, in our land.

Every new man makes us stronger,
(3 times)
Brothers, in our land.

We are black and white together,
(3 times)
Brothers, in our land.

Marching on with Henry Wallace,
(3 times)
Brothers, in our land.

2 The Same Merry-go-round

The donkey is tired and thin
The elephant thinks he'll move in,
They fume and they fuss
But they ain't foolin' us 'cause they're
Brothers right under the skin.

CHORUS:

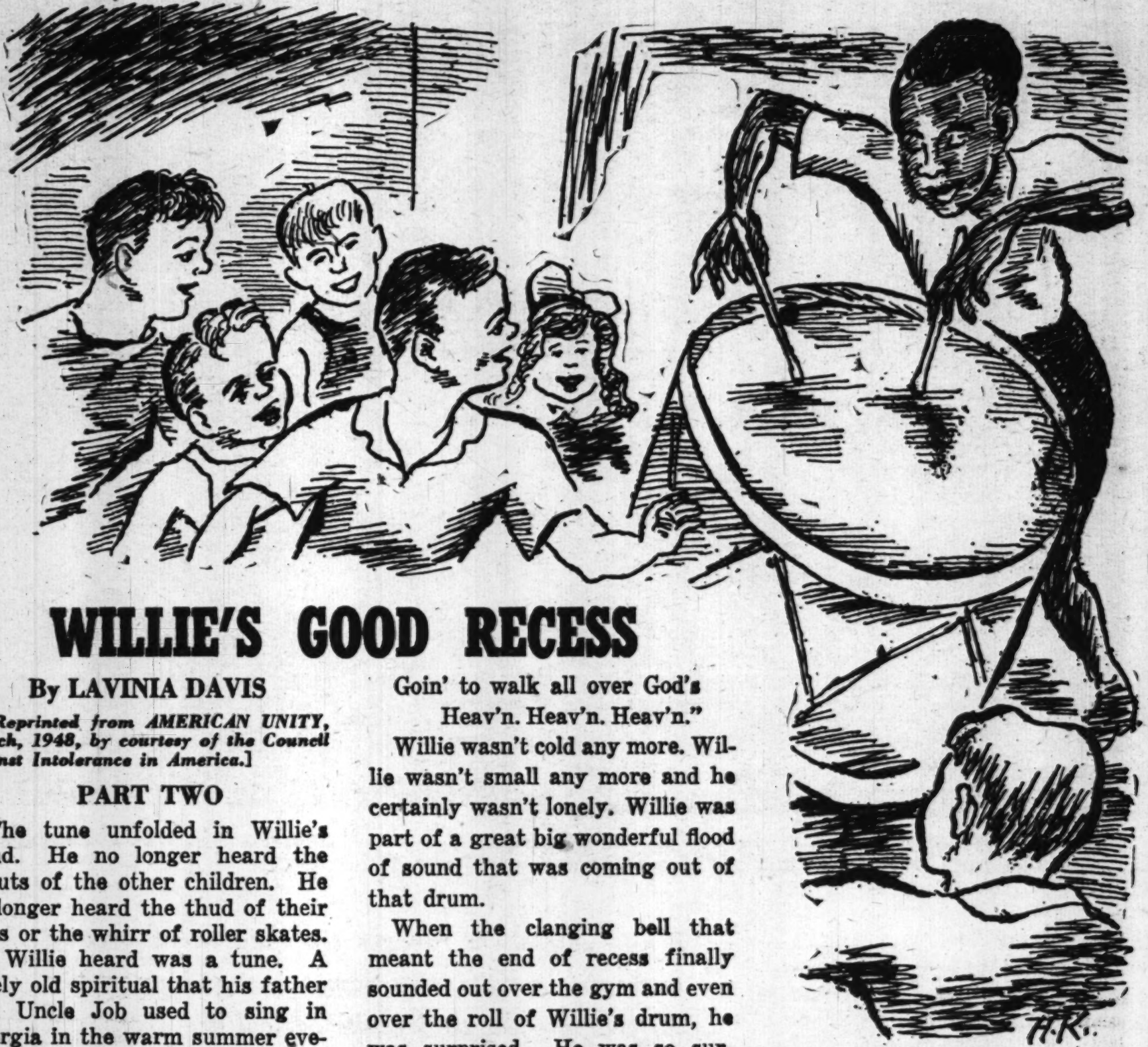
It's the same, same Merry-go-round
Which one will you ride this year?
The donkey and elephant bob up
and down
On the same Merry-go-round.

The elephant comes from the North
The donkey may come from the South
But don't let them fool you,
Divide you and rule you—
They've got the same bit in their mouth.

CHORUS:

If you want to end up safe and sound,
Get offa the Merry-go-round;
To be a real smarty,
Just join the new party
And get your two feet on the ground.

CHORUS:



WILLIE'S GOOD RECESS

By LAVINIA DAVIS

[Reprinted from AMERICAN UNITY,
March, 1948, by courtesy of the Council
against Intolerance in America.]

PART TWO

The tune unfolded in Willie's mind. He no longer heard the shouts of the other children. He no longer heard the thud of their balls or the whirr of roller skates. All Willie heard was a tune. A lovely old spiritual that his father and Uncle Job used to sing in Georgia in the warm summer evenings that Willie loved.

"I got a robe. You got a robe.
All o' God's chillun got a robe."

Willie hummed the words to himself and beat the strong familiar tune on the drum. When he got to the chorus Willie had forgotten everything except the big drum and the wonderful rolling sounds that came from it.

"When I get to Heav'n goin'
to put on ma robe,

Goin' to walk all over God's
Heav'n. Heav'n. Heav'n."

Willie wasn't cold any more. Willie wasn't small any more and he certainly wasn't lonely. Willie was part of a great big wonderful flood of sound that was coming out of that drum.

When the clanging bell that meant the end of recess finally sounded out over the gym and even over the roll of Willie's drum, he was surprised. He was so surprised that he just stood with a drumstick in each hand while the last rumble of the drum melted away with the clanging of the bell.

Then Willie saw Miss Carter and all the other children. They had stopped playing ball. They had stopped roller skating. They had even stopped shouting and talking. They had all crowded around the edge of the platform and were looking up at Willie. Now, all of a sudden, they broke into a great noisy wave of applause that was even bigger and noisier than the school bell.

He didn't know what to make of it. He looked at Miss Carter and she was clapping too. Finally she stopped and moved over beside him. "Thank you, Willie," she said. "Thank you very much. We all loved the concert."

Willie gave a little gasp of surprise. So they were all clapping for him. All those big, northern children, that were used to this big northern school were clapping for him and the sounds he brought out of that fine, round drum. They liked that drum too and the good tunes that Father and Uncle Job used to sing.

Willie stood on one foot and then on the other but he didn't know what to say. "Did you have a good recess?" Miss Carter asked. Willie nodded his head excitedly and his nice teeth gleamed in his friendly little face.

"Oh, yes, Miss Carter," he said. "I surely did."

"So did we all," said Miss Carter. "Thanks to you, Willie."

On the way up stairs Johnny

Griswold gave him a little poke. "Say, Willie, how's chances to teach me how to roll that drum?" he asked.

Willie grinned. "Sure thing, Johnny, if you show me how to play dodge ball."

"It's a deal. Tomorrow at recess."

Willie slid into his seat feeling very good indeed.



Paste on heavy paper—and cut out.



Dear Jo Rekrow:

I am 9 years old, and I am very anxious to join the Girl Scouts. My mother said it was up to me but my brother John (14 years old) says it is wrong. Could you please write about this on the children's page?

Yours truly,
Susan G., N.Y.C.

I'm sure many of our readers have ideas on this subject. How about writing in and helping Susan to make up her mind? If you have thought about this problem, and decided one way or the other, please let us know about it, and tell us your reasons, too.

Till next week, and a happy Halloween to every one.

Jo Rekrow.

THE WORKER



IT'S ON THE HOUSE

By JO LYNNE

By Federated Press

The Art of Ironing Shirts

IF HIGH prices are making your husband lose his shirt, why not try ironing it? Men's shirts seem to offer the most trouble to novice ironers and there's no denying a good job takes considerable skill. But there are tricks to every trade. Here's how a leading iron manufacturer suggests doing a shirt (and thereby saving a good share of your laundry bill.)

First, set your heat control and shake out your slightly dampened shirt. If you can teach yourself to iron while sitting on a high stool, so much the better. Place the shirt on your board with one sleeve and cuff in position to iron, placket side up and cuff laid flat. Pull the cuff taught so you'll iron it without wrinkles and iron first inside and then outside. Then iron sleeve, running the tapered heel of the iron into the gathers at the cuff.

Second, iron the collar on the wrong side, pulling the material taught. Start at the collar point on each side. Iron entire collar completely dry on both sides.

Next, pick up shirt by shoulder seams and double the yoke over the back. Iron yoke very dry, not forgetting the section where the collar is joined.

Then place the shirt on the ironing board lengthwise with the collar at your left. Iron first one front, then the back and the other front, being sure to press absolutely dry over yoke and sleeve seams. When ironing the fronts, iron the button and buttonhole bands on both sides—holding them taut. Use the narrow edge of the iron to slip around and under buttons.

Folding Is Important

Now, get ready to fold the shirt. Like the ironing of the collar, this is a must detail if you want to keep it fresh. Button every other button. Then turn the shirt over and fold over each side of the shirt, lengthwise, about one-fourth of the width. Lay the sleeves lengthwise.

Then fold the shirt crosswise, making the first fold just above the cuffs. This keeps the tail of the shirt folded so that one last fold through the middle gives you the finished shirt. You may pin at the upper corners to keep the shirt intact. Of course, if you wish, you may put it away on a hanger instead of taking the time and trouble to fold.

Most men prefer their shirts unstarched or very lightly starched. It's a good rule to use hot starch for all pieces except those you want especially stiff. You can put a bit of bluing in the starch if you're ironing dark blue or black fabrics and add some strong tea when you starch brown material. Then you won't get white streaks. Always let your hot-starched pieces dry completely before you dampen.

Use skill in dampening, too, and you'll find it pays in the long run. Lay the garment out flat and dampen one section at a time. If you sprinkle the front it will usually penetrate to the back. When you have covered the body of the garment pretty thoroughly, turn the collar down, cross the sleeves over and sprinkle water over the sleeves and other portions you think need it. Pay special attention to the collars and buttonhole bands. Then fold the garment neatly but lightly and let it stand. Cover with a heavy towel and let stand several hours or overnight.

You won't be an expert the first time, of course, or even the second.

But it's worth while to practice until you've mastered the art. It's a handy one.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

DOUBLE CONVENIENCE

DOUBLE the board to save time and labor in ironing, home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggest to housewives. They advise having a wide board to fit on top of the regular board of standard size for linens, draperies, men's shirts and other large pieces. It can be put on or off the standing board, as needed, and will save many lifts of the iron and shifts of clothes during ironing.

A width of 20 inches is suggested for this board. In an ironing study made by the New York State specialists, it was found that this was as wide as any of the women in the study could reach at their preferred ironing height without bending forward. For comfortable, efficient ironing an upright posture is necessary, even while reaching the full width of the board. This allows free movement without strain on neck, arms or back.

The length of the board should

RECENTLY I came across a horrifying story in a magazine. This was a first-hand and detailed account by a grief-stricken father, of how his 10-week-old son was smothered in his bassinette. The baby's pediatrician insisted that the baby be put to bed in a prone, or face down position. When the baby cried, parents checked for open pins or other discomforts and finding none, simply closed the door, and let him cry, as instructed by the doctor. On this particular

By VERA MORRIS

day they followed the same procedure—only when the baby stopped crying, he was dead.

Obviously, the muscles in the baby's neck weren't strong enough to enable him to help himself. Fighting for his life, crying, the baby vomited, as babies will, and literally drowned in the wet sheet. This father, and probably the pediatrician, will never forget that the pitiful cries for help were ignored so that baby wouldn't be "spoiled."

There probably are some medical men who recommend that very young babies sleep on their stomach, although I have never come across any. Best medical opinion seems to be that although baby is able to lift his head smartly, repeated attempts may tire him quickly, and the point may be reached where he can no longer make the effort. The danger of

vomiting, or regurgitation, especially after feeding, is another very good argument against the prone position.

Though the doctor may not recommend the prone position, there is always an "expert" neighbor or friend who frightens the young mother with stories of bow legs, hunchbacks, and permanent protruding abdomens unless the infant is put to bed on his stomach. Give the tiny muscles a chance to develop and in no time baby is sleeping all over the bed in every conceivable position. Dress baby warmly and cover him loosely. Blankets shouldn't be pinned down or even tucked in tightly. Harnesses and sleeping bags have been dubbed "dangerous" by at least one authority. The same goes for soft pillows and uneven mattresses. When baby is on his stomach, for a rest or change, don't leave him unattended, until he is well able to take care of himself.

KITCHEN CUES AND RECIPES

COLLAR COMEBACK

COLLARS have returned to style this fall on women's clothes. New coats feature tall or wide collars, tailored dresses are made with trim close collars, and afternoon frocks and dressy blouses are appearing with frilly collars. One way to make last year's collarless dress look like a new model is to make a separate collar for it, clothing specialists suggest. A crisp white collar on a dark dress not only gives it a late style touch but also is flattering to the face.

For the collar of a dark tailored dress or blouse, cotton pique, white linen or washable rayon are all good fabrics. For dressier clothes organdie or some sheer fabric is more suitable.

To save the trouble of basting such collars onto dresses each time they are washed, the specialists suggest make them to snap or button onto dresses.

Precise workmanship is important if any collar is to look smart and trim. To avoid the bulky homemade look, stitching must be even, corners sharp and edges turned exactly on the seam line. Most collars, especially white collars on colored clothes, look better if they are made double. But if the fabric is heavy, the collar may be faced on the underside with some thin white fabric.

Here are important details for making a collar with a professional look:

After stitching the edge of the collar, trim the seam to a quarter-inch and clip off the corners. Cutting of corners is important to keep the collar from being lumpy when turned inside out. But care must be taken not to clip into the stitching.

When the collar is turned inside out, push out the corners of the fabric carefully so that they are smooth and even. Use a pin to pull out fabric if necessary.

Before pressing, baste around the edge of the collar with the seam line exactly at the folded edge.

Finish the bottom of the collar with thin soft bias binding so that it will not be bulky or scratchy under the neck of the dress.

To make the collar snap on securely, a snap on each shoulder may be helpful as well as one at the front and another at the back. Or, if the design permits,

sew a button at the neck of the dress and make buttonholes in each end of the collar.

SALMON SALAD

One pound can fine salmon, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, ¼ tablespoon flour, ¼ cup milk, 1 tablespoon granulated gelatin, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 cup vinegar, 2 tablespoons cold water, dash of cayenne, yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons melted butter. Shred salmon. Mix dry ingredients and add yolks, butter milk and vinegar. Cook over boiling water until the mixture thickens. Add gelatin dissolved in cold water. Strain and add salmon. Pour into individual molds and let stand over night. When ready to serve turn out lettuce leaves and add mayonnaise. This quantity will serve six persons.

ORANGE SPONGE CAKE

Two well-beaten egg yolks, ¼ cup orange juice, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, ¼ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon grated orange rind. Mix together and then fold in 2 stiffly beaten egg whites, 1 cup flour sifted with ¼ teaspoon soda. Bake in a moderate oven from 35 to 40 minutes. Serve topped with whipped cream and garnished with small pieces of orange.

BROILED BANANAS

Six firm bananas, 2 tablespoons melted butter, salt. Use all-yellow or slightly green bananas. Peel bananas and place on broiler. Brush well with butter and sprinkle with salt. Broil 8 to 10 minutes, or until bananas are brown and easily pierced with a fork. Serve immediately.

NO PLACE FOR ECONOMY

Sharp knives are very necessary for good work in the kitchen. It means better and more economical carving to have a sharp knife. Buying the best cutlery always pays in the end as they can be sharpened and ground indefinitely without injury to the blade.

CRISP CEREALS

Cereals and crackers that have lost their nice crisp texture can be brought back by placing in shallow pans and putting them into a moderate oven from 5 to 10 minutes. Remove when heated through and when cool return them to the tin containers.

FROCKS FOR ALL-OCCASION WEAR



Your busy winter program will go along smoothly if you have one or two new dresses that are pretty and up to the minute—becoming frocks to slip on and then forget. Two such charming styles are illustrated here. At right is a casual well-mannered shirtwaist and at left an unusual yoked dress with lovely details.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1828 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36 or 39-inch material.

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signed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 requires 3 3/8 yards of 36 or 39-inch fabric.

Two separate patterns, 25 cents each. For these patterns, send 25 cents, for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 35 E. 13 St., New York 3, N. Y.

The Fall and Winter Issue of our pattern book, *STYLISH*, is ready for you. Bigger and better than ever with special features, American Designer Originals—gift pattern printed in the book, 25 cents.

Strictly Legit:

Broadway Box-Office Story

By TRACY HARTWELL

ACCORDING to trade reports, legitimate theatre is staging a comparative box-office comeback—if not a cultural one—both on Broadway and the road. There appear to be eight sellout productions here, with total grosses for road shows running ahead of New York for more than a month—the first time this has happened in years.

Six of the eight current sellouts on Broadway are new productions: *Edward, My Son, Life With Mother, Love Life, Private Lives, Summer and Smoke, and Where's Charley?* The two holdovers are *Mr. Roberts* and *Streetcar Named Desire*.

Some of these productions received unfavorable reviews from a number of commercial papers. This is interesting since, in other years, if about half (four to five) of the local critics panned a show, it automatically folded. In fact, sometimes a worthwhile play was killed in this way. It is our opinion that this year proves the exception to the rule and some of the partially panned shows are prospering because there is simply nothing else to see.

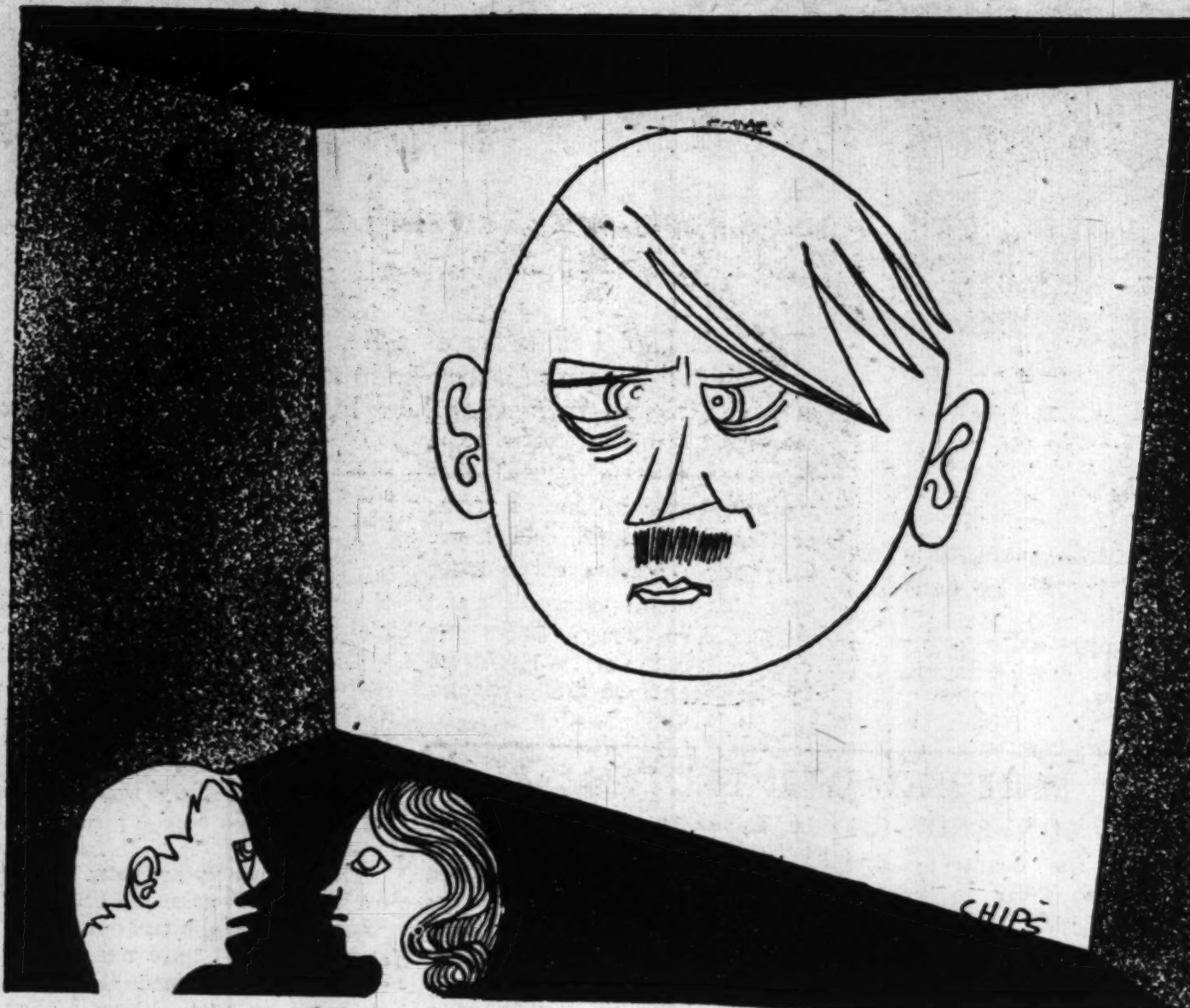
While business on the road is reported to be spotty, with such former Broadway hits as *Command Decision* and *The Heiress* getting in-and-out grosses in different towns, there has been enough trade to support an unusually large number of productions. Last week, for example, in addition to other shows on tour, there were 31 United Booking Office offerings, plus the Margaret Webster repertory troupe.

Despite soaring production and operating costs, *Variety* states, smash hits still pay off handsomely. It gives the example of *Streetcar Named Desire*, which cost about \$84,000 to produce. The play paid off in 13 weeks and has already made a profit of about 125 percent for the investors, plus financing the road company at \$45,000 from accumulated profits. Figuring on the sinking fund bonds on deposit with unions, etc., the additional, undisturbed profits would bring the total take to considerably more.

However, it would be a mistake to assume from partial and comparative reports of the trade papers that all is hunky dory with the theatre. The over-all picture is far from bright. There are a number of alarming factors in the theatre situation today which the trade papers usually prefer to reckon without.

Of the twenty productions which opened this season, eleven were flops with all of them shutting up shop after a handful of performances. Not only are the numerous and quick closings indicative of the low quality of present productions but, as a result, countless show people are thrown out of work. The theatre has always suffered from chronic unemployment, which is now averaging around 90 percent of Actors Equity membership. This shocking total does not, of course, include the many actors who are not qualified to apply for membership in Equity. (An actor has to appear for a specified time in a Broadway production in order to join.) Naturally, this state of things applies to related theatre crafts as well.

Due to the many folds this year, the unemployment situation has been further aggravated and, as a matter of fact, an emergency meeting of Actors Equity is being held Nov. 11th to discuss taking some drastic measures to meet conditions. Executives of all



"The face is familiar but I didn't catch the name."

Around the Dial:

When Monopoly Whispers Sweetly Into Your Ear

By BOB LAUTER

MONDAY, as any stay-at-home knows, is a tough night on the radio. It is also monopoly night, when the nation's railroads and the telephone system whisper sweet nothings into the public's ear.

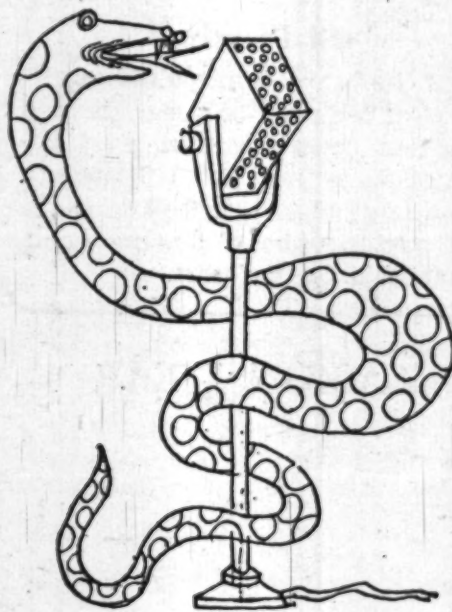
I started with *Railroad Hour* which was presenting a radio version of *The Student Prince*, featuring Kenny Baker and Dorothy Kirsten. If you've only heard excerpts from *The Student Prince*, and never caught it in its entirety, then you are missing something. This is doubtless the prototype of all the prince-and-the-waitress operettas, and its about the silliest darn thing you ever did hear. Once, I am told, it brought tears to the eyes of tough men and worldly women, but today it induces the brash guffaw. As a matter of fact, it is so fantastically absurd that it's fun listening to it.

Kenny Baker, as everyone knows, sing quite nicely, thank you, but as an actor—wow! He sounded like a young boy, whose voice is changing, playing the leading role in the local church's yearly theatrical. But this isn't quite fair. I don't think the actor lives who can play the role of the Prince without sounding slightly subnormal.

groups affiliated with the stage and leaders in that field have been asked to attend.

Other indications that the theatre at present is a long way from being on the upgrade are the increasing number of idle playhouses and the fact that a new theatre has not been built in New York for a quarter of a century. Also, 15 and 20 years ago there were 200 percent to 300 percent more shows running simultaneously on Broadway than at the present time.

CONTRARY to last season, Broadway will see few revivals this year. So far, there have been only two—*Private Lives* and *Showboat*, which was in for two weeks only prior to a road tour. One or two more appear to be definite at the moment, including the Fred F. Finklehoffe-Jed Harris production of Strindberg's *The Father*.



AFTER WE WERE informed, in the commercial, that about 600 railroads in the U. S. are competing with each other tooth and nail (which is why the rates are so very LOW), on came Walter Kiernan.

Walter Kiernan (WJZ, 8:45 p.m., Mondays) is a man who has to be heard more than once. He is hard to classify. His general routine is patterned after the style that made Will Rogers famous. He monologues in a conversational tone about current events. The humor is the smile-type, rather than the loud haw-haw type, and while it doesn't always come off, it is pleasant

Last season there was a total of 31 revivals.

LEE J. COBB and Anne Revere have been engaged for the lead roles in Arthur Miller's new play, *Death of a Salesman*. Mr. Cobb last appeared on Broadway in 1943 in *Winged Victory*, and Miss Revere, in *Three Sisters* in 1939. Produced by Kermit Bloomgarden and Walter Freid, the play's Broadway showing has been re-scheduled for Feb. 9 instead of Jan. 12. Delay is due to the fact that several other important roles are not as yet filled.

CANADA LEE announces that the Canada Lee Productions, Inc., will join forces with Sharon Jayson and Ruth Mundy for the presentation of two plays—*The Reluctant Virgin*, musical comedy, with book by Maurice Valency, and *The Widow's Walk*, a drama by Elizabeth Goodyear

to hear a man to whom neither the Democratic nor Republican Parties seem sacrosanct, and who evidently realizes that the current political scene offers material and to spare for satire. I think Kiernan's program needs a little more pacing. He overdoes the slow-and-easy style so that there are static moments which he will have to eliminate.

ON THE TELEPHONE *Hour* we were informed that phone rates are really low (just like the railroads), and that there are many more telephones in the United States than in France. Gosh!

WITH POLITICAL attention largely focussed on Berlin and the threat of a rebuilt and re-Nazified Germany, the following report from Howard K. Smith, CBS, London, is particularly interesting:

"The world's most authoritative naval manual, published in London on Trafalgar Day, Oct. 21, this year gives an uncommonly thorough report on the Russian Navy, says it is built almost completely around submarines. But the most interesting prediction in the book is that the next few years will see the Japanese fleet 'rise like a Phoenix from the ashes'."

A little more "demilitarization."

and Philip Huston. . . . Judith Anderson will take *Medea* to Chicago for a four-week engagement at the Blackstone Theatre, beginning Nov. 22. . . . Marlon Brando, leading man in *A Streetcar Named Desire*, will play the title role in the movie *St. Benny the Dip*. It's an independent venture in which Roland Young and Louis Calhern will have other leads. Production won't start until after June 1, when Brando's play contract expires.

The recently organized Brooklyn Folk Theatre plans to offer a series of one-act plays by Tennessee Williams, William Sayoran and William Rose Benet some time in January. . . . The Yiddish Theatre Ensemble announces that its first production for the season will be *The Treasure Hunters*, by folk-humorist Sholem Aleichem. Premiere will take place Saturday evening, Nov. 27, at the Barbizon Plaza Auditorium.

Hollywood:

Tempest in A Brass Teapot

By DAVID PLATT

THOUSANDS of dollars of Air Force movies of the Bikini atombomb test had to be burned because they were so badly made and "so hostile to the Army and Navy," Drew Pearson revealed the other day. The brass hats in Washington tried to hush up the scandal but it leaked out to the hat salesman. The cost of the film that went up in smoke was close to \$100,000. In an effort to save their investment the Air Force sent the movies to MGM to be re-edited but even after the Hollywood experts "added their touches" they were so bad they had to be junked. And what do you suppose happened to the officers responsible for the mess? Col. Paul Cullen who was in charge of the production unit that made the *Bikini Technicolor* training film that "slandered" the Army and Navy was promoted to Brigadier General.

Major James L. Gaylord who headed a second unit that made *Phantom Wings*, a \$50,000 Technicolor "extravaganza of Bikini" that smelled so much it was never shown after the preview, was placed in charge of filming the recent supersecret tests at Eniwetok for the Atomic Energy Commission. The Major, whose knowledge of film-making is said to run the gamut from A to B, was supposed to have completed 24 films by Oct. 1. So far he has brought in only five. Pearson concluded with the information that the Air Inspector General is now investigating these cases. Heads will yet roll in the Army Air Force!

LICENTIOUS movie ads: The Brooklyn Astor Theatre may lose its license for displaying lewd posters in its lobby and plugging the Italian film *Open City* as plain sexiness—a drama of love and lust. Wonder what the parents' and church groups in Brooklyn that forced the city to take drastic steps against the Astor would say if they were confronted with some of the ads German movie exhibitors used to display in front of their wares to catch the eye of the sensually curious. For instance, the film *Das Madchen Under Die Manner* (*The Girl and The Men*) was ballyhooed in the prewar as "a very splay picture drawn from the life of a girl who storms through her youth in the arms of men, and fades away with a nostalgic longing for the greatness of unattainable purity."

THIRTY PIECES OF Silver: The Russian school-teacher Oksana Kosenkina who betrayed her country may make an appearance in and serve as technical advisor on Roy Del Ruth's coming anti-Soviet film *It Happened in Washington*. . . . So much boring stuff on Dewey-Truman in the newsreels they're now being called 'snoozereels' in pro-Wallace circles. . . . Elsie Reinhardt, widow of Max Reinhardt, the great theatre director, and mother of film producers Gottfried and Wolfgang R. will play a role in her son G's *The Great Sinner* at MGM. . . . Parkyakomiks, Inc., is the name of a new 16mm producing company headed by the well-known radio comic. . . . The Best Screen Play award in the Film Daily's annual poll of the nation's movie critics (thousands voted) went to Moss Hart for *Gentleman's Agreement*. Runners up were *Treasure Of Sierra Madre* (John Huston) and *Naked City* (Albert Maltz and Malvin Wald). . . . Cultural Note: Laurence Olivier's *Hamlet* rolled up an advance sale of \$10,000 and is doing a standing-room business at the Peachtree Art Theatre in Atlanta, Georgia. . . .

Eloquent Book on USSR War Economy

THE ECONOMY OF THE USSR DURING WORLD WAR II. By Nikolai A. Voznesensky. 103 pp. Washington, D. C. Public Affairs Press. 45¢

By DAVID CARPENTER

THE distortions and outright intellectual dishonesty of Will Lissner and Prof. Alexander Gerschenkron of Harvard, publicized in the New York Times of Sept. 23 and 24, cannot obscure the eloquence, brilliance and truth of Nikolai A. Voznesensky's *The Economy of the USSR During World War II*.

In this book, Voznesensky, a deputy premier of the Soviet Union and head of the State Planning Commission, makes statistics, usually so boring to the general reader, ring with the bravery of the peoples of the Soviet Union. He shows how the Soviet Union was able to overcome the ravages of Nazi invasion and proceed to the destruction of these enemies of mankind. He explains the causes of the war, the objectives of the various participants. He points to the focal points of danger of a third world war. And he shows what the Soviet Union is doing to repair the damages of World War II.

In an effort to impugn the accuracy of this book, Lissner, a reporter for the Times, quotes from an analysis by Dr. Gerschenkron, a former U. S. government official. Gerschenkron picks a small section of Voznesensky's book for his victim—a section dealing with the relationship of imports of commodities from the Soviet Union's allies in the war against Germany and Japan.

GERSCHENKRON complains that Voznesensky minimizes the role of American lend-lease in helping the Soviet Union to defeat the Nazis. The Harvard professor declares that the Soviet official in declaring that these deliveries comprised only 4 percent of the total production of the Soviet Union during the war is not telling the full truth. Gerschenkron says that Voznesensky uses only figures for 1942 and 1943, and does not give the statistics for the following years.

But Gerschenkron is guilty of intellectual dishonesty himself by not reporting the comparative figures for the whole war period. In *Home from the Cold Wars*, just published by Beacon Press, Leslie Roberts, a Canadian correspondent, who dislikes communism, quotes official figures on Soviet production and lend-lease for the entire war:

MADE IN USSR	
Planes	140,000
Tanks	100,000

Guns	400,000
Shells	700,000,000
Cartridges	22,200,000,000
Rifles	20,000,000
SUPPLIED BY LEND-LEASE	
Planes	11,384 (7½% of total)
Tanks	9,224 (8½% of total)
Guns	5,350 (1½% of total)
Shells	40,227,000 (4½% of total)
Cartridges	1,316,200,000 (5½% of total)
Rifles	None

Don't these figures prove sufficiently that Voznesensky did not minimize the role of lend-lease in the total Soviet war effort?

BUT Gerschenkron displays his intellectual dishonesty most by bringing up this point at all. Like all capitalist economists, he makes the dollar omnipotent in determining sacrifices. The professor ignores completely the fact that at least 7,500,000 Soviet people died in the war as compared to 400,000 Americans. Who made the great sacrifice?

In the same article, Lissner complains that Voznesensky failed to mention "that the United States army would have got to Berlin and ahead of the Soviet army except that a political agreement accorded that honor to the Russians. . . ."

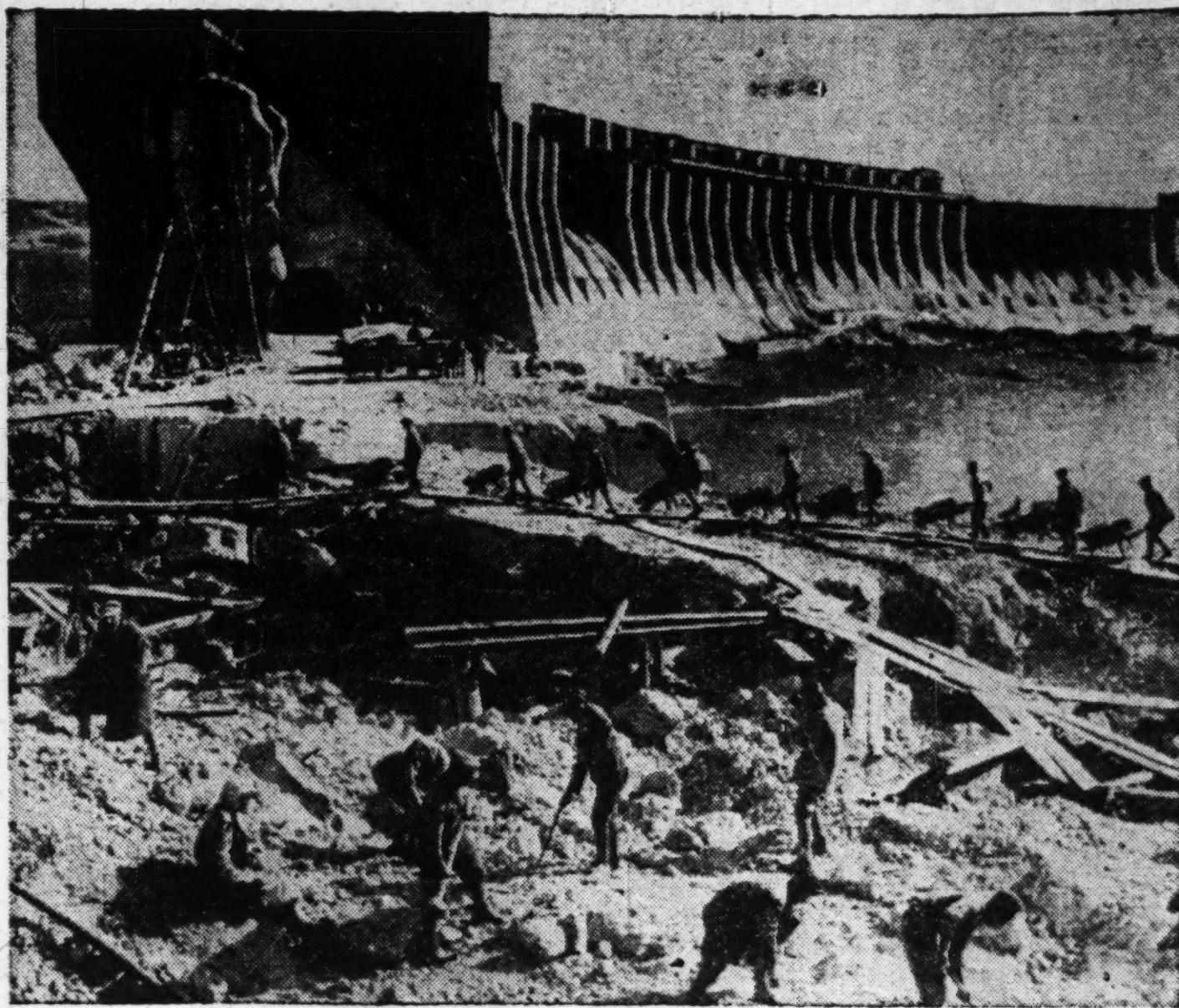
HARRY HOPKINS, Roosevelt's closest associate, exposes this lie. As quoted in Robert Sherwood's *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, he said:

"There was no agreement made at Yalta whatever that the Russians should enter Berlin first. . . . It is equally untrue that Gen. Bradley paused at the Elbe River at the request of the Russians so that the Russians could break through first. Bradley did get a division well out toward Potsdam but it far outstretched itself; supplies were inadequate and anyone who knows anything at all about it knows that we would have taken Berlin had we able to do so. . . ."

In the second *Times* article, Lissner intersperses paragraphs between quotations from Voznesensky's book dealing with the continued efforts of the imperialist to wage aggressive war against the Soviet Union. Lissner's purpose is to make it appear the Soviet Union wants war, which is an outright lie as attested by the USSR's entire record.

IN the introduction to his book, Voznesensky gives a clear exposition of the genesis of World War II. He writes:

"The second world war arose as the inevitable result of the development of world economic and political forces on the basis of modern monopoly capitalism' (Stalin), as the result of the second crisis of the capitalist system



Soviet workers shown rebuilding Dnieperstroy Dam, destroyed during the war.

of world economy. The main fascist states—Germany, Japan and Italy—acting in the interests of one group of countries of monopoly capitalism, attempted, by means of armed force, to change in their favor the situation obtaining within the world system of capitalism."

Voznesensky shows how the war between the bourgeois democratic states and the fascist bloc coincided historically with the patriotic war of the Soviet Union against Hitlerite Germany. He points out that the coalition of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain arose in the flames of war for the purpose of defeating the armed forces of the fascist states.

Voznesensky explains the difference in war aims of the members of the anti-fascist coalition. "The Soviet Union," he writes, "considered the basic tasks of the war to be the defeat of German and Japanese imperialism, the annihilation of fascism, and the restoration and development of democratic order in Europe. The United States of America, along with England, considered the basic tasks of the war to be the elimination of German and Japanese competition in world markets and the consolidation of a dominant position of American capitalistic monopolies."

WRITING from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union, Voznesensky shows how the contradiction between the bourgeois-democratic capitalist states and the fascist capitalist states, which became acute in the war "turned out to be a peculiar asset of the socialist state, the utilization of which, in the interest of crushing Hitlerite Germany and later of defeating Japanese imperialism, is the greatest victory of the foreign policy of the USSR."

Warning that, as long as capitalist encirclement exists, there is the danger of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union, Voznesensky reemphasizes an important point for the world working class movement:

"Only he who unconditionally protects the USSR is an internationalist for it is impossible to solve the problems of the international revolutionary workers movement without protecting the Soviet Union."

VOZNESENSKY is only restating here for this historical period

what Thomas Jefferson, his fellow-leaders of the democratic movement and the town workers of our country understood at the time of the French Revolution. Jefferson defended the French Revolution because he knew that the very existence of the new democratic United States depended on the defense of the French Revolution against England and the alliance of European kings. And the

American people knew it then when they organized Democratic and Jacobin Clubs and demanded that the new United States government give all aid to the new French Republic.

(Why the Soviet Union was able to withstand the attacks of the Hitler hordes will be discussed in the second article on Voznesensky's book in the Monday's issue of the *Daily Worker*.)

Read What HOWARD FAST Says About "THE GREAT MIDLAND"

"I like the fact that this book appears in the midst of the greatest campaign of anti-Communist slander and red-baiting the world has ever seen. As with its hero, it sits on the firm foundation of truth and human dignity, and thereby it will long outlast the Parnell Thomases and the John Rankins. I take pride in this book. My hat is off to Alexander Saxton."

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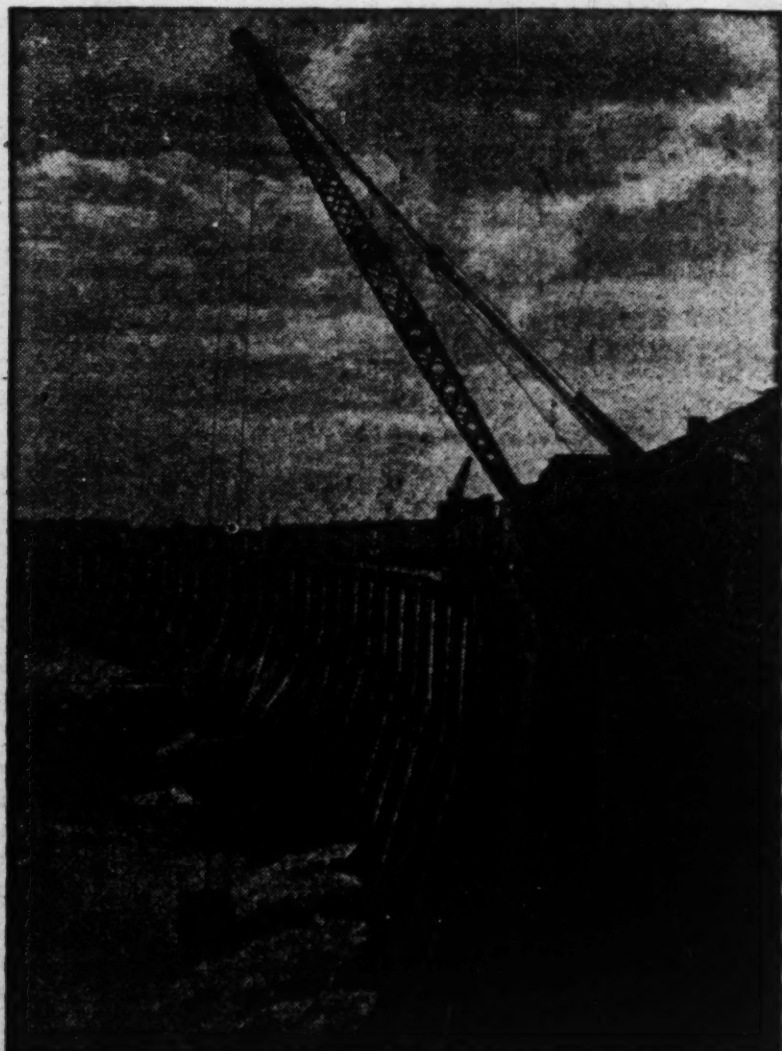
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Dnieperstroy Dam as it looks today after being rebuilt.

Ted Tinsley Says....

Doris Blake Of the Horse Marines

WHENEVER affairs of the heart occupy my time, I turn for comfort and consolation to the writings of Doris Blake, the Love Doctor of the Daily News, a woman whom I envisage standing with arms folded before the divorce courts, sending young couples away for one more crack at bliss.

But Miss Blake disappointed me recently in one of her columns. A reader named Worried Wife (of the Westchester Worried Wives) complained that her husband now lives in New York City where he moved to start a business. Business is bad, and she remains in their out-of-town home in straitened circumstances. Mr. John Wife (Worried Wife's husband) is away for long stretches, trying to make a go of his enterprise.

What to do?

Miss Blake has the answer. "You DO have a problem on your hands, Worried Wife," writes Miss Blake. "You are quite right not to want to be separated for an indefinite length of time. Yet from all appearances your husband is sincere in trying to make a success of the business. Do not encourage him to give it up. Let him come to that decision, whenever necessary, himself. . . . We have a suggestion to make. Why would it not be possible for you to help him? It seems to us that what he pays in for your board would go toward a small apartment. . . ."

A small apartment! By all means, Worried Wife, come to New York and pick up a small apartment. If you can't find one, I'm sure Miss Blake will let you have hers.

RECENTLY I received letters of a similar nature, and in the interest of giving our readers a rounded service, I am starting a department of love advice to be called: *Passion's Wounded*.

My first letter read:

"Dear Ted Tinsley:

"Your work indicates that you have a feeling of kinship with people and an understanding of their problems. Therefore I am writing to ask your advice about my situation. My husband, Claiborne Spouse, has always been kind to me, but of late he has been beating me around the neck and shoulders with a Mexican belt. It is an alligator skin belt with a fine silver buckle. When I complain, he calls me 'Red Menace' and threatens to report me to the FBI. Last week we were supposed to go out to dinner together. He went to Long-champs; but he gave me a nickel and told me to go to the corner stand for a hot dog, and meet him later. When I told him hot

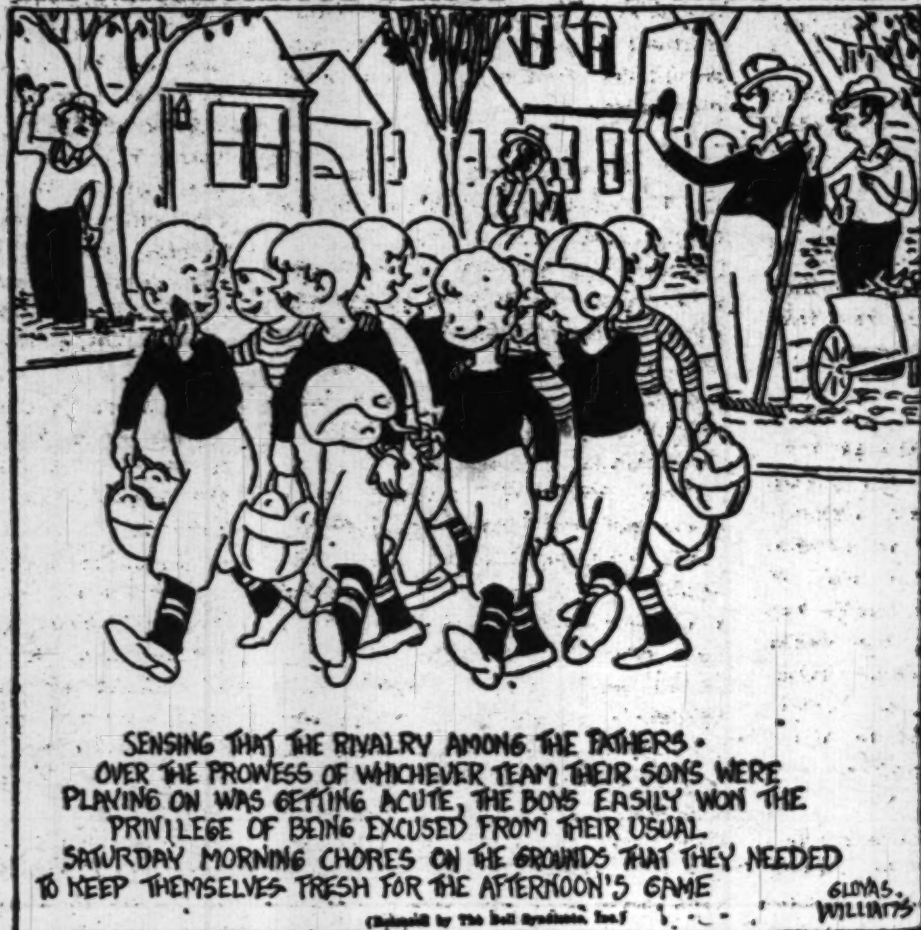
REG'LAR FELLERS—What—No Harp?

By Gene Byrnes



THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEAGUE

BY GUYAS WILLIAMS



VIRGIL—Commando

By Len Kleis



dogs now cost a dime, he told me to buy one on the instalment plan. He is also a member of the state Republican Committee. Does he love me?

"Suspicious Spouse."

"Dear Suspicious Spouse:

"Yes, your husband, Claiborne Spouse, loves you dearly. I think you should try to see things his way. Perhaps he does not like Mexican belts. Perhaps he is not beating you with the belt, but he is beating the belt with you. Have you ever looked at things this way, Suspicious Spouse?

"I do not think he will report you to the FBI because if you are guilty of anything they will put him in jail for being your husband."

"His actions at dinner again prove that he loves you. He wants to spare you the pain of dining with him. Furthermore, there is still a stand on 42 St. where you can get a hot dog for a nickel."

"Remember, Suspicious Spouse, the path of true love is never smooth. Don't let your husband grow away from you!"

"Ted Tinsley."

PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE SOVIET UNION

(Continued from Page 6)

material of the dismantled house, but he can do this only with the permission of the local housing authorities because every dwelling is considered a part of the "housing fund." After the house has been demolished and disposed of, he loses his right to make use of the land.

The owner of a private house, both in town and country, can mortgage or lease it, in whole or in part. He can rent rooms, but in this case he must not exceed the ceiling rates existing in his community.

In the case of a conflict arising from doubtful rights to personal property all citizens have the right to appeal to the courts. In case government agencies find it necessary to condemn a building because of public works or needs, the individual owner is entitled to compensation. For instance, when the so-called Moscow Sea was being created a whole village was submerged. The property owners in that village were offered either cash compensation or new houses of equivalent value in a different place.

Socialist society not only countenances the personal ownership of housing, but assists private individuals with substantial housing loans, thus promoting personal home-building.

The idea of freedom to own personal property, inherent in Soviet law, was expressed with maximum simplicity and clarity by Stalin in his remark during the conference of combine operators in 1935: "It's your money—it's your business, spend it as you wish!"

Soviet law recognizes only one restriction to the right of personal property:

the owner has no right to use his personal property to extract profit or other income unearned by actual personal work.

The October Revolution did away with exploitation of man by man, and the Soviet system naturally cannot countenance the rebirth of a class of people who would use their property accumulations and savings not to satisfy their material and cultural needs, or to leave them to their heirs, but for profit, i.e., for the extraction of parasitical income, which is incompatible with the duty, honor and conscience of the citizen of a Socialist country.

(Reprinted from the Moscow Daily News)

BY BARNARD RUBIN

THE Anglo-American air bridge, ostensibly intended to fly food and fuel to Berlin, has been used to fly 75,000 copies of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's book, "Settling Accounts with Hitler."

The author is the same Schacht who was one of the top financial brains behind Hitler and the Nazis.

Special paper was allocated by the Bionia administration to print a quarter million copies of this book which attacks de-nazification and does not hide the author's admiration for Hitler. . . .

TOWN TALK SCOOP

The enterprising editor of a small upstate newspaper cares little for national or international news, but is bedeviled by an intense desire to "scoop" the other papers in the region on local and sectional news.

One day he accomplished the minor triumph of being the first and only editor to report a certain disaster in a nearby town.

The following week he scored another beat with the announcement:

"We were the first to announce the news of the destruction of Jenkins' paint store last week. We are now the first to announce that the report was absolutely without foundation". . . .

SPORT

We just heard about this one which was supposed to have taken place at a local Broadway bar.

A producer, well known for the tight grip he keeps on his well-filled wallet, staggered into this bar and in a loud voice called "When I drink, everybody drinks!"

With a grand gesture, he summoned all to join him—customers, waiters, entertainers. Everybody took a drink. Then the producer incredibly ordered again. "When I take another drink," he said woefully, "ev'body takes 'nother drink." So again all gathered 'round.

As he finished his second drink, the producer took a dollar from his pocket and slapped it on the bar.

"When I pay," he said thickly, "ev'body pays!". . . .

A LA NOEL COWARD

At an air station near Halifax, the entertainment on a Saturday night not so long ago was, "In Which We Serve," the Noel Coward film about a British destroyer. The air commodore who commanded the station—something of an old school tie type—was much impressed by one of the final scenes.

This showed Noel Coward, the destroyer's captain, saying farewell to his men. Down the line he went, shaking a hand here . . . patting a shoulder there . . . always a kind word.

Just how much the air commodore had been impressed was evident next morning. He arose from his bed at 6 o'clock, an unheard of hour for air commodores, to say goodbye to a draft of men who were leaving camp by early train.

He spotted the men lined up beside a hangar. Down the line he went from man to man in his best Noel Coward manner . . . a smile . . . a handshake . . . a patting pat.

He devoted special attention to the last man, a petty officer.

"Sorry to see you go, my boy. But you'll be glad to be getting home after all these years. Goodbye. Good luck."

The petty officer looked blank as the air commodore pumped his arm vigorously.

"But we ain't going home, sir," he said. "We're the night guard coming off duty". . . .

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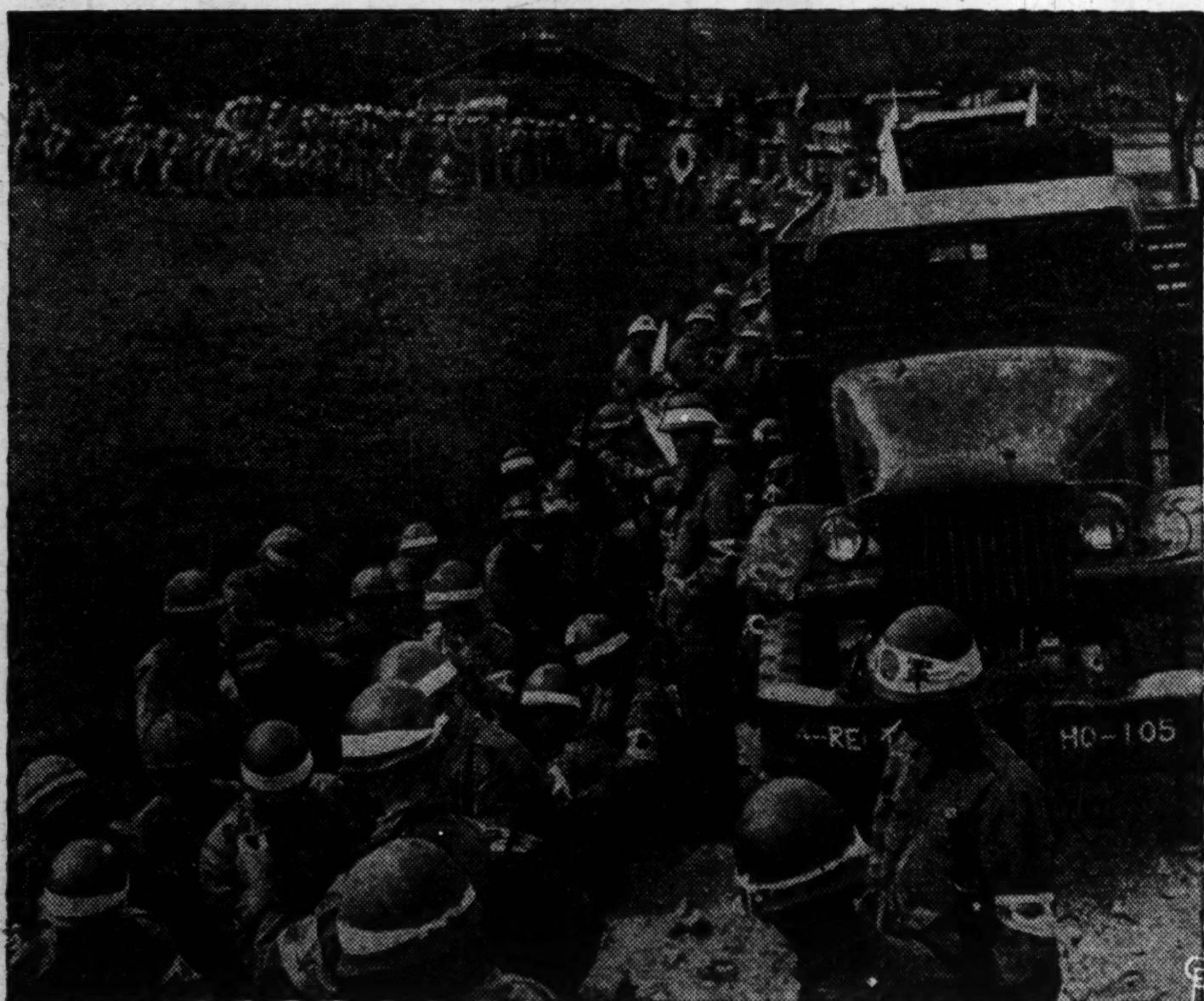


SHOUTING, "STOP USING the Marshall Plan to break strikes!" American seamen demonstrated for the striking French miners in front of the French Consulate at Fifth Ave. and 49 St.

THE VOTERS AND THE 'COLD WAR'

—See Editorial on Page 10

Bid Truman Halt Execution Of 10 Greek Union Leaders



Battle South Korea Guerillas: Equipped with American trucks and supplies, troops of the Rhee government, set up by the U. S. in South Korea, shown as they prepared to leave Kwangju to battle South Korea guerrillas.

The Worker Friday appealed to President Truman to intervene to halt the execution of 10 Greek maritime union leaders, doomed by an Athens court martial last Thursday.

A telegram to the White House, signed by editor John Gates, said:

"Urge you immediately intervene to prevent execution of 10 Greek trade unionists sentenced by Athens court martial. Reports of proceedings against Greek maritime leaders indicate shocking violations of judicial procedures and have aroused wide protest."

The labor leaders are in danger of execution by the "Truman Doctrine" puppet government within three days.

The trial of 97 Greek unionists, with 57 absent, began on Oct. 10. The New York branch of the Greek Maritime Federation retained William L. Standard, former NMU attorney, to defend their officers, but he was denied a visa by Greek consular officials here. Standard asked the State Department to intervene, but without results.

Reports on the proceedings stated that the judge interrupted cross-examination by defense attorneys with

(Continued on Page 14)

31st Anniversary Of the Soviet Union

—See Magazine Section

Eugene Dennis discusses The Way to a Settlement With the Soviet Union on Page 10 of the News Section.

Judge Won't Bar Self On Bias Charge by 12

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina Friday refused to disqualify himself in the case of the 12 Communist leaders set for Nov. 15. Attorneys for the 12 earlier had filed affidavits charging that Medina had shown himself, in statements in open court, to have

Chinese Red Troops Move On Nanking

SHANGHAI.—Powerful Chinese Communist armies north and south of Nanking advanced on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's capital Friday. The U. S. embassy advised more than 4,000 Americans in the Shanghai-Nanking area to leave.

More than 200,000 Communist troops pushed down from Shantung Province toward Hsuehchow and the vital railroad linking Hsuehchow with Nanking, 240 miles southeast.

Other battle-hardened veterans who fought the Japanese and then hid in the mountains within 40 miles south of Nanking were seen massing for a possible attack, a Kuomintang government spokesman said.

Large Communist forces in the mountains 100 miles south of Nanking, also were reported regrouping.

From 80,000 to 150,000 Communists were known to be operating along the Yangtze River in the Hankow area, west of Shanghai. Americans in Hankow and throughout Hupeh province were urged by the U. S. Consul-General here to evacuate immediately.

Maj. Gen. David G. Barr, commander of the joint U. S. Military Advisory Group, said that military personnel would remain in China.

Rear Adm. Oscar E. Badger, commander of the U. S. west Pacific fleet, told a press conference here that Naval reinforcements might be sent to Shanghai.

Premier Wong Wen-Hao, congratulating President Truman on his reelection, appealed for more aid to Kuomintang China. He said "at this moment the Communists are further expanding their military strength."

The American Embassy reported a lengthy meeting of United States political, military and business leaders here.

An authoritative source said, the Chiang government had no more than 500,000 troops available to protect the Hsuehchow-Nanking line.

A group of Nanking professors, including Dr. Liu Pu-Tung, a member of parliament, were drawing up a petition to President Chiang and Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung appealing for formation of a coalition government based on socialism and democracy. Dr. Liu said 120 professors already had signed.

accepted the guilt of the defendants in advance.

Medina said he had been "conscious of no bias" and if he had been he would have stepped down without waiting for the defense to act.

The attorneys quoted the court record of Aug. 16. Abraham Unger had found it necessary to remind the judge that the defendants were not charged with acting to overthrow the government, but only with the spreading of socialist ideas.

Judge Medina replied:

"No, they want to wait until they get everything set and then the act will come."

The lawyers also asked that the case be postponed 90 days or more to give them time to prepare a defense, to permit William Z. Foster to recover from an illness and take his place by the side of his 11 comrades, and to give time for the anti-Communist hysteria to subside.

This hysteria was incited by the Government and Big Business, said a documented affidavit presented by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., one of the defendants.

QUOTE COURT RECORD

At one point Medina said that the defense didn't need very much time. Attorney Abraham Unger replied that the issues involved were "difficult and complex."

Medina then answered as follows:

"Of course if the difficulty and complexity has to do with this idea of overthrowing the Government by force I should think that public policy might require that the matter be given prompt attention and not just held off indefinitely, when perhaps there may be some more of those fellows up to that sort of thing."

The affidavit showed that Judge Medina was violating the legal principle that holds a defendant innocent until found guilty.

DISTORTS CHARGES

Page 130-132 of the stenographic record of the hearing report the U. S. Attorney, Francis X. McGohey, was telling the Court that the case involved "the use of that right of freedom of speech, which goes to the very existence of the Government itself. . . ."

Judge Medina replied as follows: "And if you were to let them do that sort of thing, why, it would destroy the Government."

McGohey answered: "Positively." Medina then came back with this remark:

"And they argue that under the Constitution you can't prevent people from banding together to overthrow the Government by force and violence, is that it?"

No charge of organizing to over-

throw the government is made in the indictment, which confines itself to the advocacy of ideas. Nevertheless, the record reads as follows a minute later:

The Court: For example, not involving weasel words that they used and if you interpret them to mean the overthrow of the Government by violence, and they say (Continued on Page 14)

INDICT JOSEPH MILTON; SAW COP SLAY HIS BROTHER

Joseph Milton, 33, witness to the murder of his brother William by a Brooklyn policeman, was himself indicted Thursday on trumped-up felonious assault charges by a Kings County jury. A hearing scheduled before Felony Court Magistrate Thomas H. Cullen, Jr., the same day was abandoned.

Milton's brother was shot in the back at the door of his home, 258 S. First St., on July 14, by Patrolman Peter Kilcommons. Previously the brothers had had no altercation with a Negro-hating bartender, in Valen's bar at Havermeyer and Grand Streets.

Joseph Milton and William Hughes, the witnesses, were immediately charged with assault in the traditional police frameup of Negro victims. Joseph charged he was

beaten unconscious in the Bedford Avenue police station that night. Hughes' case is still pending.

Milton was again arrested in court Thursday although he was free under \$1,000 bail. The usual practice is to permit a person under bail to surrender voluntarily.

Milton is defended by Reuben Turetsky and Ralph Powe of the Civil Rights Congress, and the Committee for Justice in the Milton Case.

Friday, Dorothy Langston, CRC representative, hit the "laxity" of Brooklyn District Attorney Miles F. McDonald. The CRC spokesman declared that since the killing, the DA has claimed he couldn't find witnesses. She declared however, that the Justice Committee "found seven witnesses and turned their names and addresses over to the DA."



TANKS SENT AGAINST MINERS by Queille government are real commentary on the implications of the Marshall Plan in Western Europe. This machine, standing before the Ales police station, is surrounded by gendarmes, troops and curious kids.

Set Nov. 13 as 'D' Day For Civil Rights Fight

The Civil Rights Congress, fighting for the political freedom of the American people, has called upon all its chapters throughout the country to set Saturday, Nov. 13, as "D" (democracy) Day. This day should be used as a mobilization day for the CRC program, Len Goldsmith, national director pointed out.

On the same day, a delegation of leading progressives will go to Washington to present Attorney General Tom Clark with the CRC program.

Delegations from every Congressional district were asked to visit their newly-elected or re-elected Congressman from the hours of

nine to noon to determine their position on anti-lynch law, anti-poll tax, FEPC, Taft-Hartley repeal, anti-injunction law, Smith Act, Mundt-Nixon bill, loyalty order, House un-American Committee and persecution of Communists.

Delegations are then to report to mass meetings to be held at 1 p. m. in front of local federal buildings or other official points.

Timoshenko to Review Nov. 7 Parade

LONDON.—Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko, World War II hero on the Ukrainian front, will take the salute Sunday in Moscow's Red Square when the Soviet Union celebrates the October Revolution, Radio Moscow announced.

Marshal Kirill A. Meretskov, chief of the Moscow City garrison and Commander of the Capital's military region, will lead the parade.

Timoshenko reorganized the Red Army after the Finnish War and was the first general to stop the German Blitz.

REPORTS SOVIETS TEST A-BOMBS

PARIS (UP).—The newspaper Figaro said Friday in an unsigned copyrighted article that Premier Joseph Stalin and other high Soviet officials presided over a top-secret firing of two test atomic bombs in the Caspian Sea area last June.

According to the article, the two bombs went off prematurely despite the use of a new-type detonator invented by a young engineer named Jouk.

THE OILY BIRD GETS DE-OILED

MONTREAL (UP).—Nature lovers prepared to "dry clean" several thousand ducks.

The birds, on their annual migration south, alighted on Lake St. Peter, several days ago. Unfortunately, they swooped down onto an oil slick dumped by a freighter.

The ducks' wings became coated with oil and they were unable to take off. With the lake certain to freeze in a few weeks, it seemed the ducks must be killed.

But today, officials of the Federal Mines and Resources Department, led by Dr. Oliver Hewitt, set out for the lake, 65 miles east of here, to try a special American oil-removing preparation.

They will experiment on several ducks. If the dry cleanings work, they plan to drive all the ducks into a net, pull them close to shore, put them through the process and send them winging on their way south.

NOBEL WINNER IS FOE OF U.S. A-BOMB PLAN

By Peter Stone

The winner of the Nobel Prize in physics for 1948 is Prof. Patrick M. S. Blackett, who made fundamental contributions to our knowledge of atomic energy. The British scientist became the subject of international discussion last week when his book, *Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy* appeared. The volume stressed the point that the American proposals for control of the new source of power was heavily weighted in favor of this country, and said that the Russians were right in rejecting the American plan for inspection without first receiving assurances that we would destroy our stockpile of atom bombs.

Professor Blackett was the leading figure in the last war to extend

scientific aid into the realm of fighting operations. He has been called the "father of operations research" for setting up the Telecommunication Research Establishment along the British coast.

The scientist had little use for military brass which constantly interfered with scientific research and noted "war operations involve considerations with which the scientists are especially trained to compete, and in which serving officers are in general not trained. This is especially the case with all those aspects of operations into which probability considerations and the theory of error enters. . . the scientist can encourage thinking on operational matters, and so can help avoid running the war by gusts of emotion."

The new Nobelist is among the most active workers in the field of

cosmic energy. It was Blackett's research that confirmed the theoretical suggestions made by Rutherford and Anderson. (The work of the latter two scientists was fundamental for the creation of the atom bomb.) He has also made remarkable photographic studies of the nuclear particles which proved their existence.

Blackett counts himself as one of the scientists, engineers and social scientists who are united in the desire to see the quickest application of scientific and technical advances for the benefit of mankind.

"They or we," he said, "are frankly and proudly partisan in our attitude toward the main social tasks of today. Just as during the war few people considered neutrality in the fight against fascism as either gallant or wise." (Continued on Page 12)

The Worker

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Held in Husband's Slaying: Mrs. Betty Ferreri, 26, who is being held in connection with the slaying of her husband, Jerome R. Ferreri, 32, is shown in Los Angeles jail. Shown with her is her son, Vincent, and her father-in-law, Vincent Ferreri of New Brunswick, N. J. One of the roomers who lived at the Ferreri's house in Los Angeles, Allan Adron, 51, is being held on a booking of suspicion of murder.

TWU Nat'l Board Moves To Probe Actions of Quill

By Bernard Burton

At a session marked by several tumultuous outbursts, the international executive board of the CIO Transport Workers Union on Friday set up a five-man committee to hear details and charges from various locals against the administration of Michael J. Quill. After a report from Austin Hogan, president of Local 100, blasting Quill's "disgraceful strong-arm tactics" at Thursday night's violent meeting of the local's joint executive committee, the IEB adopted a resolution condemning interference with free speech in the local.

Quill joined in a tongue-in-cheek vote for the resolution, remarking blithely to reporters that it was a "motion against sin."

Thursday night's meeting broke up in violence that had to be quelled by police after Quill supporters attempted to stop Hogan from speaking.

Quill lit the fuse for the explosion in a red-baiting tirade during which he blasted all of his opponents, about one-third of the audience, as "Communists."

PACKED BY QUILL

Although the joint executive committee numbers about 450 members, there were about 1,500 present. The meeting was obviously packed to prevent anyone from hearing Hogan's charges that Quill was responsible for breaking the recent bus strike and that Quill's chief lieutenant, Gustave Faber, Local 100 secretary-treasurer, had embezzled funds.

The eruptions at Friday's IEB meeting came after Quill was again accused of strikebreaking and betraying the interests of the workers. At that point Quill dared tax the IEB to resign.

When Quill's "challenge" was greeted with derisive laughter, he denounced the IEB as "a bunch of yellow rats."

Quill was compelled to vacate the chair when he refused to entertain a motion calling for retraction of the statement. The motion was passed as he stormed out of the room.

The motion for a committee to investigate the charges from various locals was passed by a vote of 15 to 7, with one abstention. Quill later announced through his secretary that he would attend no meetings of this committee. It consists of Maurice Forge, vice president in charge of airlines; Walter Case, Louisville, Ky.; Angelo DeJulius, Chicago; Frank Sheehan, Brooklyn,

and Peter McLachlan, New York City.

Quill forces also joined in an unsuccessful effort to block resolutions calling for full support to New York transit workers in their fight to achieve their full demands and to redress existing grievances.

One resolution pledged the "full resources of the international union" behind the 8,500 workers on the city's private bus lines in their fight for a contract, retroactive wage payments and improved working conditions. The other resolution scored the Board of Transportation for the increased speedup and "economizing at the expense of the workers." Hitting the piling up of unsolved grievances and the failure to pay for checking and reporting time, the resolution called for full support to achieve the workers' 9-point program, including improved working rules, three weeks' paid vacation, 11 paid holidays, and immediate salary increases for the 3,000 clerical workers.

TRIED TO TABLE MOTION

The Quill-Faber forces first introduced an amendment that the resolutions not become effective un-

750,000 Welcome Truman In Capital

By Rob Hall

WASHINGTON.—A cheering crowd of 750,000 greeted a smiling, triumphant Harry S. Truman on his return to the Capital from Independence, Mo., Friday morning. Police officials said it was Washington's biggest turnout since the Roosevelt days and it had the same popular character.

The attitude of the people was that this was their victory. They had unexpectedly but firmly stopped the steamroller of the reactionary Republican Party, led by Thomas E. Dewey. They had spoken out in a deafening chorus for lower prices, housing, social security, end of Taft-Hartleyism and for civil rights.

Only the future could tell whether the man they put back in the White House for four years would redeem his pledges and give them these things. But on this warm autumn day the crowds along the Capital's leave-strewn avenues were confident. Their mood was one of joyful pride in their strength.

This was especially noticeable among the Negro people who turned out in great numbers, both at the

railroad station where Truman's victory special arrived at 10:55 a.m., and along the streets. Negro school children were seen cheering all along the line of march.

NOT ON INSIDE

But neither the Negro people nor labor were much in evidence among the prominent officials and politicians inside the ropes who made up the official welcoming party at the station. Two AFL officials, William Green and George Meany, and A. F. Whitney mounted the platform of Truman's car to shake his hand. A group of three Negroes, led by William H. Houston, also were present.

For the rest, the estimated 500 dignitaries included cabinet members, Senators, Democratic Party officials, and other politicians, and their ladies. There were many, I noted, whose faces had not been seen around the White House in more than a year.

The President himself had enough of this handshaking after a while, and brought it to an abrupt end by holding his clasped hands aloft. "This way I shake hands with everybody," he said.

The President, accompanied by Vice-President-Elect Alben Barkley and their wives, rode in an open convertible heading a caravan of 30 cars which slowly drove to the White House behind the metropolitan police band.

From the White House, Truman spoke to an enormous crowd which filled Lafayette Square and spilled into Pennsylvania Avenue. He expressed gratitude for the turnout and appealed for help in solving the nation's problems.

"It makes a man wonder whether he's worthy of such an honor," Truman said.

"You are, you are," said a woman near me. "You are," said another, "God bless you."

"I shall look forward to help and cooperation of all the people. Because we are faced now with great issues which I think we can bring to a successful conclusion," he said. "At least we will do all in our power to bring them to a successful conclusion."

The President introduced Barkley who began with the remark: "In the language of Minnie of the Grand Ol' Opry, I'm so glad to be here."

"One thing this election demonstrated," Barkley said, "the American people do their own thinking and their own voting." He pledged to work with the President for the "welfare of all the American peo-

ple," stressing the word "all"—and "for the cause of peace all over the world."

But Barkley's notion of what constitutes the people's welfare and the cause of world peace was not revealed today except in the vaguest terms. Later this afternoon at a special press conference in the Senate caucus room, the next President of the Senate answered questions but did not go farther than the party's platform. His statements as to objectives included:

BARKLEY'S PERSPECTIVE

• **Taft-Hartley Act:** "I'm in favor of repealing it. We said we'd do it . . . maybe there would be some modifications of the Wagner Act if experience calls for some change. But the changes should be made by people who believe in the purposes of the Wagner Act. Anyway it'll be entirely different from Taft-Hartley."

• **Civil rights:** The President will have to provide a concrete pro-

(Continued on Page 12)



WINNER of a slogan contest conducted by the New York Heart Assn., Miss Mary Elizabeth Sautner, Queens, N. Y., brews her first cup of coffee in the "Dream House."

Election Shows ALP Has Come of Age

By Arnold Sroog

The coming of age of the American Labor Party in the city, as a party able successfully to challenge the old parties for office has been accomplished, an analysis of local election results showed. This was heralded by the victory of Isaacson for Congress last February.

While the ALP was able only to elect Rep. Vito Marcantonio in the city, nevertheless its prospects for future victories are today far greater than they have ever been before. Despite the fact that all the rest of its main congressional and legislative candidates went down to defeat, in these districts the ALP not only definitely established itself as the second party, completing its defeat of the Republicans,

but narrowed the margin between its candidates and the Democrats.

This is most dramatically shown in the case of Isaacson, who in defeat, polled the highest congressional vote ever received by an ALP candidate running only on the ALP line in the party's history.

DOUBLED VOTE

Isaacson's 44,257 vote was double his victorious vote of last February and only 6,000 votes behind Isidore Dollinger's on the Democratic line.

This year's Isaacson vote was almost double the top previous ALP vote in the district, 24,000 in 1944 for a Democrat. There can be no doubt that in this district, as in districts all over the city, local ALP candidates lost a considerable number of votes to Democratic candidates as a result of the operation of the "lesser evil" theory. This

caused thousands of people to shift their votes to President Truman from Henry A. Wallace.

This factor will be largely inoperative in the years of local and Congressional elections. Taking this into consideration, combined with the distinct possibility of electing ALP candidates for these offices, thousands of these voters will in the future express their support of the ALP's program with their votes.

The latest presidential popular vote as tabulated by the United Press:

	Popular Vote
Truman	23,253,065
Dewey	21,246,670
Wallace	1,102,884
Thurmond	905,966

Add these votes to the ALP's city-wide total of 423,424 for Wallace, and the formidable position of the ALP in local politics can be seen.

FIRST PARTY

Some citywide statistics on the ALP's relation to the Democratic and Republican parties are extremely revealing. For example, the ALP is the first party in one Congressional District, Rep. Marcantonio's 18th, and the second party in three others—Isaacson's, and the 14th, where Pressman ran, and 15th in Brooklyn. In five other Congressional Districts—the 19th and 22nd in Manhattan, the Bronx 23rd and the Brooklyn 9th and 10th—the ALP was neck and neck with the Republicans running slightly behind them.

Thus in nine of the city's 26 Con-

(Continued on Page 12)

See Dockers Voting No To Dime Bid; Talk Strike

Rejection of a "final offer" from employers appeared likely in a two-day polling of East Coast AFL longshoremen which ended Friday. The balloting was held by the National Labor Relations Board under the Taft-Hartley Act. A Taft-Hartley injunction

Welfare Fund Aids Injured UMW Members

WASHINGTON. — Ten full-time medical staff members have been appointed to serve in coal mining areas to aid the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund, it was announced Friday.

Details of the medical care program were explained by Dr. Warren F. Draper, an officer of the fund.

The medical staff of the fund, it was pointed out, had provided services for those bituminous miners who needed special medical attention outside of their home areas and for those who were unemployed and required major medical services which they could not secure for themselves.

It was reported that 675 coal miners had received special care under the program as of mid-October. Sixty to 70 percent of these cases were in need of hospitalization. The average length of hospitalization for these cases was 13 days.

Tornados Rip Through South

JACKSON, Miss. (UP). — Off-season tornadoes cut a jagged course through the Mississippi valley Thursday night and early Friday killing 10 persons and injuring some 60 others.

Products of a low-pressure area that brought stiff winds to the lower valley states, the storms flattened scores of flimsy buildings.

They took their heaviest toll on both the Louisiana and Mississippi sides of the river some 200 miles above its delta, and around Ripley in the northeast Mississippi.

Heavy rains accompanied the twisters. Red Cross crews struggled through gumbo mud to perform rescue and rehabilitation tasks. Washed out roads and fallen lines slowed the job of listing complete damages and casualties.



DURING a lull in the International Dog Parade, a featured event at the Silver Jubilee of the Women's International Exposition, Wanda, a Great Dane, cuddles up with Princess, a Pekinese. Both are ribbon winners.

against a dock strike expires Tuesday.

Joseph P. Ryan, life-time dictator of the International Longshoremen's Association, has been taking careful note of the fact that the dock workers are talking strike. The strike talk is based on the men's dissatisfaction with the Ryan deal for a 10 cents raise and a week's vacation only after 1,250 hours of work or more. In return for this, rank and file longshoremen charge Ryan has agreed to help employers evade a recent Supreme Court decision granting overtime at premium rates.

What the rank and file want is a more adequate wage boost; a welfare fund, vacation provisions, improved working conditions, union hiring, etc.

The Longshoremen's Back Pay Committee, which led the fight against Ryan and the employers to win the Supreme Court ruling, called on the dockers to vote "No" on the proposed contract.

Ryan has himself intimated that the ILA may strike, obviously because he prefers the unhappy alternative of striking against his employer-pals to the totally unacceptable (to him) situation of a rank and file strike free from his influence and control.

With a federal mediation meeting between Ryan and the employers set for Monday, rank and file spokesmen warned that the ILA dictator might settle for a "peanut" improvement on the bosses' offer and peddle that as a victory.

The ILA boss, originally "neutral," switched to approval of a "no" vote because of rank and file strike sentiment. Between the devil and the deep blue sea, Ryan is reported as fearful that an officially-called strike may get out of hand no less than one called by the rank and file without his support.

14 Nazis Hanged

LANDSBERG, Germany (UP). — Fourteen war criminals, including several minor Nazi leaders, were hanged here Friday for the "cold-blooded and inhuman" murder of U. S. fliers and concentration camp prisoners.

George Schallermeir, 53-year-old former guard at the infamous Dachau concentration camp, was reprieved at the last moment to permit study of a petition which army authorities said was "of sufficient merit."

Dr. Wise Asks Truman Act to Clip State Dep't

Dr. Stephen Wise Friday urged President Truman to impose sanctions on the State Department officials who voted Thursday in the United Nations Security Council for action against the state of Israel. Dr. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, declared:

"There should be sanctions today not against Israel, but by President Truman against the American 'sanctioneers,' whatever their place in the hierarchy of the State Department. The American people have given President Truman a triumphant mandate of confidence. This mandate revealed that in the disagreement between the White House and the unteachable officials of the State Department on all issues, and not least the Israeli issue, the people of the United States have always been with the President.

"What has taken place in Paris last night when Secretary Marshall directed the American delegations to vote sanctions on Israel and made the original British-Chinese resolution more 'palatable' by amendments which actually have given the resolution more teeth, is further evidence that the State Department is determined to continue its policy of ignoring the will of the American people and the directives of the Chief Executive.

"President Truman will have to face the fact which President Roosevelt could not face, because of the years of war from 1941 up to the date of his death in 1945, that the State Department, and more especially its Near East experts, have been deliberately countermanding the policies of the White House."

The American Zionist Emergency Council, speaking for all Zionist organizations in the United States, Friday called upon President Truman to undo the "great injustice" perpetrated by the American delegation to the United Nations which brought about passage by the Security Council of a British-concocted

(Continued on Page 15)

PLEDGE TO BUILD PARTY AS MEMORIAL TO CACCHIONE



PETER V. CACCHIONE

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party, commemorating the first anniversary of the death of Peter V. Cacchione, Communist councilman from Brooklyn, announced Friday a pledge to build the party into the fighting organization Cacchione had envisaged. Cacchione, thrice elected to the City Council on the Communist ticket, died of a heart attack in his Brooklyn home Nov. 7, 1947.

"One year ago Peter V. Cacchione's great heart gave out," said a memorial statement of the Communist state committee. "Italian longshoremen, Jewish needle trades workers, Negro workers living in the ghetto, Brooklynites of all national origins, Communists and non-Communists, were grief-stricken.

"Three times, each time with a larger vote, they sent him to fight for them in the City Council. Because he was a Communist, and himself from the working class, he knew what working class families needed, and he fought for those needs. And he kept his eye always

on the full answer to those needs: socialism.

"His memory inspires all who continue the fight in which he fell—for peace, democracy and socialism.

"We remember Pete. We will build the party from which he drew so much of his strength. We will build it as the fighting, growing organization he strove to make it.

"That's how Pete would want us to remember him."

Signing the statement in behalf of the committee were Robert Thompson, chairman, and William Norman, secretary, New York State Communist Party.

NAACP Assails 'Loyalty' Purge In Postal Dep't

While its secretary, Walter White, hailed the election of President Truman, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Friday announced preparations to battle the purge of scores of postal employees, victims of the President's Loyalty Order.

The purges, according to the NAACP legal office, have extended to at least six cities. The charges in many instances are based on race, color, and membership and activity in the NAACP.

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, speaking in Cleveland where 25 men face charges, denounced the star-chamber procedures of the Federal Loyalty Board and charged that the "real basis for the attack on the accused postal employees is their fearless and uncompromising fight against the vicious practices of racial discrimination in the Post Office Department."

Urging legal defense and community support of the workers, Mitchell said, "if these men are declared guilty, no person who fights for civil liberty is safe from an attack in the future."

Arrest 1,400 In South Korea

SEOUL, Korea.—Police arrested 1,400 persons suspected of guerrilla sympathies in a large-scale roundup in the Seoul area Friday.

Citizens Committee Set Up to Probe Prudential Insurance Firm

Formation of a citizens and policyholders committee to investigate mutual insurance companies was announced yesterday by its chairman Paul O'Dwyer. The Prudential Life Insurance will be the first company to be subjected to public scrutiny, he declared.

Prudential was selected, O'Dwyer explained, because it is one of the "big five" in the industry; is controlled by a handful of "self-perpetuating officials" although "owned by the people it insures"; discriminates against Negroes in selling policies and, when it does sell, charges discriminatory rates; has "controlling interests in giant industrial corporations" and has refused to bargain with the union of its employees, the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO.

James Durkin, president, and Leon Berney, vice-president of the UOPWA, filed a \$1,000,000 libel suit

against Prudential in State Supreme Court on Friday.

The suit charged Prudential with having "maliciously published, mailed and distributed" to its agents "false and defamatory" statements concerning the conduct of the two union officers and demanded \$500,000 damages for each.

The suit arose out of the union's request to start negotiations for a new contract with Prudential providing higher wages and improved working conditions for the 14,000 agents involved. The union and company have had uninterrupted contractual relations since 1943.

SENT LETTER

Prudential countered the request for opening negotiations with a letter to convince the agents that Durkin and Berney had been "derelict in their duties and responsibilities as officers of the union."

Prudential and Orville Beal, its vice-president, who signed the let-

ter, were motivated by "actual malice" and "wilfully intended . . . to injure the plaintiffs" in publishing this widely-reprinted "false and defamatory matter," the union leaders charged.

O'Dwyer declared that "the dominant position of insurance companies in the economic life of this country despite the abuses which were uncovered in the U. S. government's TNEC (Temporary National Economic Committee) in its investigation of insurance companies makes it mandatory for policyholders to take a more active part in the management of mutual companies of which they are the owners."

The Citizens and Policyholders Committee (40 Wall St., Rm. 5603) invited inquiries from organizations and individual policyholders regarding the practices and operations of any insurance company operating within the confines of the U. S.; O'Dwyer said.

Wall St. Subsidiaries To Dominate Germany

FRANKFURT (Telepress).—Fourteen big trusts embracing mining and heavy industries are to be formed in western Germany and run by German "experts" appointed by the American administration authorities.

The trusts will "gradually" be exempted from military jurisdiction and transformed into joint stock companies with the majority of shares held by American investors and the rest allotted to the former Nazi owners of the Ruhr and Rhine.

It is thought possible that a small number of the shares may be offered for sale on western European stock exchanges.

THIS SOLUTION of the problem of how to re-establish neo-Nazi free enterprise on the Ruhr and Rhine, in accordance with American policy, was agreed upon at a meeting of German "experts" and Marshall Plan representatives, and was presented to members of the "Wirtschaftspolitische Gesellschaft 1947" (Association of Ruhr Manufacturers) by Lawrence Wilkinson, economic adviser to the US Military Government.

The reorganization of western German mining and heavy industries into 14 new trusts will change, according to Wilkinson, the present horizontal system into a vertical system. This means that the new trusts will incorporate enterprises at all production stages from raw materials to semi-finished goods. This, he explained, would make management and control more effective, especially when the old Hitlerite Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrers, whose skill and merits he praised, are in command once more.

The US Military Government

will nominate German "experts" as trustees of new 14 cartels. The Germans will be responsible to the Military Government's economic department, which is headed by Wilkinson. The trustees will be "officials" of the American occupation authorities, which is quite in accordance with valid inter-allied agreements.

★

THIS, Wilkinson described as "the first stage" of reorganization which will last until Dewey has settled down in Washington and steps have been taken by his administration to replace the Military Government in Germany by a system of "civilian supervision" possibly under the Wall Street banker, Ferdinand Eberstadt.

The second phase, Wilkinson continued, will follow later next year, after Dewey's "realistic peace policies" have changed the situation in Germany. He did not say what he thought "the changed situation" would be. The second phase, he said, would see the 14 trusts being taken away from military jurisdiction with the simultaneous lifting of their sequestrian status, and their transformation into several joint stock companies.

Wilkinson's German listeners accepted as a matter of course the announcement that basic American "control" over the new trusts would be maintained by majority share holdings. The minority holders will be, firstly, German monopolists, and other western investors may

be allowed to buy what's left. American plant and equipment to be supplied for new cartel units will remain American property for five years, after which time it will become the general property of joint stock companies.

Wilkinson dropped no hint as to

his personal position in future US German administration. It's known, however, that he, unlike his boss General Clay, will survive the changes in Washington. Wilkinson stands in the high esteem of John Foster Dulles, and was appointed to the present post on the recom-

mendation of former Army Minister Howard Peterson, owner of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, the former I. G. Farben lawyers in the US. Together with John Foster Dulles's firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, Peterson still represents the interests of American investors in Germany.

ADMITS CAPITALISM CAN'T PROVE IT WITH ATOM BOMBS

DES MOINES, Ia. (UP).—President Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Association of America, said Friday that the democracies are "not winning" the battle against international communism.

He told the Iowa State Education Association in a prepared address that communism is on the ascendency and has "stepped up momentum," perhaps because democratic peoples have failed to meet its challenge in a sane and intelligent way.

"Some of us have called for war with Communist Russia — the sooner the better—in vain hope that we could 'get it over with' and 'be done' with the menace of communism," he commented. "But the blunt truth is that Russia could be reduced to rubble, and that wouldn't destroy international communism. We should know by this time that war won't blot out Communism."

Johnston, who recently returned from a European tour, derided the "fairy tale" that the Russian people will overthrow their Communist masters or that the "Russian experiment" will "dry up and blow away."

"Are we still thinking of Com-

munist as a lunatic fringe? As a fly-by-night doctrine of unorganized and undisciplined crackpots? If we are, we are flirting with disaster . . . we are as naive as Little Red Riding Hood."

Johnston said the European Recovery Program alone is not enough to save Europe from Communism and he called for establishment of a world economic development corporation to build up industry and commerce among nations. He said that would mean a fusion of government funds with private capital and would involve a permanent item on the federal budget, "just as we accept the permanent budget item for our armed services."

Dulles Admits U.S. Is Rearming

PARIS. — John Foster Dulles, speaking for the U. S. delegation in the United Nations Political Committee, admitted Friday that the U. S. government was rearming to fight Communism. He was trying to answer the accusation of Andrei Vishinsky that the United States was converting Greece into a base for aggression.

AFTERMATH OF FARE HIKE—CITY CLOSES SUBWAY STOP

Thousands of passengers who have been boarding East Side IRT subway trains at the 18 Street station will have the door slammed in their faces when they set out to work Monday morning.

The Board of Transportation, which promised the 10-cent fare would make the city a subway utopia, has ordered the station closed. The shutdown, the board said, will save money through "conservation of some (electric) power" and "economical operation of equipment."

Passengers heretofore using the 18 Street station were advised by huge posters Friday of the closing. They will have to wear out a bit more chole leather now walking to the 14 Street station or to entrances at 23 and 22 Streets.

Passenger fares at the 18 Street station, the board explained, have declined from 3,172,000 in 1920 to 2,088,000 in 1947. Actually transit revenues of the station, following this year's nickel fare increase, have increased from \$158,600 in 1920 to \$208,800 in 1948.

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Find Poison Gas In Air Where Smog Killed 11

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—The American Slav Congress of Western Pennsylvania, in a statement signed by secretary George Wuchinich, charges that the greed of the steel trust for profits was directly responsible for the nineteen residents of Donora who fell victims of the deadly smog which gripped that steel center last week end. Joseph Rudiak and Matt Cvetic, president and treasurer respectively of the congress, spent last Sunday in Donora, interviewing several hundred stricken citizens.

In Philadelphia, Philip Sadler, a chemical engineer, said that he found evidence that fluorine gas, a poison, exists in the air at Donora. He found the gas in the blood of three residents hospitalized during the epidemic which took 19 lives.

Sadler, who made an investigation at the request of the Donora Town Council, said he also found evidence of the gas in the vegetation, corrosion of metal, destruction of paint and the presence of mottled enamel on children's teeth. The chemist said the gas is given off in the process of making zinc and other metals.

Responsibility for the disaster, they reported, "can be traced di-

rectly to the American Steel and Wire Co. for failing to install safety equipment in its smelting works. Dust precipitators and smoke cleaners could have cleansed fumes from stacks, which in the dense fog over the town produced a mixture which resulted in deadly gas."

The Congress statement declares the management of the zinc mill, which is part of the American Steel and Wire Co. plant, itself a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp., preferred to consider profits before the health of its employees and other residents of the locality, and therefore did nothing about dangerous fumes and smoke despite repeated complaints over years.

THESE SERIOUS CHARGES are confirmed by Dr. Wm. Rongaus, of the Donora board of health, who said there would have been "More than a hundred dead if the fog had lasted another day."

Rongaus has been the most outspoken of the physicians who worked day and night to save those affected by the gas. The deaths are "just plain murder," he exclaimed. He added the even more serious charge that people "had been dying insidiously and silently from these fumes in Donora for last 30 years."

The plant went into operation during World War 1 and the present plant manager, M. M. Neale, admits that "there has been no change in our process since the plant started in 1916."

Any visitor to Donora gets ample evidence on every side of the deadly character of smoke and fumes from the sulphur mill and zinc workers. For miles on each side of the bend in the Monongahela River, where the plant lies along the bank, the land is bare of any vegetation. When the plant is operating, huge clouds of yellow, brownish smoke hang over the whole locality.

The callous attitude of company executives is shocking. It required "pressure from groups which insisted on knowing what is being done to improve conditions at plant" before Neale, superintendent of the zinc works, would speak up at the Donora council meeting, according to reports in the Pittsburgh press.

During the council hearing, it was brought out that last March, Donora authorities had received from the State Department of Forests and Waters the advice to demand that smoke filters be placed in smoke stacks of the zinc plant.

Meanwhile the zinc works has been closed down. Some six hundred men have been thrown out of work.

In a broadcast by the American Slav Congress of Braddock Station WLOA last Sunday, workers in Donora mills were urged to demand of the steel trust the installation of whatever is required in the plant to ensure safety for themselves and residents nearby, payment in full for all time lost and compensation to families of the dead and to those affected by fumes.



SMOKE POURS FROM the zinc works of the American Steel and Wire Co., plant at Donora, Pa., which was closed after "smog"—smoke, fog and industrial fumes—caused 19 deaths in the town.

Petition High Court On Dennis Sentence

Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson has granted Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, time until Nov. 29 to file application for that court to consider the sentence of one year and \$1,000 fine he received on charges of contempt of Congress.

The Circuit Court of Appeals must however, also agree to stay the order of execution of Dennis' sentence until the 29th.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, on Oct. 11—had affirmed the conviction of a lower court, in an outrageous opinion delivered by Judge Bennett Champ Clark.

The judge, originally a Missourian, was especially incensed by Dennis' powerful argument that The Un-American Committee is unconstitutional because one of its member was elected in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Clark's opinion bristled with Dixiecrat epithets against Dennis' position. The judge couldn't see the "relevancy" in hard facts that proved the illegality of John Rankin's election, who wins office only because the overwhelming majority of Negroes and impoverished whites are robbed of their franchise in Mississippi. Rankin, of course, is a mainstay of the Un-American Committee.

If the Supreme Court rejects the motion on Nov. 29, Dennis must go to prison immediately thereafter.

Should it agree—and four justices are necessary to grant review—the case will be heard by the Supreme Court. That body, however, has already refused to review similar sentences against Leon Josephson, now serving a year in federal prison. It acted likewise in the case of Dr. Edward Barsky, Howard Fast and the other defendants of the Spanish anti-fascist refugee committee, although it still has before it an application for reconsideration.

Dennis' arguments against the contempt charges included three main points: the Un-American Committee is illegal because the statute on which it operates is unconstitutional; the character of the proceedings before it; and the glaring violations of the Fourteenth Amendment.

King Cusses Countrymen

CLEVELAND, O.—Nothing but curses for the people of his homeland was the dish handed out to the lecture hall crowd here by His Imperial Highness, Otto of Austria.

Unable to live off the backs of the people, King Otto beefed about the "lack of civilization" in the old country.

But he had high praise for Pakistan where the British still pull the strings.

"That's the great country of the future," he said. "Sit in any of the major sidewalk cafes (where the natives can't sit) and you see representatives of the world's greatest corporations meeting to discuss future deals."

"Why," added the King of Pakistan, "they've had four revolutions there without killing a single person."

FINNISH STRIKERS HOLD TIGHT

HELSINKI (ALN).—Workers at the strikebound Arabia Pottery Works defied orders of the Finnish Federation of Labor to end a month-long walkout. Charging a sellout by FFL leaders, rank-and-file potters continued their strike for higher wages. The FFL has called the strike illegal and declared that strikers returning to their jobs would not be considered scabs. Less than one-third of the workers joined the back-to-work movement.

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At the UN, It's Russians Who Make the Peace Moves

By Joseph Starobin

When the white-haired, ruddy Andrei Y. Vishinsky takes the microphone here at the UN Assembly, the corridors empty rapidly and the Political Committee comes to attention.

When Generalissimo Stalin gives an interview to the faraway newspaper, Pravda, the UN itself comes to a virtual halt. The committee rooms empty out. Messengers scurry for Stalin's text. Newspapermen accost the delegates and ask for reactions. The Soviet Union "dominates" this Assembly, but a domination of a very different kind from the mechanical majority of votes which the State Department conjures up on most every issue.

The Assembly is "dominated" by the Soviet spokesmen in the moral and political sense. It is from the Soviet delegation that most of the initiative, the leadership, the push and the intellectual fight has come: Vishinsky on the simultaneous banning of atomic weapons and the agreement for controls; Vishinsky again on the one-third reduction of arms; Pavlov (the ambassador to Belgium) who leads the fight for strengthening the Declaration of Human Rights; Alexander Bogomolov who uncovers the economic consequences of the Marshall Plan



VISHINSKY

for Europe; Galagan who presses every advantage in exposing the real state of affairs in the colonies; big, broad-boned Jacob Malik who stands guard over the Assembly's decision for an independent Israel.

AS ALL-ROUND full-back of the team, which also includes the doughty doctor, Kisselev of Soviet Byelorussia, there is that dean of Soviet statesmen, Dmitri Manuilski. He follows up every debate and specializes in verbal forward-passes against the Social-Democrats like Hector McNeill of Britain and Paul Henri-Spaak of Belgium.

Not only does the political and ideological initiative rest with the Soviet side, as the London Economist recently wailed to its readers, but the cultural and intellectual level of the Soviet spokesman makes a vast impression on foreign newspapermen. When dealing with Paul Ramadier, of France, Vishinsky usually thrusts his barbs in the form of a quotation from Tartarin of Tarascon; perhaps Sen. Austin does not know it but Ramadier happens to come from the Tarascon country.

When answering McNeill, the former Soviet prosecutor defends the undaunted Greeks and their right to defy their oppressors by a reference to Cromwell and his Roundheads three centuries ago. When tilting with Dulles, Vishinsky bears in mind the former's affiliation with the higher echelons of the Protestant Church, calling Dulles "a preacher," or equally reminding Dulles of his connections with the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, advisers to the big cartels.

IT HAS BEEN ARGUED at this Assembly that the Soviet Union is "an imperialism worse than the Czars." But the interesting thing

is that the imperialists never feared the Czar as much as they do the Soviet leaders. They made a score of settlements with the Russian Czars, yet refuse to settle this war with the Soviet Union. No, this argument won't do.

You have only to visit Europe to realize how little the common people go for this insulting nonsense. It is not because the USSR is "Czarist"—but exactly because it is the first socialist state, the magnetic pole of all movements for social change, the liberator of half of Europe, the commonwealth of workingclass republics that the defenders of the old order confess they are afraid of her.

I have seen Polish citizens of Warsaw at a concert given by an Uzbek chanteuse; and one could feel anti-Russian prejudices hundreds of years old evaporate before one's eyes. The Poles know the difference between the Soviet Union and the Czar.

I have visited Hungarian factories, working with raw materials from the Soviet Union, and thus developing native industry where only a few years back feudalism was the rule. That was not the Czar's practice. And under the Marshall Plan exactly the opposite state of affairs obtains: the big monopolists extract raw materials from their "allies" and ship in finished products to destroy native industry.

I HAVE SEEN the streets of Prague decorated with bunting and flags and posters proclaiming the friendship of the Czech and Slovak peoples for their great Slav neighbor. And why not? It was the Soviet Union which extended 650,000 tons of bread grains last year when the Bohemian and Moravian harvest was ruined by the drought.

And on Sept. 30, a new trade agreement was negotiated placing Czechoslovakia in first place as a trade partner of Soviet Russia. This means more and better food for the Czechs and Slovaks. It means a humming industry and the guarantee that the new Five-Year Plan (which comes into effect this January) will boost living standards 50 percent.

And in France or Italy, one feels the depth of understanding among the working people of the Soviet Union's great role as the leader of the socialist and democratic front. At the Vel d'Hiver, the Madison Square Garden of Paris, 50,000 women assembled on Oct. 27 to declare their will for peace. Every mention of the USSR brought applause. And rarely has a slogan echoed more deeply in the hearts of people than the declaration of the French Communist Party that "the people of France will not, will never, make war on the Soviet Union." No wonder the mis-rulers of the capitalist world are worried. The Czar never worried them like that.

MANY AMERICANS, of course, find this hard to understand. The

fact that the Soviet Union is at one and the same time a group of nations, and the first Socialist commonwealth, is difficult for Americans to grasp. Everyone who wants friendship with the USSR becomes "a foreign agent," and everyone who believes in Marxism as the science of inevitable and necessary social change becomes a "traitor." Europe has been through all that.

Almost every European is sensitive to his own national traditions; but he understands that Socialism is an international ideal, and his feeling for the Soviet Union arises not from anything "pro-Russian" in the sense of being against his own national feeling, but from his pride that on one-sixth of the earth, Socialism has conquered, and grown strong.

It was that way 150 years ago, when republicans took pride in the American Revolution, the vanguard of the popular revolutions that heralded the modern era.

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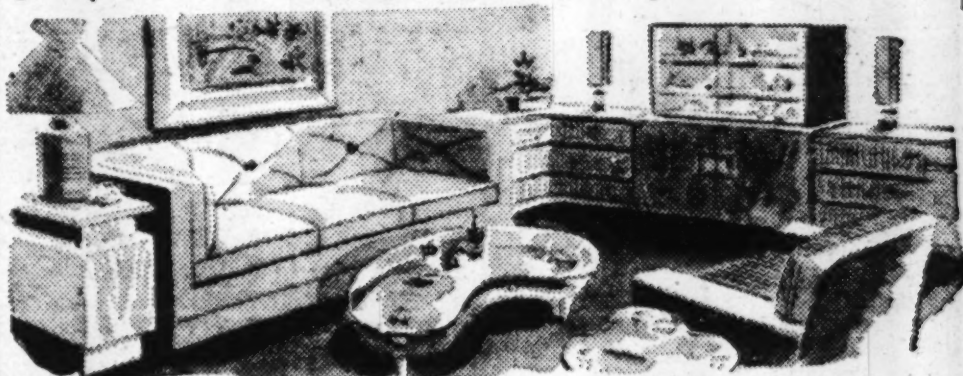
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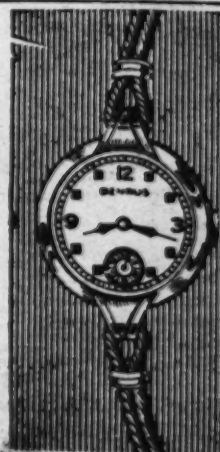
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Unity of Brewery Workers Foils Strikebreakers

By Bernard Burton

When the rank and file brewery stoppage broke out spontaneously three weeks ago as a protest against speedup, the workers faced formidable strikebreaking opposition of their own officials in the CIO United Brewery Workers and the employers. They rebuffed a number of scabbing attempts and by this time have taken back control of their locals, with all local officials either declaring themselves for the stoppage or suspended from office pending charges.

Even the ranks of the international officials were broken in face of the solidarity of the workers and the leadership of other 35-man steering committee. One international executive board member, Al Kovalski, of the West Coast, announced himself for the stoppage and remained in New York to help the workers while the Board beat a retreat back to Cincinnati.

ALTHOUGH THE STOPPAGE is giving some rude lessons to the top officials of the union, its impact is also being felt by officials in

other unions who play the Taft-Hartley game. For T-H is one of the most important factors which impelled the union's leaders to hand over a speedup deal in "return" for a \$5 raise.

The contempt of the workers for this kind of "raise" was expressed by a walkout leader who said: "You know what they can do with the \$5. Why, the bosses are getting back way more than that from the way we have to break our backs to keep up."

Like other officials who issued loud "fighting" words against Taft-Hartley and then proceeded to sign affidavits and attempt to live with the law, the Brewery Union officers fell into line with the policy which says, "Now is not the time to fight."

This may have been especially easy in a union which boasted that it had not had a major strike in 60 years (although its founders were Austrian and German Socialists and Communists).

LACKING FAITH in their own members and frightened by the Taft-Hartley goblins of injunctions, suits and Labor Board snarls, the officials entered into bargaining—but it was not collective bargaining. For it scorned the demands of the workers and their fighting ability. As a result, the "bargaining" degenerated into a trading proposition—how much the officials could swap with the employers.

In this case it means swapping an impossible speedup for a \$5 raise, with the workers coming out on the short end.

This is the same kind of policy which was recently advocated by the AFL in its Monthly Survey,

and is pushed by top officials of other unions—Walter Reuther of the CIO United Auto Workers, Dan Tobin of the AFL Teamsters.

But while backtracking officials have been alarmed by the stoppage, the workers in other unions who have been and are being saddled with similar deals have been applauding and aiding the brewery rank and file and watching its effect which has already resulted in several large firms revoking the speedup.

Budd 'Widows' Get A Bigger Dividend

PHILADELPHIA.—The "widows and orphans" who the big corporations claim are their stockholders, got a raise last week at Budd's.

For every \$1.23 they "made" last year they got \$2.10. The company's net income of the first nine months of 1948 was \$7,843,046, a 58 percent increase over 1947.

The wife of a Budd worker we know was thrilled to hear the news. "I'm so glad the stockholders got a raise, she said, "But my husband hasn't even seen the 13-cents increase he and the other Budd workers won last summer.

"He hasn't worked a full week since that increase went through. He works 33 to 35 hours a week and gets sent home at all hours. No work."

"So—it means we cut down on lots of things like new clothes, or a movie now and then. But I'm really glad the stockholders have managed to keep up with the high cost of living."



ROLL OUT THE BARREL—First break in the employers' front against the striking United Brewery Workers (CIO) in New York came with agreement of Ebling to drop the speedup clause, target of the strike.

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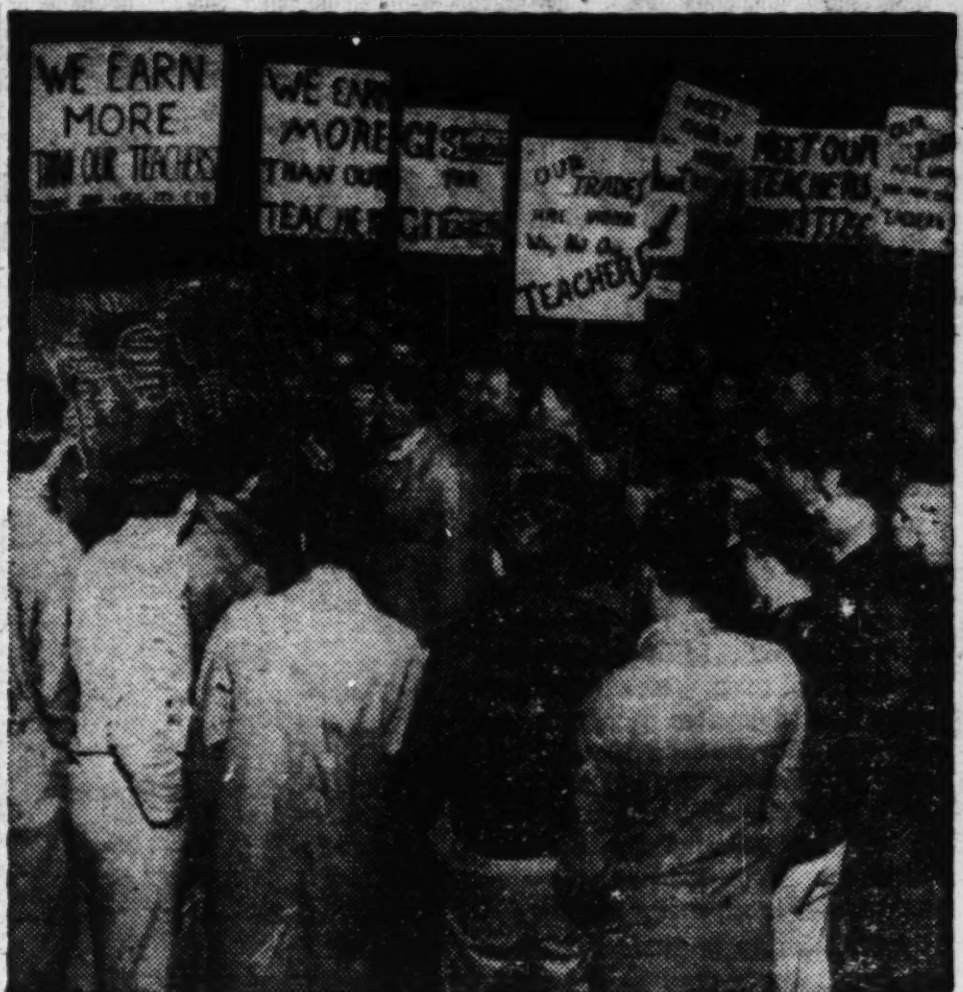
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Coast Strikers Show Way to Pull T-H Teeth

By Bernard Burton

Facing an unholy alliance of shipowners, government agencies and turncoat union officials, West Coast maritime strikers have rounded their ninth week with ranks solid and shipping tied up. As was expected, the first official to play the shipowner game was Harry Lundberg, secretary of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific.

In the eighth week of the strike, Lundberg announced that he would try to oust the striking CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards by making use of a National Labor Relations Board decision giving scabs the vote while denying it to strikers. The red-ranting official filed for an NLRB election in Seattle to represent stewards on the Alaska run.

Since these ships are tied up, the only way Lundberg could get away with it was by attempting to send

"permanent" scabs through the picket line.

Hugh Bryson, MCS president, warned, however, that "nobody's going through our picket lines, neither Lundberg nor the shipowners." He also warned Lundberg against trying to make use of another NLRB decision, the one outlawing mass picketing.

CHARGING THAT Lundberg was being helped by a dozen goons who were flown from New York by Joe Ryan, lifetime president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, Bryson declared "that

the only stewards Lundberg could "represent" were a few company spies and expelled members.

Another striking union, the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, announced a tentative settlement this week, presumably breaking the solid front of striking maritime unions. There was no announcement, however, that the MEBA would seek to sail until all the unions settle.

With the CIO Longshoremen, led by Harry Bridges, acting as mainstay of the strike, there was little possibility of any ship moving regardless of what Lundberg, the shipowners or the government agencies do.

In an obvious move aimed at splitting the workers, the Standard Oil Co. this week came across with a new agreement for Lundberg's SUP. The shipowners have tried this unsuccessfully in past struggles in an attempt to weaken the pace-setting militant unions. As in the past, all this is expected to accomplish is to increase the fighting determination of the strikers.

While non-striking members of the CIO National Maritime Union have been supporting the strike generously, it was learned this week that the NMU has thus far not given a cent from its treasury to support one of the most crucial maritime labor struggles in history.

NMU OFFICIALS have also

sanctioned the sailing of ships from the port of Tacoma, which had been declared "hot" by the striking unions. While Tacoma longshore work is done by non-striking members of the ILA, ships from struck areas have been diverted to that port.

Despite the actions of Lundberg and a few others of his stripe, the rank and file of all unions con-

tinues to give aid to the strikers. Nearly all union members on the West Coast have recognized the strike for what it actually is—the first major testing ground of the strikebreaking effectiveness of Taft-Hartley.

Aid has also come from many unions in other parts of the nation, but much more is needed to tip the scales in what is now the front-line battle for all labor.

Pledges, money and other expressions of fraternal solidarity should be sent to the striking unions.



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- 3007 FOGGY DEW, Part I and II — Piatnitsky Chorus
- 3009 GOODBYE MY HOME AND TOWN
- 3009 VICTORY LOVE SONG
- 3010 WAR BREAKS OUT TOMORROW - KALINKA
- 3011 FROM BORDER TO BORDER - BIRCH TREE
- 3012 RED MOSCOW - STALLIONS OF STEEL
- 3014 STROLLING HOME - RED AVIATOR'S SONG
- 3016 ALONG THE VALES AND HILLS - TACHANKA — Red Army Chorus
- 3017 IN THE MOONLIT MEADOWS - SNOW STORM
- 3017 Solo: V. Pankov and Chorus
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- 3035 SCOTCH TOAST SONG - NEW NEWS
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1948

The Voters and the 'Cold War'

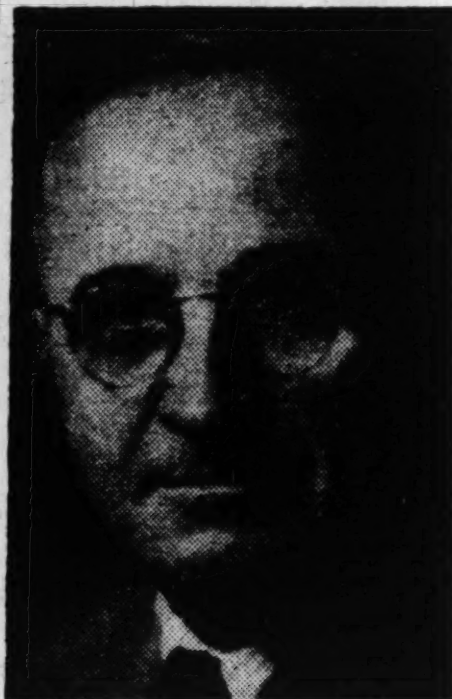
THE POST-ELECTION PROPAGANDA in the press tells the world that so far as the "cold war" and foreign policy are concerned, it has made no difference who won, Truman or Dewey.

In short, it was a "free" election in which neither of the major parties offered any choice on the most fundamental reality of our national life—the drive to war.

The bi-partisans are hammering home the point that nothing has changed, or will change, in the "cold war," that the giant re-armament program is being rushed, that we will continue to pile up atom bombs and turn the national economy into a "guns not butter" economy. In London, Roosevelt-hating multi-millionaire Ambassador



DEWEY



TRUMAN

Lewis Douglas dares to assert that the elections proved popular support for the foreign policy which is fostering German fascism, Spanish fascism and Greek fascism, and confronting mankind with the threat of atomic slaughter. On their part, the GOP war-mongers headed by Dulles assure us that they will, of course, continue the bi-partisan pro-war drive.

WE CALL THESE FACTS to the attention of the labor and progressive forces which turned to Truman in fear of the naked reaction of Dewey, but who showed that they have not yet grasped the crucial fact that the progressive-labor policies for which they voted cannot be carried out without challenging and ending the "cold war" foreign policy.

The "cold war" and Marshall Plan which are slashing the wages and trade union rights of European labor are not going to mix well with the firm demand of the American voters for social reforms, higher wages, and the progressive social measures so clearly demanded in the recent election.

The domestic promises made by Truman under the relentless pressure of the new Progressive Party are in direct clash with the "cold war" plan for an anti-Soviet, anti-democratic imperialist war. This is the truth which millions of Americans, who showed their hatred of the reactionaries of the Taft-Hartley mentality, will have to grasp. It will be impossible to make America the ally and financial backer of every fascist regime in the world—which is the aim of the "cold war"—without advancing the power of fascism at home.

There are some in the labor movement who are making every effort to deceive the people on this vital point.

These people are losing no time in whittling down to a bare minimum the post-election payments which Truman now owes on his progressive sounding campaign speeches which won him the election. But this is far from what the millions of voters demanded when they kicked out scores of Tories in the 80th Congress.

The voters may not have grasped to the full the dire significance of the "cold war" and Truman's role in it. But they were thrilled by the announcement of the proposed Vinson mission. They clearly voted for peace, for a settlement with the Soviet Union, and for an end to the vicious sabre-rattling of the banker-generals in the Pentagon.

Experience will prove to them that the Progressive Party, which made the historic contribution of forcing the real issues into the election, is right in asserting that the fight against the labor-haters, the profiteers and the fascists is also a fight against the entire anti-Soviet "cold war" provocation.

The Way to a Settlement With the Soviet Union

By Eugene Dennis

General Secretary, CP U.S.A.

THE Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, is celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the world's first workers' state. It is marking this historic occasion with impressive new plans for advancing the Socialist well-being of the peoples of the USSR, and with a new peace initiative.

No one can doubt that the domestic plans of the Soviet Union, symbolized by the recently announced program for converting 300,000,000 arid acres into a vast granary, will be fulfilled. For thirty-one years planning under socialism has proved to be but the first step in accomplishment.

The new Soviet peace initiative includes sound proposals for resolving the Berlin "crisis" and settling the German question, as well as concrete proposals for armament reduction, for destruction and outlawing of the atom bomb, and for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Korea and their early withdrawal from Germany.

These proposals express a policy which is backed by power and influence. Their advancement is a factor that will help change the present state of international affairs—despite Dulles, Marshall and company.

NEVERTHELESS, the decision for peace or war does not rest solely with the Soviet people. On the contrary, great responsibility for the success of the Soviet peace initiative rests with the American people.

Throughout the years since 1917, willingness to cooperate with the Soviet Union has been the acid test of the sincerity of governments and people who profess their devotion to the cause of peace and progress. It is so today.

Throughout the years since 1917, the enemies of the Soviet Union, in every country, have been the enemies of peace and of their own peoples as well. This also is true today.

The American people could fittingly observe this 31st anniversary of the founding of the USSR by weighing these two incontrovertible facts—and acting accordingly.

The Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations pursued a consistently anti-Soviet and un-American foreign policy, refusing even to recognize the USSR. The logic of this policy led them to finance the rearming of a reactionary and aggressive Germany. Today's bipartisan "get tough with Russia" policy, operating in a different historic setting, leads to a similar end.

Even after the Roosevelt administration established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Wall Street's hostility to the USSR sabotaged the Soviet Union's repeated efforts to bring about a system of collective security capable of checking fascist aggression. America's Sixty Families, in partnership with the British and French men of the trusts, and aided and abetted by the Blums and Bevins, the Dubinskys, Wolls and Reuthers, were responsible for the outbreak of World War II.

That catastrophic consequence of anti-Soviet policy could perhaps have been averted altogether, and certainly the duration of the second world war could have been greatly shortened. But anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism prevented the development of the necessary popular support for Roosevelt's

quarantine-the-aggressor policy—a policy which we Communists resolutely strove to implement by rallying labor and the people behind it.

THE FLAMES of the anti-Axis war utterly destroyed the myth that it is impossible for capitalist states to cooperate with the great country of socialism. They also destroyed the hopes of the monopolists, who were foolish enough to predict that the "invincible" Nazis would speedily conquer the "weak" Soviet Union.

Despite the tremendous losses inflicted on it in World War II, the Soviet Union gained tremendously in strength and world influence. In the postwar period, as before, the USSR resolutely champions and leads the mighty and growing anti-imperialist and democratic world camp for peace, national independence and social progress.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—in company with millions of anti-fascist and peace-loving people—knew that it was both essential and possible to reach agreement with the USSR. Having found American-Soviet cooperation the key to victory in the anti-Axis war, Roosevelt sought to make it the firm foundation of the United Nations and of a durable peace.

It is no accident that Roosevelt, who established friendly relations with the Soviet Union, was also on good terms with America's workers and common people, and was supported by a coalition of labor and progressive forces.

But Harding, Coolidge and Hoover refused to recognize the rights of trade unions and the needs of the unemployed millions, as they refused to recognize the USSR. Their administrations recognized only the men of the American trusts, and at home and abroad served only the interests of monopoly capital.



JOSEPH STALIN

THIS 31ST anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union follows by a few days the crucial election in our country.

The results in no way change the 31-year-old truth that the fate of world peace and American progress hinges on the forging of American-Soviet friendship and the fulfillment of the agreements entered into at Yalta and Potsdam.

The bipartisan servants of American reaction are "prosecuting" the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the U. S. courts, and seeking to ban them throughout the world. By trying to outlaw the working-class science of social progress, the warmakers seek to "legalize" their anti-Soviet adventures and "justify" the unleashing of World War III.

Every American worker should feel a kinship with the workers of the Soviet Union, who have freed themselves from the yoke of capitalist oppression, as earlier Americans freed themselves from the yokes of monarchy and chattel slavery.

All progressive and peace-minded Americans, whatever their political affiliation or outlook for the future, should regard with friendship the great peoples of the USSR, who are determined to do all in their power to prevent war from again interrupting their historic plans for continued Socialist advance and well-being.

This is a good time to launch an American people's initiative of friendship with the Soviet Union—a new American people's peace initiative. Instead of the North Atlantic and Western Union war alliances, the people should demand new negotiations for an alliance of peace with the Soviet Union, the resumption of the Foreign Ministers' Conferences and the fulfillment of the agreements which were arrived at by Roosevelt and Stalin, only to be violated by the Trumans and Deweys, the Forrestals and Aldriches.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE would, of course, undoubtedly welcome an anniversary greeting, telling them that the people of the United States desire to reach a friendly postwar understanding based on mutual interest—on the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements—and are determined to enforce their will for peace.

But in this critical post-election period, it is above all in our own national interest that all American patriots, in the first place the working people, act determinedly to build a mighty people's anti-monopoly and anti-war coalition, and forge American-Soviet friendship and co-operation for international amity and peace.

Toward this end the American people, under militant labor leadership, must follow a course of independent progressive political action, and at all costs must act unitedly—Communists and non-Communists, Negro and white, workers, intellectuals and farmers—to rebuff, curb and defeat the monopolists, the warmakers, and their reactionary social-democratic and reformist lackeys. For it is over our country—no less than over other parts of the world—that the twin dangers of fascism and war engendered by Wall Street cast their dark shadows. And it is to us today that the world camp of peace and progress looks, in the hope that we will do what the German people failed to do in 1933—stop fascism dead in its tracks and decisively rout the warmakers.

World of Labor

Taft-Hartley Laws No Worry in the USSR

By George Morris

THE two decisive countries in the world take the spotlight this week: America for the elections, the Soviet Union for the celebration of the 31st anniversary of socialist power. A comparison of trends in both countries should be interesting and instructive. While we are emphasizing our enormous outlay for armaments and on restriction of the "freedoms" we brag about, the little truth that does break through the anti-Soviet poison-gas screen indicates that the USSR is more than ever emphasizing better standards for its people.



We have no more cause to celebrate than we had in 1928 when Herbert Hoover won by a sweep. Then, too, the air was filled with boastfulness of our "high standards" and of skyrocketing stock prices, and big dividends, and of the many automobiles that came off assembly lines. Then, too, writers "refuted" socialism by pointing to the still low material standards of Soviet workers. Then came the crash, wage cuts, soup lines, flop houses, hunger marches, and home relief standards. I remember how hungry thousands of American workers were in those days to hear of the steadily rising—although still low—standards of the Soviet workers as their five year plans progressed.

IT IS THOSE who studied the trend in those days who were on the right track, for they noted that while people of capitalist countries are living in constant fear of crises, and have to fight continually to obtain at least a small share of the increased productivity which they lose in a crisis, in the socialist world they neither know nor fear periodic economic depressions. Living standards climb with productivity. Today as in the past, it is the longer-run trend that points to the truth.

The USSR's unions with nearly 30,000,000 members embrace 85 percent of the eligible workers. They have no "closed shop" practice. They don't need it and membership is voluntary, as the 15 percent short of the 100 percent mark shows. But an 85 percent organized level, the highest in the world, also shows the attraction that Soviet unions have for the workers.

We, on the other hand, with 15,000,000, or about 25 percent of the workers organized, are living in fear of destruction or company-unionization of the unions. We discovered how insecure and temporary progress is under capitalism when the Wagner Act was scrapped and the Taft-Hartley yoke over labor replaced it. Hardly a day goes by without some evidence of what Taft-Hartleyism means for our "free unionism."

TRUE, THE SOVIET worker, on an average, does not buy with his pay envelope the things the average American worker gets. But it is also true that the Soviet cost of living is dropping while ours is climbing.

True, the Soviet unions don't have strikes. They don't need to, under a system that leaves the ultimate settlement of disputes to the top body of the Soviet trade unions, and a socialist order in which management and labor truly have an identical interest. But our right to strike is being legally taken away, or so many obstacles are put in the way of that right, that an effective strike becomes increasingly more difficult.

The big ballyhoo today for which top AFL and CIO leaders have gone hook, line and sinker, holds that only a rise in productivity could provide a rise in wages. This line proved to be a big lie in the twenties and is even more so today, as workers are learning. Under capitalism, the higher the productivity, the closer the crisis, joblessness and hunger. Only in the Soviet Union and increasingly in the East European democracies, does it hold true that higher productivity brings higher standards. This is why 87 percent of the unionists in the USSR are engaged in Socialist Competition in production.

WHILE UNIONS HERE are in fear that Social Security, wage-hour, and other such legislation may go the way of the Wagner Act, in the USSR new progress has been made in that direction and all supervision over the gigantic 15,500,000,000-ruble-a-year health, welfare and social insurance program is under control of the Soviet trade unions.

Our top union leaders, instead of pointing to the rights and privileges won by the USSR's workers, to counter the efforts being made here to deprive labor of hard-won rights, are joining with the clack that would shut the truth from Americans. They join with the propagandists of big business who have dinned it into ears of Americans that Soviet unions are "state controlled" and that their members have no freedom.

They dare not face the truth in the open because it gives the lie to their claim that capitalist "free enterprise" can provide rights and freedom for the workers.

Haldane Debunks the Charge Against '12'

By Prof. J.B.S. Haldane

Prof. Haldane, prominent British scientist, is a member of the editorial board of the London Daily Worker.

LONDON

TWELVE leading American Communists are being brought to trial on a charge of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. I do not for a moment believe that they have advocated anything so silly. At the present time any attempt by the Communists to overthrow this government by force would be about as likely to succeed as an attempt to knock down the Empire State Building with a hammer and sickle.

The only people who are in a position to overthrow the government in this way are the group of high-up officers and officials who have the custody of atomic bombs. I don't suppose any of them have read Lenin's works, but maybe they have read the works of Nietzsche and of other reactionary philosophers who believe that democracy should be overthrown by force and violence.

WE COMMUNISTS certainly believe that circumstances may arise in which armed insurrection against a government is a right and duty. So did the founders of the United States of America. Here is what they wrote:

"But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their further Security."

I need hardly repeat this noble Declaration to American readers. There are countries, notably Spain, where no other means but force and violence exist for overthrowing a government. In such cases we Communists are advocates of force and violence.

In countries with parliamentary government, we believe that Communists can only come to power if they either gain a majority of the votes, or at least from the party with the largest number of supporters. Neither the late Conservative, nor the present Labor Government in England would have got a majority of votes had representation been proportional. The Liberals would have held the balance. Communists would certainly claim similar rights.

But even in countries with parliamentary government force and violence are often used to attack Communists and other representatives of the workers. Communists claim the right to defend themselves.

In America colored people are frequently threatened and sometimes beaten up or murdered if they try to exercise their constitutional right to vote. Communists think that if they cannot get legal redress they would be right to take illegal redress.

WE HAVE ALSO seen constitutionally elected governments with more or less marked socialistic leanings overthrown by force and violence in the following European states before 1939: Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Austria, Greece and Spain. The Nazis overthrew most of the others.

We claim that it is about time socialist governments stopped letting themselves be overthrown. The measures which are now being taken by governments in Eastern Europe for this end are drastic, and by no means to the taste of many Americans. We claim that they are justified in the main, though no doubt there have been individual acts of injustice.

We also claim that in countries where parliamentary government

still exists it is in danger. The danger from deGaulle is, for example, fairly obvious in France. We claim that in such countries the workers have the right to prepare for the defense of their liberties before it is too late. Such a defense would of course take the form of a revolution against an unconstitutional government.

The enemies of communism will say that it is ridiculous for Communists to claim to be almost conservatives. This is just what Lenin did claim.

IN PARTICULAR, in Britain or the United States, it is part of the Communist theory that no revolution could succeed unless it was a revolution in defense of ancient rights and liberties. For this reason no American who is determined to uphold these rights and liberties has any need to fear a Communist revolution.

This trial will certainly be a great advertisement for communism, and particularly for Communist literature. It may become a crime to sell the works of Marx and Lenin.

The only way to check the spread of communism is to make conditions for the workers so tolerable that they won't listen to Communists. This is what our Labor Government in Britain tried to do. Unfortunately for them they have got involved in preparations for a new war before the damage of the last one has been repaired, and in consequence Communist speakers are collecting big audiences of rather ordinary people who don't want to be bombed.

General Marshall could stop the spread of communism in Britain tomorrow if he told the British government to treble its housing program and go easy on armaments.

IF ANY non-Communist reads this article, he or she will probably say it doesn't make sense. "Here is Haldane saying that this trial will help communism to spread in America, and yet he would like to see the indictment quashed. This is obvious hypocrisy."

Not at all. I think this trial is unjust. I don't like injustice. I know that injustice provokes the resistance of just men. There were republicans in the American colonies before the Stamp Act. They tried to get the Stamp Act repealed although they knew that if King George III gave way on this and similar matters it might postpone the independence of their country for a generation.

We would prefer to gain socialism by peaceful and legal means. Marx thought this might be possible in some countries. Lenin was more doubtful. I would like Marx to be right. I don't want to see a civil war in my country or yours. If your government succeeds in this trial it will not precipitate a civil war. But it will make thousands of people who have a genuine curiosity as to what Lenin said into lawbreakers. If your government goes on in the same path it may mean a civil war after thirty years instead of a peaceful change after sixty.

I became a Communist partly because the London police looked on calmly while about 50 very inefficient fascists attacked me for daring to make a speech against Franco. Doubtless your police are equally good propagandists. They will prove to a number of liberty-loving Americans that a capitalist government cannot, in the long run, help behaving in an oppressive way. Once they believe that, they are half-way to being Communists.

I happen to believe that all roads lead to Communism. But I would sooner see America take the peaceful road, even if it is a longer one. The condemnation of your 12 Communists will be a step along the short road, the bloody road.

As We See It

Socialist Culture in the Soviet Union Liberates Man

By Milton Howard

SOVIET culture is something new in the world. When I speak of Soviet culture I mean the Soviet Union's science, its art, its attitude toward Man and Nature, and the relations of all human beings toward each other within that culture.

This doesn't mean that the socialist culture in the Soviet Union starts anew, leaving out all achievements of past culture. Socialist culture in the Soviet Union boldly takes for its own use everything valuable, noble and true in the culture of the past. But it "critically re-evaluates" all past culture, judging the arts, science, philosophy of the past from the standpoint of the marvelous new culture which socialism creates in the world.



Socialist culture in the USSR differs from all previous culture in that it no longer is based on the exploitation of one class by another.

Socialist culture marks a tremendous, revolutionary break with the culture of such societies. Such societies permitted the creation of a few masterpieces for a limited few by the few heroes of science and art who could break through the ignorance and poverty imposed upon them at birth. Science and art had their martyrs in the age-long struggle to break out of the bondage of class oppression.

Socialist culture in the Soviet Union is abolishing the hateful and degrading separation between work and thought, between labor and art, between science and society, between theory and practice. It is literally creating a new and morally nobler type of man and woman.

THE BASIC CREED of socialist life, as it is developing in the Soviet Union, is that the human race is now in possession of everything it needs to achieve happiness. Soviet science advances on the basis of scientific achievements made during the previous historic epoch. But it is a new kind of science in that it is part of a vast, over-all social plan for the conquest of Nature, in which the entire society collaborates in farm, factory and laboratory. Furthermore, science under socialism represents an entirely new and superior attitude toward Nature, society and life. This is the philosophy of dialectic materialism which, at long last, gives to man a world-view which enables him to see nature and history as they really are—in motion, in inter-action, in contradictions, without supernaturalism or mysticism. This philosophy brings the human race closer to the mastery of nature by an enormous leap.

SCIENCE IN OUR COUNTRY is hired, financed and, therefore, controlled by Big Business. The laboratories in the universities are paid for by Big Business which, in this manner, make sure that it can control the ideas, the results, the social and political actions of our scientists. Scientists must be "loyal" to Big Business and its social system.

That means, also, though most scientists may deny it, that they must be loyal to those views in art, science and philosophy, which do not challenge the present social system or private profit.

Many a physician knows that most diseases can be conquered by abolishing poverty. But he will not dare to utter this scientific truth in front of the American Medical Association for whom the existence of poverty is not a medical fact, but something outside its "science."

I would say that it is impossible for any student or professor in the United States to let it known that he is reading Marx's Capital or Lenin's State and Revolution, or Stalin's History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, without attracting hostile attention by the authorities. An intellectual reign of terror exists in our country's universities which grows harsher all the time.

Soviet biology has shattered the narrow limits of the science of heredity as I studied it in the universities here. The book by the Soviet scientist Lysenko, Heredity and Variations, and his recent report to a Soviet biology conference, have for me the same impact that Darwin's book on the Origin of the Species must have had on his generation. It is one of the liberating triumphs of scientific thought and action.

Yet, it is worth a man's job in a university to state that one agrees with this Soviet scientist. Even biologists whose own work confirms Lysenko's hastily inform their audiences here that they do not thereby agree with Lysenko. They are afraid.

The wildest attacks are written against this scientist who asserts, with Darwin, that "new organisms can be created by Nature, and thereby, by man also."

Soviet science announces that it will transform Siberia into a garden within the next 15 years. It is attacked immediately by our Department of Agriculture where the desks are filled with unused plans made by noble Americans for the conquest of Nature, drought, etc., but which cannot be carried out in a society where private profit dictates all science and art. The future of science and art lies with social forces working for socialism.

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Nobel Prize Winner Foe of US A-Bomb Plan

(Continued from Page 2)

so we find little to admire in those of our scientific colleagues who, faced by the great social problems of our time, are so frightfully scientific that they are unable to make up their minds on which side they stand. . . . I believe it to be of great importance that this artificial and stultifying separation of the social and natural sciences should cease."

He is not approaching the day to day problems as a liberal either. Blackett has thought deeply about the social function of science and feels that capitalism can only lead to stagnation of culture.

His book, *Frustration of Science* (1935) says that there are only two ways to go. " . . . Fascism means the restriction of output, economic nationalism and is a renunciation of scientific progress. Socialism will want all the science it can get to produce the greatest possible wealth. Scientists have not perhaps very long to make up their minds on which side they stand."

The Nobel Prize belongs to this great scientist because he knows people.

Election

(Continued from Page 3)

gressional Districts the ALP is either the first party or the party which can offer a determined challenge to the party holding office.

The same holds true for the State Legislature. ALP is the second party in three Senatorial Districts and neck and neck with the Republicans in three others.

For the Assembly, the ALP finds itself the second party in 11 districts and missing this position by a few hundred votes in four others. Of these, five are in the Bronx, where the ALP has achieved its greatest strength.

In the Bronx's 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th A.D.'s the ALP came out of this campaign decisively the second party, far ahead of the Republicans and breathing hard on the Democrats, all of whom ran with Republican endorsement in this election.

This is true also in Brooklyn, especially in the 23rd and 24th A.D.'s, where the ALP candidates Terry Rosenbaum and Samuel Kaplan polled almost four times what the Republicans did. Rosenbaum lost to Assemblyman Lama, who polled 28,672 on the Democratic line to 17,837 for Rosenbaum. Ben Werbel in the 24th polled 17,632 on the Democratic to Assemblyman Samuel Kaplan's 11,835.

These margins represented voters who have normally stayed home in off-year elections, but who this year came out and voted almost solidly for President Truman. Obviously this vote cannot be considered a reliable Democratic vote in view of the desertion of the Democrats in 1946 over the abandonment of the Roosevelt policies by President Truman.

It is a vote which is deeply susceptible to the ALP's appeal and undoubtedly many of these voters wavered for a long time between Wallace and Truman, before plumping for the President.

In districts like these there is no doubt that the ALP can upset the political applecart in local elections by an appeal to these voters who came out to vote for what they thought was the Roosevelt program on the Democratic line. And it is in these districts that the ALP forms the only possible opposition party, the only party which is strong enough to defeat the party in office, when dissatisfaction with the Democrats sets in once again.

White House circles told news-men that the President, feeling confident of his own powers and recognizing no obligations to the Wall Street crowd from which he has been taking advice, was determined to play it his way.

A correspondent who rode the



SIGNAL CORPS EXHIBIT presented to Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., shows visitors how the corps radar contacted the moon. Visitors can set in motion electronic reactions that simulate the actual moon contact, reproducing original signal and echo.

750,000 Welcome Truman

(Continued from Page 3)

gram, "We will seek to carry out the platform."

- Price control: "Congress should give the President something like the authority he asked for."
- Rent control: It should be extended after March 1.
- Business: "I don't know of anything business ought to fear from us. At least not honest business. They made 21 billion dollars of profits, after taxes, this year and they are doing pretty well."
- European Recovery Program: Congress will provide "sufficient funds to carry on the work." The amount appropriated will depend on the "progress" made in Europe.
- Military aid to the Western bloc: "That's a diplomatic matter and I would not want to speculate."
- China: "We are anxious to help China stabilize economically as well as politically. Any need China has for further assistance will get favorable consideration from Congress and the government."

PLAY IT HIS WAY

White House circles told news-men that the President, feeling confident of his own powers and recognizing no obligations to the Wall Street crowd from which he has been taking advice, was determined to play it his way.

A correspondent who rode the

To Appeal Conviction of Baltimore 7

BALTIMORE.—An appeal will be taken Monday on Judge Herman Moser's ruling that seven white Young Progressives were guilty of conspiracy to riot when they played tennis with Negroes in a Jimcrow park.

Judge Moser declared the seven guilty Thursday. Charges against five other white youths and 10 Negroes were dropped.

The conspiracy - to - riot charge was an afterthought to the original charges of violating the segregation rules established by the Baltimore Park Board. After Judge Moser's ruling, state prosecutors Alan H. Murrell and Anselm Sodaro dropped the segregation count.

Moser, a prominent Democrat, had postponed his decision until Thursday because, he implied, he didn't want to give a political party an opportunity to make capital out of his decision.

victory special from Independence, Mo., said Truman had decided "to be President and he knows which President he will be like." Harry S. Truman, he said, has discovered an affinity with Andrew Jackson. Like Jackson, he figures the big bankers are to be fought. And like Jackson he's prepared to do a surgical job on his administration, removing those officials who have failed to support him or, worse, have helped Dewey.

TO CLEAN STATE DEPT

First on Truman's list, according to numerous reports here, is the State Department where a complete overhauling is in prospect. The President especially resents Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett partly on personal, partly on political grounds, it is said.

It was Lovett who, with Marshall's help, did most to dynamite the Vinson mission. Then last weekend, after Truman issued orders for modifications in the U.S. Israel policy in the UN, Lovett told a press conference that he had not been consulted. Persons close to Truman say Lovett lied, and they use that short, crisp word.

On the personal side, Lovett is

said to have written a letter three weeks ago to friends in Wall Street speaking of Truman as "that neck-tie salesman." The letter fell into the hands of Lehman Brothers, which is a Truman outpost in Wall Street, which sent it to the White House marked for the personal attention of the President.

Most of the other department officials Truman is expected to remove incurred his enmity by their failure to help in the campaign. The President, with his background of Missouri politics, regards loyalty as the cardinal virtue, and disloyalty as the unforgivable sin.

The President will leave Sunday for a vacation in Florida, Barkley will join him there later and will participate in plans for the opening Jan. 3 of the 81st Congress.

WASHINGTON (UP).—Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) said Friday he would vote to repeal the Taft-Hartley labor - management law "in accordance with the expressed will of the people."

McKellar is one of the Southern Democrats who voted to override President Truman's veto of the act during the 80th Congress.

Thanks BUT...

Civil Rights Congress is grateful for the response to our last appeal for volunteers. But once more we must issue an SOS.

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Bolivia Trend Shows Marshall Plan Role

WASHINGTON (Telepress).—Proclamation of martial law in Bolivia over the weekend by President Hertzog, whose government came to power in January, 1947, with the support of the State Department and American tin interests, is seen here as one more sign of the instability of America's Pan-American defense system. The general weakness of its grip on Latin American affairs has been already dramatically evidenced by the Colombia "revolt" which earlier this year broke up the Pan-American conference and sent Secretary of State George Marshall in flight for safety to the American Embassy.

Hertzog obtained power by defeating the Party of the Revolutionary Left of Villarroel. Under the pretext of the existence of a "plot" against the regime, Hertzog has now

launched a campaign of repression against the Progressive elements concentrated in the Party of the Revolutionary Left, setting a pattern which observers of Latin American politics hear expect to see followed elsewhere by the new Republican administration after the November elections.

A "new order" for Latin America is receiving the most serious attention in Republican and Wall Street circles. Three trends appear to be coming to the top in Republican foreign policy discussion.

First, is the idea of a modest and, wherever possible, a camouflaged withdrawal from areas considered to have been lost through "incompetence" of Marshallites, such as Berlin.

Second, is the granting of increased material assistance to countries where cannonfodder has been or can be found—Greece, Spain, China and Western Germany.

Third is the stepping up of exploitation and the installation of fascist regimes in exploitation areas nearest home—in particular the Latin American republics.

★
THE CAMPAIGN in Latin America will have two prongs. First, the starting of an all-out drive against "Communism," that is, against the trade union movement and civil liberties along the lines already tried out in Brazil and Chile. Second, measures to make the economic situation of Latin American republics still more difficult and to kill remaining resistance at Government levels.

The way the Marshall Plan is being operated has already blighted the hopes of the Latin American producers that they would be compensated for the U. S. refusal to advance loans for industrialization by a fat share in Marshall Plan profits.

The Argentine dictator Peron has complained in several recent interviews with the press that ERP is being "sabotaged." The Argentine, he says, was asked to reserve large quantities of wheat for ERP, only to be told later that none would be required.

The Latin American republics share in Marshall Plan offshore purchases was to be 1,700 million dollars for the first 15 months of the Plan's operation. The actual business done so far amounts, however, to only 90 million dollars.

★
LATIN AMERICA'S food stocks—the basis of all "independence" gestures towards its Northern capitalist

neighbors are fast turning into unsaleable surpluses, as the heavily subsidized U. S. food production succeed in monopolizing the European markets.

The Latin American countries' dollar shortage has already reached a serious stage, while American dumping of manufactured goods is at the same time worsening the dollar shortage and killing Latin American light industries established during the war and during the postwar period of rosy illusions. Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentine, Uruguay and Mexico have already begun currency devaluation, and more are expected to follow soon.

Under these conditions, U. S. policy-makers correctly fear that the peoples' movements will gain new strength, and judge direct action necessary to deal with Latin American popular revolts. Earlier efforts concentrated mainly on the splitting of the trade unions, a campaign in which AFL missions were the State Department's agents. But the results obtained have generally been the opposite of those intended; in most places the AFL agents' efforts have merely inflamed the masses' hatred of "el imperialismo yanqui."

Jewish, Arab Communists Fuse in Israel

TEL AVIV (Telepress).—The recently announced fusion into one Communist Party of Israel of the Arab and Jewish Communists marks a development of tremendous importance both in the struggle of the Palestine people for their independence and in the fight of all Middle East peoples for national independence.

The split among the Palestine Communists, which began in 1943 when the Arab Communists left the Communist Party of Palestine to form an organization of their own—the National Liberation League—is thus healed. The Parties will now merge.

The National Liberation League as such will cease to exist in the state of Israel, all its members and branches will enter the Communist Party of Israel, and members of the Central Committee of the National Liberation League will be co-opted on the Central Committee of the Israel Communist Party. In the parts of Palestine destined by the United Nations decision of Nov. 29, 1947 to become an independent economic union with the Jewish state of Israel, the National Liberation League will continue to exist and will co-operate closely with the Jewish Communists living in those parts.



TO NAB BLACK MARKETEERS, police in the Soviet Zone of Berlin line up motor vehicles at the Western sector boundary for inspection against black marketing. Drivers are required to stand beside their cars.

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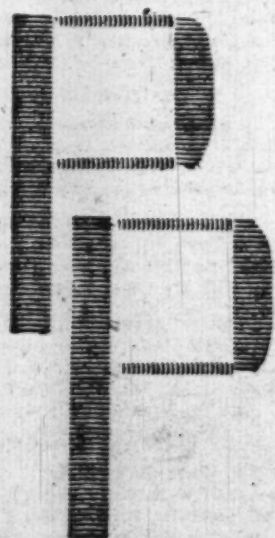
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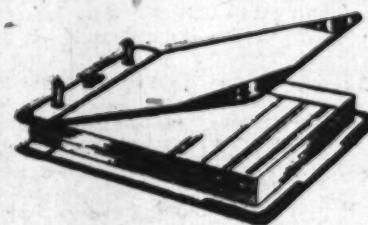
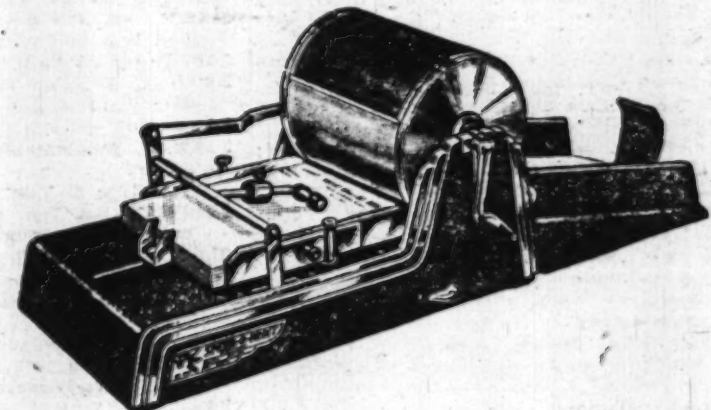
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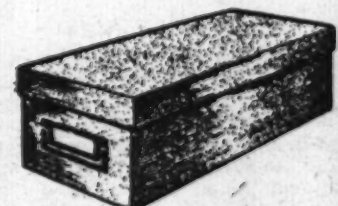
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WORKER EDITOR BIDS TRUMAN HALT EXECUTION OF 10

(Continued from Page 1)

the declaration that since the defendants were "Communists" they were guilty anyway. The 30 defense lawyers were permitted only two hours to study the indictment, which was described as a "chain of absurdities."

On the stand, many of the defendants renounced the signed statements on which the indictment was based, declaring that they were exacted from them by the police under extreme torture. One of them, Mrs. Chrisohoidou, 28 and mother of four, told the court that she will suffer for the rest of her life from the beatings she received.

The presiding judge read telegrams from Louis Seillant, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French right-wing Force Ouvriere, and commented to the court:

"Communists in the guise of trade unionists."

Sentenced to die were Antonio Ambatielos, general secretary of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, G. Timogiannakis, president of the Oil Workers Union, Vasilios Bekakos, president of the Engineers Union, Apostolis Rapessis, treasurer, Engineers Union, and leaders listed as Galatis, Diakoussis, Katsanis, Kolliarakis, Gotsis, and

Lambadarios.

In London, 22 Labor MP's sent a joint cable to King Paul appealing for a reprieve to the men. A delegation of leading British trade unionists will visit the Greek embassy Monday night with a similar request.

Among American trade unionists who protested the court martial were the CIO National Maritime Union, Public Workers, Marine, Cooks and Stewards, Barbers and Beauty Culturists, American Communications Association, Electrical Workers, Furriers, Marine Shipbuilders, United Furniture Workers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) Transport Workers Union, Longshoremen and Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Flint Coach Strikers Repudiate Mike Quill

FLINT.—After TWU president Mike Quill sang the company's theme song by smearing strikeleader Matt Kerns as a "red," to the delight of the Flint Journal, the Local's membership gave Quill a sound drubbing in the national TWU vote. Only two men voted Quill's way against electing a president by referendum.

Black Marketeer Fined in England

SOARBOROUGH, England (UP).—John Tyler, local hotel manager, was fined 50 pounds sterling (\$200) for unlawfully obtaining 180 pounds of canned bacon—enough to last one person nearly 29 years at the present ration of two ounces a week.

List Ohio Building Trades Rates

CLEVELAND, O. — Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton have the highest average building trades wages, according to a survey made public here.

Again!

Mayor William O'Dwyer left LaGuardia Airport Friday for a two weeks vacation on the ranch of his brother, Frank, in El Centro, Calif.

Judge Medina

(Continued from Page 2)
they do not, but isn't there just some play on words there?
"Apparently that is so," McGohey replied.

Unger reminded the Court at this point that "there is not a word in the indictment alleging any acts committed by the defendants . . . or by the Communist Party, in the course of the three years listed in this indictment from 1945 to date, or in the course of the previous existence of the Communist Party, alleging any acts of force or violence, or acts of the overthrow of the Government."

The record then quotes Medina as follows:

"No, they want to wait until they get everything set and then the acts will come."

The affidavit was signed by Louis F. McCabe, attorney for Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party; Harry Sacher, counsel for John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker; Abraham J. Isserman, representing John Williamson, CP trade union secretary, and members of the firm of Unger, Freedman and Fleischer, legal representatives of the remaining defendants.

duPonts Act to Oust British From Portugal

In what is believed here to be an attempt ultimately to push the British monopoly, Imperial Chemical Industries, out of the Portuguese market, the United States biggest chemical combine, DuPont de Nemours, is seeking to purchase all Portuguese chemical factories.

Up to the end of the war, the Portuguese chemical industry was under the control of the Nazi I. G. Farben trust and its subsidiaries. Since 1945 DuPont and Imperial Chemical Industries have been determined rivals in a scramble to secure full control of the Portuguese market, Dupont is backed in its drive for the domination of the Portuguese chemical industry by the Marshall Plan administration which maintains that its purchase of additional factories in Portugal would aid European recovery.

Czech Unions Aid French Miners

PRAGUE (ALN).—The Czechoslovakian Trade Union Council is sending financial aid to striking French miners. In addition to

The Worker Screen Guide

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MANHATTAN

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR • Tragic Hunt
ASTOR • A Son in Sin
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE • Back Streets of Paris
BIJOU • The Red Shoes
ELYSEE • Cesar
GLOBE • Hollow Triumph
GOLDEN • Monte Casino
GOTHAM • The Plunderers
LITTLE CARNEGIE • Life and Loves of Tchaikovsky
LITTLE MET • Marriage in the Shadows
MAYFAIR • Road House
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART • The General
NEW EUROPE • Poets and Paul Parubickie
NEW YORK • Jungle Goddess; West of Sonora
PARAMOUNT • Sealed Verdict
PARIS • Symphonie Pastorale
PARK AVENUE • Hamlet
PIX • Unavailable
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL • You Gotta Stay Happy
RIALTO • Betrayed; Shanghai Cobra
RIVOLI • The Snake Pit
ROXY • Unfaithfully Yours
STANLEY • Spirit and the Flesh—Italian
STRAND • June Bride
VICTORIA • Joan of Arc
WINTER GARDEN • Theatre Closed
WORLD • Patison
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE • Bells of the Old City
65TH ST. PLAYHOUSE • Madelon in Uniform

East Side

ACADEMY OF MUSIC • Luck of the Irish; Cry of the City
ARCADIA • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
ART • The Search
BEVERLY • Frie Frae; Lysistrata
CHARLES • Song of Scheherazade; Dakota
CITY • Alexander Nevsky; Spectre of the Rose
GRACIE SQUARE • Man Who Reclaimed His Head; Tower of London
Sun. • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA • Sat. Velvet Touch
Sun. Northwest Outpost
IRVING PLAE • The Damned; Passion in the Desert
NORMANDIE • The Search
PLAZA • The Search
BUTTON • Louisiana Story
TRANS-LUX GRANADA • Theatre Closed
TRANS LUX MONROE • Life With Father; Springtime in the Sierras
Sun. • Sahara; Destroyer
TRANS LUX COLONY • Unavailable
TRANS LUX 72ND ST. • Duellman Street
TRIBUNE • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
TUDOR • Sat. • Sahara; Destroyer
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
YORK • Sat. Driftwood; Mr. Mugs Steps Out
6TH ST. PLAYHOUSE • Life With Father
4TH ST. • Sat. Easter Parade
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
52ND ST. TRANS LUX • Boomerang
68TH ST. PLAYHOUSE • The Search
65TH ST. TRANS LUX • House on 92nd St.
66TH ST. GRANDE • Marked Woman; To Be or Not to Be

West Side

ALDEN • Sat. Thirteen Rue Madeleine; Copacabana
Sun. Two Mrs. Carrills; Take It Or Leave It
ARDEN • Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
APOLLO • Nails; Razzia
BEACON • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Tales of Manhattan; This Land Is Mine
BELMONT • Amor de mi Bohio
BRYANT • Love Affair; I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
CARLTON • Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
COLUMBIA • Sat. Life With Father; Robin Hood of Monterey
Sun. • Easter Parade; Wreck of the Hesperus
DELMAR • Praje De Luces; Alejandra
EDISON • Woman in the Window; Dolly Sisters
ELGIN • Sat. Bringing Up Baby; Two Mugs from Brooklyn
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
GREENWICH • Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
LAFFMOVIE • Young and Willing
LYRIC • Foreign Affair; Lulu Belle
STRAND • Something in the Wind; Slave Girl
MIDTOWN • Quiet Weekend; Gay Intruders
NEMO • Luck of the Irish; Cry of the City
NEW AMSTERDAM • Luck of the Irish; Cry of the City
REPUBLIC • Fantasia
RIVERSIDE • Luck of the Irish; Cry of the City
RIVIERA • Where There Is Life; Wild Harvest
SAVOY • Sat. Dolly Sisters; Cluny Brown
Sun. On Our Merry Way; Christmas Eve
SCHUYLER • Lady from Shanghai; Matting of Millie
SELWYN • Angels With Dirty Faces; They Drive By Night
STUDIO 65 • Las 5 Aventuras de Satanas; Far an Amer

STODDARD • On Our Merry Way; Christmas Eve
SQUIRE • Castle of Sin; Husbands and Lovers
SYMPHONY • Sat. • Life With Father; Nones Hange High
Sun. Mother Were Tights; Kiss of Death
TERRACE • Sat. • Easter Parade; Wreck of the Hesperus
Sun. Northwest Outpost; Driftwood
THALIA • The Damned; Murderers Among Us
TIMES • Unavailable
TIMES SQUARE • Prison Mutiny; Thunder Mountain
TIVOLI • Sat. • Life With Father; Nones Hange High
Sun. On Our Merry Way; Christmas Eve
TOWN • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
YORKTOWN • Sat. Life With Father; Key Witness
Sun. Shortline; Headline
WAVERLY • Easter Parade
77TH ST. • Life With Father
Sun. My Favorite Brunette; Cross My Heart

Washington Heights

ALPINE • Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
AUBURN • Sat. Argentine Nights; All Laugh Show
Sun. Seloma; The Raiders
DALE • Christmas Eve; On Our Merry Way
DORSET • Easter Parade; Wreck of the Hesperus
EMPRESS • Next Time We Love; Sin Town
GEN • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. Guadalupe Diary; Purple Heart
HEIGHTS • Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
LANE • On Our Merry Way; Christmas Eve
UPTOWN • Velvet Touch; Race Street

BRONX

ACE • Sat. On an Island; The Search
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
BEACH • Sat. Two Guys from Texas; Man Eater from Kumoon
Sun. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
ASCOT • First Opera Film Festival; Life of Rosini
ALLERTON • Gong Ho; Eagle Squadron
BEDFORD • Life With Father; Springtime in the Sierras
CIRCLE • Sat. Two Guys from Texas; Man Eater from Kumoon
Sun. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
CONCOURSE • Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
DELUKE • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
EARL • Luck of the Irish; Cry of the City
FENWAY • Sat. Manhattan Merry Go Round; Girl from God's Country
Sun. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
FREEMAN • Sat. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
Sun. Two Guys from Texas; Man Eater from Kumoon
GLOBE • Sat. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
Sun. Man from Frisco; Casanova in Burlesque
LIDO • Sat. It Happened One Night; Frontier Gal
Sun. Dolly Sisters; Dakota
MOSHOLU • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
NEW RITZ • Sat. Love Laughs at Andy Hardy; Singapore
Sun. 13 Rue Madeleine; House on 92nd Street
PARK PLAZA • Luck of the Irish; Cry of the City
ROSEDALE • Sat. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
SQUARE • Sat. Blue Skies; Adventure Island
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
TUXEDO • Sat. Life With Father; Guns of Hate
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
UNIVERSITY • Sat. Great Waltz; Tarzan
Sun. Bombardier; Home in Indiana
VALENTINE • Sat. Life With Father; Guns of Hate
Sun. Mummy's Ghost; Ghost of Frankenstein
ZENITH • Sat. It Happened One Night; Dakota
Sun. Duffy's Tavern; House on 92nd Street

BROOKLYN—Downtown

BROOKLYN PARAMOUNT • Sorry Wrong Number; Wlaner
Take All
FOX • Loves of Carmen; Black Eagle
MAJESTIC • Boomerang; House on 92nd Street
MOMART • I Stole a Million; Magnificent Obsession
STRAND • Unavailable
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
TERMINAL • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. So Evil My Love; Race Street
TIVOLI • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. • Sahara; Destroyer

Park Slope

CARLETON • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Life With Father; Nones Hange High
SANDERS • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl

Bedford

BELL CINEMA • Sat. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
Sun. Two Guys from Texas; Man Eater from Kumoon
LINDOLN • Sat. Straight, Place and Show; Cartoons
Sun. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
NATIONAL • Sat. On an Island With You; The Search
Sun. Commandos Strike at Dawn; The Invaders
SAVOY • Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman

Crown Heights

CARROLL • Velvet Touch; Race Street
CROWN • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
CONGRESS • Life With Father; Nones Hange High
HOPKINSON • Sat. The Vow; Her Second Mother
Sun. Keep Them Laughing; Trouble Chasers

ROGERS • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
STADIUM • Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
ASTOR • Midsummer Nights Dream; Thunderbolt
AVOLON • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
AVENUE D • Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
AVENUE U • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
BEVERLY • Velvet Touch; Race Street
CLARIDGE • Velvet Touch; Race Street
COLLEGE • Sat. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
Sun. On an Island With You; The Search
ELM • Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
FARRAGUT • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
FLATBUSH • Life Begins in College; Fall in
GRANADA • Velvet Touch; Race Street
JEWEL • Sat. Adam Had Four Sons; Love and Learn
Sun. It Happened Tomorrow; Bridge of San Luis Rey
KENT • Sat. Arch of Triumph; New Orleans
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
KINGSWAY • Sat. Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
Sun. Angels With Dirty Faces; They Drive By Night
LEADER • Sat. To Each His Own; Road to Utopia
Sun. • Sahara; Destroyer
LINDE N • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
MARINE • Sat. Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
Sun. • Easter Parade; Wreck of the Hesperus
MAYFAIR • Velvet Touch; Race Street
MIDWOOD • Sat. Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
NOSTRAND • Sat. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
PARKSIDE • • Baker's Wife; Farabique
PATD • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
QUENTIN • Sat. Commandos Strike at Dawn; The Invaders
Sun. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
RIALTO • Velvet Touch; Race Street
RUBY • Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
TRAYMORE • Road to Utopia; Secret Service Investigator
TRIANGLE • Sat. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
Sun. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
VOGUE • • Farabique; • Baker's Wife

Brighton—Coney Island

OCEANA • Velvet Touch; Race Street
SHEEPSHEAD • On an Island With You; The Search
SURF • Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
TUXEDO • On an Island With You; The Search

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY • Sat. Tarzan; It's in the Bag
Sun. I Stole a Million; Vacation Days
MARBORO • Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
WALKER • Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE • Sat. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
Sun. On an Island With You; The Search
CENTER • Sat. Pursued; Main Street Kid
Sun. Roman Scandals; Spirit of West Point
COLISEUM • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
ELECTRA • Sat. Little Tough Guys in Society
Sun. • Gong Ho; Eagle Squadron
HARBOR • Sat. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
NEW FORTWAY • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
PARK • Velvet Touch; Race Street
RITZ • Sat. On an Island With You; The Search
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
STANLEY • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Sudan; Blonde Allibi

Ridgewood—Bushwick

EMPIRE • Sat. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
Sun. Guadalupe Diary; Purple Heart
RIDGEWOOD • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
RIVOLI • Sat. Well Groomed Bride; Bells of San Angelo
Sun. Jinx Money; Train to Almatraz

Rockaway

GEM • Sat. • Sahara; Destroyer
Sun. Sons of Adventure; Guns of Hate
PARK • Sat. Life With Father; Northwest Outpost
Sun. On Our Merry Way; Christmas Eve

Williamsburg

ALBA • Velvet Touch; Race Street
COMMODORE • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
KISMET • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl

Brownsville

BILTMORE • Velvet Touch; Race Street
BUTTER • Sat. Arch of Triumph; New Orleans
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
SUPREME • Life With Father; Springtime in the Sierras

QUEENS—Astoria

ASTORIA • Sat. Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
Sun. Angels With Dirty Faces; They Drive By Night
BROADWAY • Easter Parade; Wreck of the Hesperus
GRAND • Easter Parade; Heartaches
STEINWAY • Sat. Sons of Adventure; Guns of Hate
Sun. Alaska; China's Little Devils
STRAND • Sat. Jinx Money; Bachelor's Daughters
Sun. Ride the Pink Horse; Pirates of Monterey

Bayside

BAYSIDE • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
BELLARE • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
COLLEGE • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
CORONA • Velvet Touch; Race Street
VICTORY • Sat. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters

Flushing

FOREST HILLS—NO CHANGES
MAYFAIR • Sat. Two Guys from Texas; Man Eater from Kumoon
Sun. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
ROOSEVELT • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
TOWN • Sat. • Kiss of Death; Home Stretch
Sun. • Top Hat; They Knew What They Wanted
UTOPIA • Sat. Mr. Peabody; Fudlin' Fussin'
Sun. Fuller Brush Man; Coronet Creek

Forest Hills

INWOOD • Sat. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
FOREST HILLS • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
MIDWAY • Sat. Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
Sun. Angels With Dirty Faces; They Drive By Night
TRAYLON • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West

Jamaica

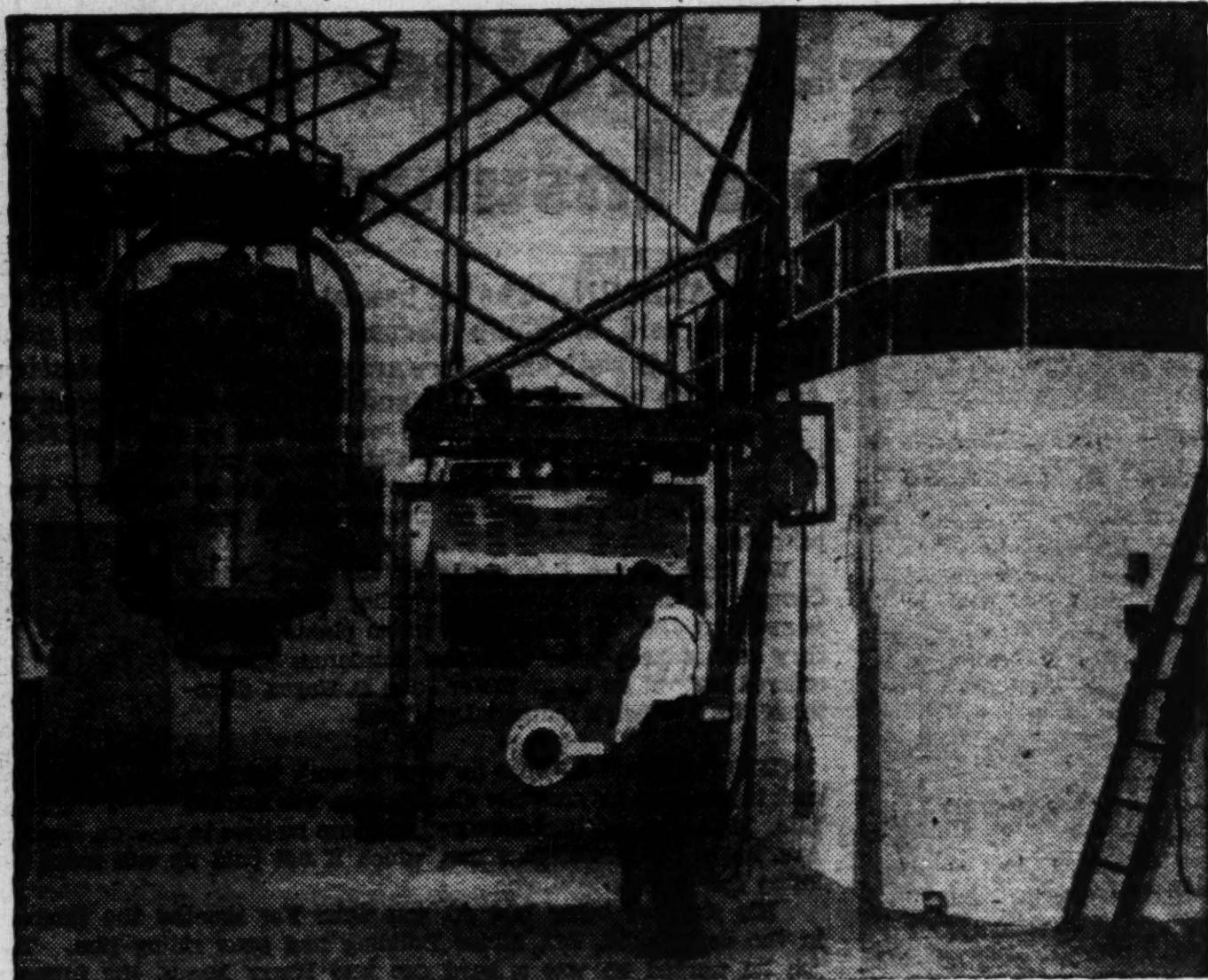
ARION • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
AUSTIN • Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
CAMBRIA • Sat. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
Sun. Velvet Touch; Race Street
CARLETON • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
CASINO • Sat. Walls of Jericho; Bells of San Angelo
Sun. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
CENTER • Blood and Sand; Son of the Sheik
COMMUNITY • On Our Merry Way; Christmas Eve
CROSSBAY • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
DRAKE • Sat. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
Sun. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
GARDEN • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
JAMAICA • Sat. • Sahara; Destroyer
Sun. Sons of Adventure; Guns of Hate
KEITH'S • Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
LAURELTON • Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
LEFFERTS • Velvet Touch; Race Street
LINDEN • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
LITTLE NECK • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE • Sat. Time of Your Life; Four Faces West
Sun. Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
MERRICK • Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
OASIS • Velvet Touch; Race Street
QUEENS • Sat. Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
Sun. Easter Parade; Wreck of the Hesperus
RICHMOND HILL GARDEN • Sat. Walls of Jericho; Bells of San Angelo
Sun. Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
ROOSEVELT • Walls of Jericho; Deep Waters
ST. ALBANS • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
SAVOY • Sat. Velvet Touch; Race Street
Sun. • Easter Parade; Oklahoma Badlands

Woodside

BLISS • So Evil My Love; Dream Girl
CENTER • Buck Privates; Discovery
HOBART • Lady in Ermine; Fury at Furnace Creek
SUNNYSIDE • Sat. Babe Ruth Story; Smart Woman
Sun. Angels With Dirty Faces; They Drive By Night
43RD ST. • Velvet Touch; Race Street

The listing of RKO and Loew's theatres has been dropped.

This action is taken in support of the struggle now being waged by the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild and the Screen Publicists Guild against the major movie companies. With the exception of Eagle-Lion, the majors have refused to negotiate new contracts with the unions and have resorted to union-busting Taft-Hartley tactics. We urge our readers to protest both at the box office to local theatre managers, and to the film companies, demanding that they negotiate with the union.



Dr. WISE

Tojo, a former general, vice-minister of war and premier, was the first of the 25 defendants to be mentioned by name as tribunal president Sir William Webb of Australia continued reading the 1,700-page judgment.

DR. RINGEL
(Humer in Hypnosis)
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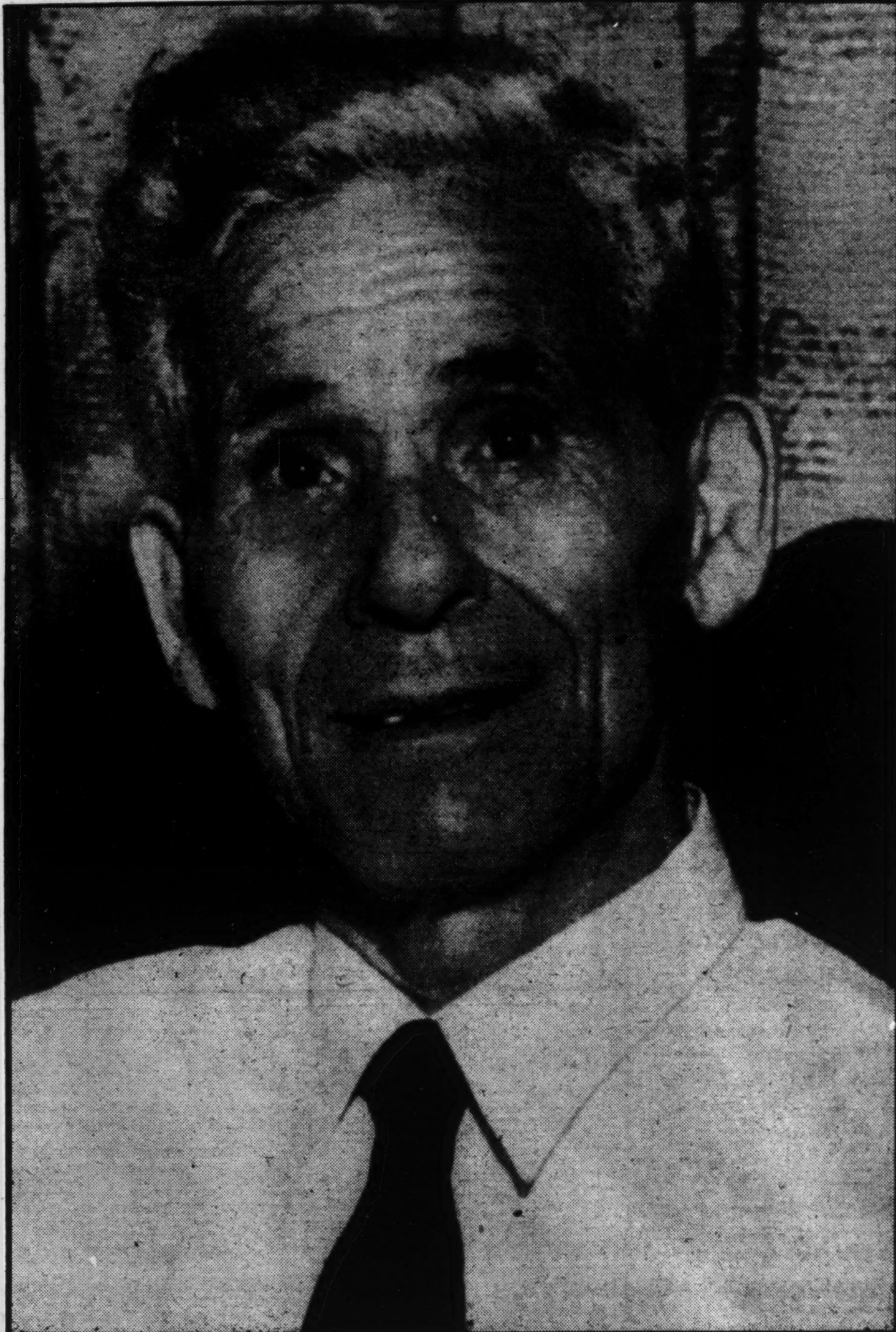
THE ROMAN VICTORY
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at 4 p.m.

at 4 p.m.

Worked 30 Years for Ford--But Father of 10 Is Laid Off, Gypped of Jobless Insurance



ON FORD SCRAP HEAP: Philip Caruso got two things from King Henry II—a gold button for 30 years of service and loyalty to the company and a boot into the scrap heap because he couldn't keep pace with the murderous speed-up in the Rouge plant. Ending the speed-up and restoring Caruso to his job with back pay, is a real issue for the UAW Ford Local 600 members.

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The big boss at the Ford Rouge Motor Building said to Philip Caruso as he pinned the gold button on his work shirt, "we are awarding you this button for your 30 years of service and loyalty to the company."

Two weeks later Philip Caruso was laid off by the Ford Motor Co. because he could not make the stepped up production.

Then the Ford Motor Co. marked him as a "voluntary quit" which means that he gets no unemployment compensation.

We went to see this victim of the Ford Motor Company's "human engineering" policy which today is sweeping the "old hands" out of its plants because they cannot keep pace with the murderous speedup ordered stepped up by ex-FBIer John S. Bugas, director of the company's industrial relations.



CARUSO TOLD US that he went to work for Ford back in 1915, but his seniority classification was marked 1918. He has raised 10 children. The house he lives in now on Harding Ave. has a \$3,000 mortgage due, which if not paid up will mean his losing the house.

His story of being laid off was this: For months the foreman in the department, 167, Motor Building had been riding him. The job he worked on was a hard one and Harry Moses, the foreman told him shortly before Caruso was laid off, "I don't care if you die, you gotta make production."

Caruso worked on a job of making nickel parts. But with the new model much of the nickel work was abandoned. Therefore less men were needed. The foreman had to offer him another job, so he selected one of lifting heavy stock, which Caruso told him he could not do. Caruso was sent to Labor Relations which for many of the old hands means the last stop before they are laid off and out on Miller Road.

He was told to go home and "we will call for you." When the union took up his case the company declared he was a "voluntary quit" and he could not make production on the jobs offered.

CARUSO IS A BROKEN man physically. In 1943 he was in a bad accident in the plant when he slipped on a slick floor and hurt his spine, making his legs practically useless for almost two years.

He sought compensation and after many months the Department of Labor Commissioners ordered the Ford Motor Co. to either pay Caruso \$18 a week or put him back to work. They put Caruso back to work and two months later laid him off. Back to the Labor Commissioners he went and again they ordered the company to either pay him \$18 a week because the condition of the floor was the cause of his accident, or take him back to work. The company took him back and again they laid him off. Three additional times this happened.

Without unemployment compensation and no job, Caruso will have to begin immediately the search for a job. He is 65 years old and penniless. A doctor who examined him last week said that a cursory exam showed him to have a number of serious things wrong, one of which might be cyanide poisoning.

Caruso is only one of many who are now being ousted from the Rouge Ford plant under the orders of the "human engineering" administration. Medical records of many of these men who wear the gold button given them by Ford for 25 and 30 years of service and loyalty, are being scanned and they are taken off their jobs and either offered less wages or a job that because of age and physical inability they cannot do. As in the case of Caruso, they are told to go home and the company that has millions of dollars in assets gyps them out of unemployment compensation.

There is also another reason why the company wants to get rid of the oldtimers. They are the men who built the union back in the thirties. They made the fight against speedup, the big issue in getting workers to organize.

THESE OLDTIMERS were the men who demanded and got put in the first contract the clause, that the shop steward will have a say on setting production.

In 1946 the union top bargaining committee gave that up in order to get an 18c wage boost. Today the oldtimers like Caruso cannot leave the plant and find new jobs. Out of 2,000 workers hired in the B Building last year, 1,700 quit because of speedup. Most of them were World War II veterans.

China's Liberation Armies Close in for Victory

By Henry F. Sims

The "clean sweep" victories of China's Liberation Army under Gen. Lin Piao in Manchuria have not only shaken the corrupt fascist government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Truman Doctrine, but have brought jubilation to all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

It is wrong to say that the victories in Manchuria are the turning point in the Chinese civil war, for the turning point had been reached when the Liberation Army under Gen. Liu Po-cheng, the famous one-eyed general, crossed the Yellow River in August, 1947, turned the table on Chiang, seized the initiative and went on the offensive.

It is more appropriate to say that the victories in Manchuria now are the "close-in-for-the-kill" of the war of liberation in China. Chiang has long since lost the initiative and the ability to win the war against the people. The decision that faces China today is when and how quickly the People's Liberation Army can finish off Chiang and his Nan-

king government.

WHAT CHIANG lost in Manchuria are:

1—Eighty percent of his American-trained and American equipped armies, including the New First, New Sixth and New Seventh Armies, which were trained personally by Gen. Joseph Stilwell in India for the war against Japan;

2—Several hundred million dollars worth of American equipment, considerably more than Truman gave Chiang in the entire past year;

3—The richest and most highly industrialized section of China.

Chiang's catastrophe is shown by the fact that his armies in Manchuria were not destroyed in battle; they just crumbled, laid down their arms and surrendered en masse together with all of their American

equipment. The Liberation Army not only did not have to consume their own equipment captured from Chiang in previous engagements, but obtained enormous amounts of new equipment.

Nor are they required to spend much time in regrouping as ordinarily takes place after combat, but can march right ahead for the next goals, which are generally conceded to be Peiping and Tientsin.

TO THE NORTH of Nanking, Chiang now has but two lines of defense: the Peiping-Tientsin-Pao-tung triangle and Hsuehchow, which is about 200 miles north of Nanking and its last center of resistance.

The Liberation Army in North China has already outnumbered and outmaneuvered Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chiang's Commander-in-Chief in North China. Only a miracle can help Fu to hold his line when the Manchurian Liberation Army begins to pour through the Great Wall.

There is even a possibility that Fu himself may follow the example of Kuomintang generals in Manchuria and lay down his arms before the might of the people's forces.

Chiang is now concentrating approximately 300,000 troops to defend Hsuehchow. But his top commander there, Gen. Chiu Ching-chuang, commander of the Kuomintang 5th Army which is the core and heart of Chiang's troops in that area, admitted that his army has already suffered 80 percent casualties in previous engagements with the Liberation Army. He has been forced to replace his army with inexperienced troops.

Furthermore, Chiu admitted to Henry Leiberhan of the New York Times that the morale of the troops under his command is exceedingly bad and that while he needs soldiers for his second line, all he has there now is "air."

THAT CHIANG would stake his fate on the defense of Hsuehchow is

universally taken for granted. But behind Hsuehchow and to the west of it lies the swift-moving and skilled army of Liu Po-cheng, who has been quiet since he captured alive the head of Chiang's Gestapo, General Kang Tse, last July. What Gen. Liu will do must be haunting Chiang and his high command night after night, for Liu can cross the Yangtze into South China, or knife through the back door of Hsuehchow, or even launch a direct attack against Nanking.

Such is the gloomy military perspective for the corrupt, fascist dictator of China. Equally dark and desperate in his economic and political situation.

The victory of the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation should bring home to every American the lesson of bankruptcy of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan and add faith and confidence to the forces of democracy in our own struggle here at home.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc.
WABC—680 Kc.
WJZ—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.

WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1130 Kc.
WCEB—680 Kc.
WNEW—1130 Kc.
WLIB—1190 Kc.

WBN—1050 Kc.
WNY—1450 Kc.
WOV—1290 Kc.
WQXR—1500 Kc.

SATURDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News. Charles F. McCarthy
WOR-Recorded Music
WJZ-Patt Barnes
WNYC-Midday Symphony
WCEB-Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC-The Kuhn's Comments
WOR-The Unexpected

12:30-WNBC-Coffee in Washington
WOR-News: The Answer Man
WJZ-The American Farmer
WCEB-Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC-Farm and Home Hour
WOR-Sports Roundup
WJZ-Maggi McNellis-Herb Sheldon
WCEB-Country Fair
WNYC-Music
WQXR-News: Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR-Football: Princeton vs. Harvard
1:30-WNBC-Edward Tomlinson
WJZ-To be announced
WCEB-Give and Take
1:45-WNBC-Public Affairs
2:00-WJZ-Harry Kogen
2:30-WCEB-Football
WNYC-Great Operas
WQXR-News: Program Favorites
2:45-WJZ-Football
5:00-WNBC-To Be Announced
WCEB-Tommy Ryan
WOR-Take a Number-Quiz
WQXR-News: Music
5:30-WNBC-To Be Announced
WOR-True or False-Quiz
WJZ-Melodies to Remember
WCEB-Red Barber
WQXR-Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC-Lessie Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Kenneth Banghart
WOR-Lyle Van
WJZ-Phil Brestoff
WNYC-Jazz Jubilee
WCEB-Art Hanes
WQXR-News: Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC-Football Results
WCEB-CBS Views the Press
WJZ-Brownlee Sisters
6:30-WNBC-NBC Symphony
WOR-News Reports
WJZ-Quizdom Class
WCEB-Sports Talk
WQXR-Dinner Concert
6:45-WOR-Stan Lomax
WCEB-Larry LeSueur
WNYC-Weather, News
7:00-WOR-Guess Who
WJZ-Joe Hasel
WNYC-Masterwork Hour

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

(Saturday, Nov. 6)

6:15 p.m.-CBS Views the News. WCEB
6:30 p.m.-NBC Symphony. Toscanini. WNBC.
8:30 p.m.-Life Begins at 80. WOR

(Sunday, Nov. 7)

12:00 n. -Invitation to Learning. WCEB
1:15 p.m.-Elmo Roper. WCEB
1:15 p.m.-Wm. S. Gailmor. WMGM
2:00 p.m.-Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC
2:30 p.m.-NBC University Theatre. WNBC
2:30 p.m.-You Are There. WCEB
3:00 p.m.-N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra. WCEB
3:30 p.m.-Juvenile Jury. WOR
4:30 p.m.-Living, 1948. WNBC
6:00 p.m.-Oscar Brand, Song Festival. WNYC
7:00 p.m.-Jack Benny show. WNBC
9:30 p.m.-Theatre Guild. WJZ
9:30 p.m.-Our Miss Brooks. WCEB
10:00 p.m.-The Lively Arts. Gilbert Seldes. WNEW
11:30 p.m.-Chicago Round Table. WNBC

WCEB-My Favorite Husband
WQXR-News: Music
7:30-WNBC-Vic Damone, Songs
WOR-Answer Man
WJZ-Famous Jury Trials
WCEB-Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR-Opera Excerpts

7:45-WOR-Sports
8:00-WNBC-Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR-Twenty Questions
WQXR-News, Symphony Hall
WJZ-Johnny Fletcher
WCEB-Sing It Again
WNYC-Song Classics
8:30-WNBC-Truth or Consequences
WOR-Life Begins at 80
WJZ-The Amazing Mr. Malone
WQXR-New York Times News
9:00-WNBC-Hit Parade
WOR-Gabriel Heatter
WJZ-Gangbusters
WCEB-Winner Take All
WQXR-News: Music
9:30-WNBC-Judy Canova Show
WCEB-It Pays To Be Ignorant
WJZ-What's My Name
9:45-WNYC-Top Talk
WQXR-News: Record Album
10:00-WNBC-Dennis Day Show
WOR-Theatre of the Air
WJZ-Johnny Olsen Quiz
WCEB-Hometown Reunion
WNYC-Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR-News: Record Album
10:30-WNBC-Grand Ole Opry
WQXR-Just Music
11:00-WOR-News: Music
WJZ-News: Music
WMCA-News: Mr. and Mrs. Music
WBN-America Back to God

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-Jinx and Tex
WOR-The Show Shop
WJZ-George Carson Putnam
WCEB-Invitation to Learning
WMAA-News: Recorded Music
WNYC-Midday Symphony
WLIB-News: Jewish Varieties
WQXR-New York Times News
12:05-WQXR-Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ-UN Reporter
WNEW-Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM-Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC-Eternal Light
WOR-News-Melvin Elliott
WJZ-Piano Playhouse
WCEB-People's Platform
WINS-Recorded Music
WMGM-Hour of Champions
WNEW-News: Recorded Music
WQXR-Record Review
12:45-WOR-Milton Rettenberg, Piano
WMCA-Jerry Baker
WQXR-Young People's Concert
1:00-WNBC-America United
WOR-William L. Shirer
WJZ-American Almanac
WCEB-Joseph C. Harsch
WMCA-Let's Talk Music
WNYC-Music for the connoisseur
WMGM-Yiddish Swing
WNEW-New Voices
WLIB-Keyboard Interludes
WQXR-New York Times News; Human Relations Round Table
1:05-WQXR-Midday Symphony
1:15-WCEB-Elmo Roper
WMGM-William S. Gailmor
WJZ-Edward Stern, Comment
WLIB-Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC-Author Meets The Critics
WOR-Canary Pet Show
WJZ-National Vespers
WMCA-J. Raymond Walsh. Forum
WCEB-Tell It Again: Tom Sawyer
WNEW-News: Recorded Music
WLIB-Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR-The WOR Opera Concert
WCEB-Festival of Song

Movie Notes

HOLLYWOOD (UP).—Now that the pinch is on the Hollywood pocketbook, the rual role is back in style.

This way a studio gets two actors for the price of one. The guy takes two parts, economizing not only on salaries but on parking space and seats in the studio commissary.

The actor doesn't mind the extra work. He gets extra close-ups, and it hardly matters if he upstages himself.

Moxie-goers currently can see two Betty Grables in *Lady in Ermine*, in which Miss G. acts her own ancestor. Then there's *Hollow Triumph*, wherein Paul Henreid is a gangster and psychiatrist at the same time.

Columbia may give Larry Parks a dual role in *Jolson Sings Again*. In one sequence Larry plays Al Jolson showing Larry Parks how to play Al Jolson.

Producer Sidney Buchman hasn't decided whether it would spoil the illusion if Larry played Al, with Al's voice, and Larry

played Larry. (Maybe Jolson should play Parks with Larry's voice).

TO EACH HIS OWN, another recent flicker, had John Lund as papa and son. Olivia de Havilland was two ladies in *Dark Mirror*; Bette Davis was her own rival in *A Stolen Life*. *Wonder Man* had two Danny Kayes.

THE ECONOMICAL dual role has been around since a short-reeler technician discovered how to mask half a film, take a scene, wind it back and expose the other half.

One of the earliest two-parters was Mary Pickford. She played *Little Lord Fauntleroy* in knee-pants and his doting mother in skirts. This feat of nepotism was repeated when Ruth Chatterton was mama and daughter in *Right to Love*. Mary also played a grand lady and her cockney maid in *Stella Maris*.

Sighing women got two Rudy Valentinos in *Son of the Sheik*. Doug Fairbanks rescued himself from prison in *Don Q, Son of Zorro*.

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OLIVIA de HAVILLAND

the **Snake Pit**

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IN ITALIAN-ENGLISH TITLES by JOHN ERSKINE

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"SUPERB!"

VIVIANE ROMANCE

LOUIS JOUVET

"PASSION IN THE DESERT"

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"EISENSTEIN, A GREAT DIRECTOR! CONTAINS THE BOLD VIGOROUS STROKES OF A MASTER!"

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Specter of the Rose

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RUDY VALLEE • BARBARA LAWRENCE

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by ELIAS GILNER

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ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV

The brilliant director of "Mother" and "End of St. Petersburg" brings to the screen another masterpiece—the epic story of the defense of Sevastopol in the Crimean War.

Pudovkin's

SYMPHONY OF LIFE

A beautiful picture — photographed in gorgeous "Stone Flower" color, and rich with Russian music, folk songs and dancing. The director, composer and star of "They Met in Moscow" bring you a colorful picture of the new Siberian land.

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Seventh Avenue and 41st Street

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



'WORKER' READERS COME IN

READER RESPONSE TO "The Worker" sports page has been most encouraging, and by dint of same we're now gonna turn over this space to a piled-up mailbag from guys and gals all over the country who've come in with a few things to say about what's been written in previous Worker columns—and some stuff that's HASN'T been discussed but will.

So, friends, take it away:

FROM HAL WEST of Donora, Pa. (Stan Musial's hometown and the recent smog tragedy) comes this little note:

"Dear Bill,

"Liked your column 'About Those Comebacks' where you re-aired the old sad story of fighters who keep on fighting past their peak. Joe Louis being the latest one, as you pointed out. In all cases, they do it for need of money and out of no particular love to stay in a business that is cruel, corrupt and dangerous to their health. Which brings me to this point. Isn't it possible to stir up a campaign to make it impermissible for any fighter past 30 to keep his license? Money's a vital in this crazy society of ours, I know, and it's pretty damn tough to deny a fighter his right to earn an income at the only thing he knows how to do. But once they're over the hill—and I think you'll agree 30 years of age is usually three years MORE than that—it's best for some form of boxing law to protect a fighter from the serious physical damage which is an inevitable if he continues fighting past his peak. What do you think?"

HERE'S AN INTERESTING letter from A. S. of Baltimore, Md.

"Dear Bill,

"I wish you would keep us up to date on international sports. What teams are winning the soccer championships in Europe? How do those European basketball teams stack up against the best ones here? Why is a certain girl in the Soviet Union able to throw the discus further than any human being? (I understand she married her trainer). How well would the U.S.S.R. do in the next Olympics, if it takes part?"

"And why not give us a column on Latin American sports? The Cuban Communist paper, 'Hoy', has lots of stuff you could use. I know American sports coverage comes first in the Worker and Daily Worker, but why not give us at least a half column on world sports once a week?"

AN ON-THE-BEAM baseball fan, name of Alex Shift, from the Bronx (can't boycott New York letters in these out-of-town Worker editions) indignantly takes issue with a recent story in the Daily News wherein it was rumored the New York Yankees had given their scouts an okay to hunt up Negro talent for the failing Bronx Bombers. But let brother Shift tell it:

"Dear Bill,

"One of the Daily News sportswriters said last week that the Yanks were going to sign Negro ballplayers for the '49 season. It's about time—if true. But the story also said one reason the Yanks are now willing to bring a little democracy to the ballclub was because Jackie Robinson and Larry Doby and Roy Campanella had proven by their 'exemplary conduct' that Negroes were ready to play in organized ball.

"I guess maybe the Yankee's owners, Dan Topping and Del Webb, threw out Larry MacPhail but not some of his ideas. Wasn't MacPhail the one who said a few years ago that Negroes would have to be perfect gentlemen in order to successfully crack the majors—that the question of character was all important? This is part and parcel of the whole larger Jimcrow lie which makes out the Negro people to be drunkards and muggers and rapists and all the rest of that foul vicious nonsense.

"Let the Yankee management be more concerned about their own characters—whether they're being in character with the real but greatly sabotaged American tradition of democracy and fair play—before they begin putting such a premium on the character of a people that has produced a Joe Louis, Booker T. Washington, Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson. Let the Yankee moguls sign all qualified baseball prospects regardless of the color of their skin. Until they do—it's the character of the Yankee front office that must be questioned."

HERE'S A NIFTY note from Olive Sutton of this paper's foreign department. Olive originally hails from the upstate woodlands and I've a hunch we can prevail upon her to lead the parade of field-and-stream stories which she puts in a request for.

"Dear Bill,

"With the Sports Department busting into all editions of the weekend Worker, I, for one, am looking for some new and different sports communiques from our women readers—particularly out of town ones. My recollection is that in the hinterland—and some of it not so hinter, either—men and women are off to the woods these days with shotguns and rifles, plaguing the peaceful existences of bunnies, woodcock, pheasant, the inevitable squirrel, and later—deer.

"Women as hunters is a subject women are best fitted to discuss, and for provocations' sake I would add that I sometimes think they are also best fitted to discuss men as hunters.

"I distinctly recall that besides rising in time to reach the hills and gulleys before the soft fall morning sun, women invariably rose also in time to set forth bountiful breakfasts before their male companions—neighbors and relatives from the valley. This for me was always one of the pleasantest parts of the adventure, and the picture is precious: steaming plates of hotcakes, sausage, cereal, fried potatoes for my father, and the seemingly interminable streams of black coffee filling and refilling huge cups.

"I want to know: have times changed? And if it's still like that—tell me where."

MONUMENTS

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The Worker Spotted New Champ

"Upset of the Year" was the way they labelled Sandy Saddler's fourth - round knockout of the supposedly invincible Willie Pep last week to win the world's featherweight championship. Well, it sure enough was an upset—but not quite as unexpected to The Worker readers as to readers of other sports pages.

The Worker is proud of the fact that it was the first paper to recognize Saddler's unusual ability. And when Sandy was still much of a non-entity in other papers, The Worker devoted a big magazine spread to the young man who was still fighting in the small club circuit.

Well over a year ago, Bill Mardo predicted in The Worker that the gifted young-Negro battler was a

A Winnah!

a talented...
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1947
a little road
By BILL MARDO

Saddler isn't quite a one-punch knocker-outer, but his blows are sharp and potentially accurate with a devastating cumulative effect that suddenly caves a guy in. Add that to his brilliant speed and boxing ability, and you've got quite a piece of young fighting machinery.

soon, they're gonna raise Sandy Saddler's hand way up high at Madison Square Garden, and the words will come booming over your radio. . . . "And new champion. . ."

"Little Ray Robinson" and couldn't miss becoming the next featherweight champion of the world.

Saddler's great victory over Pep has a moral, if you'll pardon the plug: If it's the best in sports

coverage, the spotting of talent, and real human slants you're looking for—look for it first in The

Worker and Daily Worker. The paper with the "best sports section in town."

WEEKEND SPORTS DATA:

It's another hectic weekend of football on the local calendar and without wasting any more words, here's how the schedule shapes up, with seats available at all attractions.

SATURDAY

Army vs. Stanford, Yankee Stadium, 2 p.m.

Fordham vs. Boston University, Polo Grounds, 2 p.m.

CCNY vs. Brooklyn College, (night game) Ebbets Field, 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY—PRO FOOTBALL

Brooklyn Dodgers vs. Buffalo Bills, Ebbets Field, 2 p.m.

New York Yankees vs. Los Angeles Dons, Yankee Stadium, 2 p.m.

NBA Orders Ortiz To Meet Logicals

WASHINGTON (UP)—The National Boxing Association has advised world bantamweight boxing champion Manuel Ortiz that he must defend his title against one of three logical contenders—Guido Ferracin of Italy, Luis Galvani of Cuba, or Dave Kui Kong Young of Hawaii.

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In Memoriam

In loving memory of
PETE

Dudley and Esther

Charley and Leah

In Memoriam

HEDY LAPATINE

Died Nov. 7, 1947

COMMUNIST PARTY

of Upper and Lower Chelsea

HEDY LAPATINE — Died Nov. 7, 1947. In your name and memory we carry on towards socialism, dear comrade—Lapatine Club of Upper Chelsea.

You've Got a Date with a Drumstick



One thing's sure . . . when you think of Thanksgiving you think of the traditional festive spread, with all of the fixin's, hot on the table. Just such a bumper crop of vittles, expertly prepared in the best Pilgrim Fathers manner, awaits you.

And what good is a holiday without the down-to-earth conviviality you'll always find at Beaver Lodge? You're due for a heartwarming weekend of meeting old friends, making new ones, in the sort of formal, unsegregated atmosphere you like.

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Classified Ads

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URGENT need of small apt. East, midtown Manhattan, or Village. Box 12 c-o Daily Worker.

WE'D LIKE to get married, will you help with 1 1/2-2 furnished rooms, including kitchenette, bathroom, about \$65 per month. Box 6 c-o Daily Worker.

YOUNG NEGRO dress designer, held back by prejudice, desperate for apt. in good location. Manhattan. \$75. CH 2-6404 anytime.

ACTIVE young business couple desperately need room or apartment. Please help. Box 19 c-o Daily Worker.

APARTMENT TO SHARE WANTED

BUSINESS gal, 23, interested sharing Manhattan apartment, have records, victrola. Call Sunday 2-5 HO 5-7511.

GIRL seeking furnished room-apt. to share. ES 3-8338, write Box 18 c-o Daily Worker.

YOUNG woman, wants to share low rent apartment. Man. AL 4-9480 every evening 7-9:30, Sunday 1-6. Printz.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

GIRL wants furnished room, kitchen privileges, \$8 week. CA 6-8137 evenings.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

APARTMENT to share, young man, Manhattan. November to April. Box 15 c-o Daily Worker.

ONE or two females, share apartment, Bronx, December to April. TA 2-8117.

DESIRE business girl or professional girl share modern apartment. Box 17 c-o Daily Worker or call Lorraine 8-7086.

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AMAZING VALUE—Imported Soviet Union, 100% pure linen damask tablecloths, all white and colors. 54x54, \$3.00; 54x68, \$3.50; 54x83, \$4.00. Limited quantity. Sid Tobias, 17 W. 20th St. WA 9-2327.

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YOUNG MAN, experienced office worker, good opportunity. Apply Box 13, c-o Daily Worker.

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MASSAGE at home Ladies, Medical and reducing exercises (licensed). Jarvis. TE 8-9039.

POSITION WANTED

YOUNG progressive, 20, left job to campaign for Wallace, funds low. Personable. Accept anything decent. Write Box 11 c-o of Daily Worker.

MAN, 29, youthful, talented, honest, desires night work, make offer. MO 3-7418.

CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator. Taught school California. Laboratory experience. B. A. want interesting worthwhile job. Salary secondary. SP 7-1745.

DESPERATE! Looking for progressive employer! Bookkeeping, by hand and Burroughs. Experienced office work, not necessary. Will accept anything else decent. Bea, ES 3-0381.

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TRAVEL

GOING to California week of Nov. 15, want 2 passengers. Call NEVins 8-1257 Saturday afternoon, Sunday mornings.

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DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon; for
Monday's issue - Friday

Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.
For The (weekend) Worker:
at 4 p.m.

Results, Entries and Selections

Empire City Results

FIRST—6 furlongs; claiming; 2-year-olds; \$3,500.
 Ula (Phillippi) 16.20 8.10 3.50
 Holly Star (Errico) 4.40 2.90
 Checkmate (Anderson) 2.30
 Also ran—Psychic Scamp, Dainty Breeze, Beach Girl, Once More, Charm Town.
 Time—1:15 1-5.

SECOND—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds; \$3,500.
 Happy Hoodlum (McCreary) ET ET 2.80
 Happy Hum (McCreary) 6.20 3.80 2.80
 b-Punctual (Hansman) 3.80 4.10
 b-Copywright (Gorman) 4.10

Also ran—Waymark, River Scotch, M. Longene, Plane Shadow, Semper Avanti, Air Force II, Salute. Time—1:13 1-5.
 b-Harrington-Wegener.

THIRD—6 furlongs; claiming; 2-year-olds; \$3,500.
 Solid Trick (Atkinson) 6.80 3.60 2.70
 Crayette (Lacaus) 3.50 2.90
 Lona Mae (Monteiro) 6.90

Also ran—Poser, Highest Star, Center Piece, Miss Nina S, Undivided, Jubilee, Kathy's Own. Time—1:15.

FOURTH—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year-olds; \$3,500.
 Filament (Dotter) 9.00 5.20 3.80
 Blackmont (Picou) 7.10 5.60
 Swing Me (Perez) 3.90

Also ran—Brandy Punch, Althrid, Hulla-balloo. Time—1:13 1-5.

FIFTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 2-year-olds; \$4,000.
 Revellie (Anderson) 4.60 3.10 2.50
 Social Hour (McPhee) 6.30 3.60
 Halt (McCreary) 2.90
 Also ran—Orbit, Cool Down, Gainsay, Whirltown. Time—1:13.

SIXTH—1 1/16 miles; allowances; 3-year-olds and up; \$4,000.
 Fire Point (Gorman) 5.10 3.10 2.60
 Cave Canem (Atkinson) 2.80 2.50
 Lismore Lady (Phillippi) 4.20
 Also ran—Glenwood Kid, Navy Ace, Sir Ral Friar, Deep Water. Time—1:48.

SEVENTH—1 1/16 miles; claiming; 3-year-olds; \$3,500.
 a-Transatlantic. (Picou) 6.90 3.60 2.70
 Joan's Robin (Whouse) 4.10 3.70
 Bow Pen (Purser) 8.40

Also ran—Connie Sam, Top Score, Seguin, Here I Am, Limehill, Brag Rags, Lenore, Varodi, Mickey Dazzler.
 a-Christopher-Ray entry.

EIGHTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 3-year-olds and up; \$3,500.
 Stemmer's Run (Picou) 8.80 4.30 2.80
 Solater (Woodhouse) 3.50 2.60
 Complex (Phillippi) 2.80

Also ran—Cabot, Bell-the-Cat, Gayward, Vacuum Cleaner, Menelther, Honest Knave, The Muffin, Farsight. Time—1:55 4-5.

Empire City Entries

Empire City entries for Saturday, Nov. 6. Clear and fast. Post 1 p.m.

FIRST—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year-olds and up; \$3,500.
 Speedee Bozo 113 b Copacabana 119
 *Far Greater 104 Bomb Command 114
 a-Damson 116 a-Music Lesson 109
 *Navy Award 107 b-Shift Play 119
 *Pocono 104 Darby Deven 116
 Jo Stafford 116 Texas Brags 121
 Mel Indian 119 * Custody 109
 a-Haydu-Morabito entry.
 b-Goldnamer & Bieber entry.

SECOND—1 1/16 miles; claiming; 3-year-olds and up; \$3,500.
 *Tom Ferris 109 * Tell Me How 113
 Adlbit 116 Raking 114
 * Rex Romanus 111 * Wild Advice 113
 Precia 113 Alpine Astarte 113
 *Tumble Boy 111

THIRD—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$4,000.
 *Vacance 113 Rabies 120
 Deep Texas 126 * Time Stitch 109
 *Eternal Lea 110 Useless 114
 Ruling Time 114 Lee Circle 120
 *Scholarship 109 Comanche Peak 126

Investigate Powell Suicide

WASHINGTON (UP).—An investigation of the death of Alvin (Jake) Powell, former major-league outfielder who shot and killed himself Thursday night at police headquarters, has been ordered by acting superintendent of police Clarence Lutz.

Powell, who once played with the New York Yankees, Washington Senators and Philadelphia Phils, took his own life while being questioned about bad check charges.

AAC Plans for Two-Division Tie

CLEVELAND (UP).—With the prospects of a regular season tie in both divisions of the All America Football conference, officials of all clubs still in the running have been directed to meet here, Nov. 15, to make arrangements for championship playoffs.

Plans for tie-breaking playoffs in each division as well as arrangements for the league championship will be made at the session.

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FOURTH—1 1/16 miles; maidens; 2-year-olds; \$4,000.
 Count Abit 116 * Play Gipsy 109
 Propheta Thumb 116 Prop 116
 Mossy Face 116 a-Puss Cat 116
 Indian Jewel 116 * High Bracket 111
 Vamano 116 a-The Blues 116
 a-Whitney entry.

FIFTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 3-year-olds; \$4,000.
 *Sadie Dee 105 L'Esplegle 116
 Blue Row 116 Mill Creek 110
 Valse Bleu 110 Yerba Buena 116
 *Puff Ball 111 Golden Vixen 116

SIXTH—2 1/16 miles; the Dainergfield handicap; 3-year-olds and up; added \$25,000.
 Alairne 104 Isigny 104
 Play Tag 103 Donor 117
 a-Flying Missile 102 Rapier 93
 Frere Jacques 113 a-Safe Arrival 108
 Phalanx 129 Burt's Reward 103
 Barrage 105 a-Natural 104
 a-King ranch-Lasker entry.

SEVENTH—1 1/16 miles; allowances; 3-year-olds; \$5,000.
 Myrmidon 118 Big Dial 112
 *Wing Messenger 110 Silver Drift 109
 Top Pilot 118 * Inseparable 113
 Our John Wm 112 Martal 112

EIGHTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 3-year-olds and up; \$3,500.
 *Saracen Miss 109 C'Est Tout 116
 Belrate 115 * Mr. McGregor 112
 Cervantes 112 * Harem 107
 *5, *7 lbs aac. Listed according to post positions.

Al's Selections

- 1—Speedee Bozo, Copacabana, Darby Devon.
- 2—Raking, Rex Romanus, Pheecia.
- 3—Useless, Lee Circle, Vacance.
- 4—Prop, High Bracket, Play Gipsy.
- 5—Puffball, L'Esplegle, Blue Row.
- 6—Barrage, Donor, Isigny.
- 7—Our John Wm., Inseparable, Big Dial.
- 8—C'Est Tout, Cer Vantes, Mr. McGregor.

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THE INDICTED LEADERS of the Communist Party leaving Foley Square courthouse. Left to right, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Gus Hall, John Williamson, Carl Winter, Irving

Potash, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Jack Stachel. William Z. Foster was not present because of illness and Gilbert Green had received the court's permission to return to Chicago to vote. —The Worker Photo by Peter

Judge Cool to Defense, Sets Trial Nov. 15

The case of the 12 Communist leaders—likened by defense counsel to “the trials of Jesus, Galileo, Joan of Arc and the old Massachusetts witch-craft persecutions”—is scheduled to begin Nov. 15, in Federal Court.

Justice Howard R. Medina set that date after rejecting defense arguments for further postponement. Attorneys for the defendants cited the atmosphere of hysteria manufactured against Communists as a principal reason for the proposed postponement, but the judge “saw” no hysteria.

Defense Counsel Harry Sacher demanded reasons for the prosecution's unprecedented haste. It is well-known that anti-trust suits, for example, instituted by the federal courts allow the corporations relatively limitless time. Sacher argued that this is a case of transcendent historic importance, “a veritable 20th century heresy trial.”

This declaration came in response to Judge Medina's evident intentions to speed the trial as “just another criminal case.”

★
THE LAWYERS pointed out that “Marxism-Leninism is a scientific world-view embracing the totality of nature and society.” They argued earnestly that they needed time for adequate preparation. This must, of necessity, involve testimony drawn from “the vast body of Marxist Leninist writings,” from “innumerable meetings, conferences, discussions had by the defendants and Communist Party on these matters.”

Hence they submitted a brief for rehearing on the question of a bill of particulars which the govern-

ment has denied them, and which Judge Murray Hulbert, previous judge on the case, had once rejected. Judge Medina said he would pass the motion on to Judge Hulbert.

Sacher, arguing that the case be removed from the present calendar, demanded: “What's the reason for the speed? This case is being pushed with manufactured airplane speed.” Then he asked ironically, “What are you afraid of gentlemen, that the government will be overthrown by next Sunday morning?”

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THE ATMOSPHERE in which the case is being tried can be gauged from the following episode: Judge Medina expressed doubt that an atmosphere of hysteria existed. A few moments afterward Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohey shout-

ed: “I think the government will be overthrown by these people if they are given enough time. I believe the case ought to be tried as soon as possible because the security of the nation rests on it. I urge your honor to set Nov. 15 for the trial date.”

Sacher promptly replied that the court had evidence of hysteria right there before him, in McGohey's inflammatory remarks. McGohey was obviously playing for the newspaper headlines. But the judge saw nothing in McGohey's remarks worthy of rebuke, and shortly afterward set the trial date for Nov. 15.

While the lawyers argued and the defendants stood before the judge, 1,500 pickets outside the courtroom cried that the case be dropped and that governmental attention be focused where it belonged—upon

those who “plot war and scheme fascism.” Gold Star mothers, mothers with babies in arms, the defendants' wives, trade unionists and veterans jammed Foley Square, before the courthouse, marching with banners.

All defendants were present except William Z. Foster, ill with a heart ailment, and Gilbert Green, granted permission to be in Chicago to vote. Judge Medina proposed sending “impartial” doctors to check on Foster's illness even though defense counsel Abraham Unger presented a doctor's certificate.

Judge Medina finally ruled that he would hear further argument for an extensive adjournment Monday, Nov. 8. “But unless I am convinced to the contrary” he said, “the trial will start on the date I set, Monday, Nov. 15.”

Europeans See Aid to '12' as Self-defense

By Max Gordon

When a thousand Londoners gathered last week before the American Embassy in Britain to express anger against the persecution of America's 12 Communist leaders, they signaled the fact that once again a judicial frame-up in the U.S. courts is stirring the European peoples to indignant protest.

Each decade in modern history has had its American “Dreyfus Case.” Some 30 years ago, the workers and other plain folk of Europe gathered in great mass meetings and demonstrations to save Tom Mooney from a vile frame-up.

In the 1920s, the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti aroused them. In the '30s, it was the frame-up against the Scottsboro boys. Today, it is the effort to jail the 12 Communist leaders and to outlaw the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

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THERE ARE some significant differences in the present case. “In defending the liberty of the American Communist leaders, we

are defending the liberty of the French working class,” Jacques Duclos, outstanding French Communist leader told a press conference in Paris last week.

Duclos had called the press conference, attended by virtually all of the leading French newspapers, to break through the “conspiracy of silence” surrounding the case in his country.

His words emphasized the fact that European concern with the persecution against the Communist leaders of America did not spring only from general considerations of international solidarity among those who strive for freedom.

It arose, too, from the knowledge that the crashing of democracy in America would have like results in the bourgeois satellite nations of western Europe.

“We consider support of the American Communists a simple matter of self-defense,” Duclos told the Parisian journalists after briefing them on the case, “France is now so little independent that if this case succeeds in the United States, they will try to charge our party with the same absurd accusations.”

In Paris and in London, large mass meetings have already been held to protest against the persecution of the American Communist leaders. The Paris meeting, called by several noted French intellectuals, was addressed by a prominent Socialist political figure and by a Radical Socialist, as well as by Communists. Five thousand attended.

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HUNDREDS of well-known figures in the cultural and intellectual life of France have signed a manifesto attacking the trial here. Many more are yet to sign.

In London, in addition to a mass meeting and the demonstration before the American embassy, war

veterans last week laid a wreath at the foot of a Roosevelt monument in a ceremony which “mourned” the death of American liberty. Many working-class meetings in other parts of the continent passed resolutions protesting against the persecutions here.

George Bernard Shaw has been joined by Martin Anderson Nexö, grand old man of European literature, and by J. B. S. Haldane, world-famous British scientist, in condemning the effort to imprison the Communist leaders.

Roosevelt, wrote Nexö in his eloquent protest, was “the last great descendant of that past America which was considered by the common people the world over as a liberator.”

The illustrious Danish writer here touched upon one of the historic facets of the case of the 12 Communist leaders. European fighters for liberty against the tyranny of feudal dynasties have for decades drawn their inspiration from America.

THE REVOLUTION, the doctrines

of Jefferson and Lincoln, were the soil in which many European liberation movements were nurtured.

The Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and similar cases shook European faith in our democracy though this faith was too deeply rooted to be entirely killed.

Under FDR, there was a revival of the earlier faith. But today, the trickery of the Marshall Plan, the bloody Truman Doctrine, the flirtation with Franco, the close relations with former Nazi intriguers, and above all, the persecutions in America are crushing completely the European people's concept of America as a land of liberty.

“And now trials are in full motion not against Nazism and its criminals,” wrote Nexö in the bitter tones of a European who knew the horrors of fascism, “but against forces which opposed them, that is, in the first place Communists, those who first and foremost staked their lives to put an end to Nazism, to beat it down.”